AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

GENERAL ORDERS,

ISSUED AT THE

PRESIDENCY

OF

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

FROM

1st July 1840 to 31st December 1842:

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

Complimentary Orders, and Orders noticing Battles, Sieges &c., as well as the Proficiency of Officers in the Native Languages for the same period.

WITH AN INDEX.

IN ONE VOLUME.

COMPILED BY

W. T. STARKENBURGH,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Captain R. GORDON, Acting Deputy Adjutant General of the Army,

AND

PUBLISHED BY J. B. PHAROAH.

Madras:

1844.

LIST OF GENERAL ORDERS, &c. CONTAINED IN THIS ABRIDGMENT.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

C. D. L.	Court of Director's Letter.
G. O. G. G.	General Order by Governor General or Vice President in Council.
G. O. G.	General Order by Government of Fort St. George.
G. O. G. B.	General Order by Government of Bombay.
G. O. C. C. I.	General Order by Commander-in-Chief in India.
G. O. C. C.	General Order by Commander-in-Chief.
M. G. O. C. C.	Memorandum General Order by Commander-in-Chief.
O. G. I.	Order by Government of India.
N. G. I.	Notification by Government of India.
N. G. M.	Notification by Government of Madras.
N. G. B.	Notification by Government of Bombay.
Res. G. I.	Resolution by Government of India.
R. G. I.	Rule by Government of India.
Gaz.	Fort St. George Gazette.
M. Gaz.	Memorandum Fort St. George Gazette.
L. G.	London Gazette.
A.	Act by Government of India.
M. C.	Minutes of Consultation by Government.
H. M. T. M.	Her Majesty's Treasury Minute.
H. M. W.	Her Majesty's Warrant.
W. O.	War Office.
W. O. L.	War Office Letter.

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AID TO THE CIVIL POWER.

With the sanction of Government, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following Section of General Regulations, for the guidance of the Army. G. O. C. C. 8th July 1841.

AID TO THE CIVIL POWER.

G. O. G. 25th March 1825. 1. No Civil Officers shall call out Troops until he is convinced by mature consideration of all the circumstances, that such a measure is necessary.

2. When the Civil Officer is satisfied of the necessity of the measure, he should, before carrying it into execution, receive the sanction of the Government, unless the delay requisite for that purpose is likely to prove detrimental to the public interests. In that case also, he should fully report the circumstances to Government.

3. When the Civil Officer may not deem it safe to wait for the orders of Government, he should address his requisition for Troops, not to any subordinate Military Officer, but to the Officer Commanding the District or Division, to whom he should communicate his object in making it, and all the information he may possess regarding the strength and designs of those by whom the public peace is menaced or disturbed. His duty is confined to these points. He has no authority in directing military operations.

4. The Officer Commanding the Troops has alone authority to determine the number and nature of those to be employed :—the time and manner of making the attack—and every operation for the reduction of the enemy.

5. Whenever the Officer Commanding the Division may think the Troops at his disposal inadequate to the enterprise, he is authorized to call upon the Officer Commanding the neighbouring Division for aid, reporting the same to Government and the Commander in Chief.

6. No Assistant or subordinate Magistrate is authorized to call out Troops.—When any such Officer thinks military aid necessary, he must refer to his superior, the principal Magistrate of the District.

7. The foregoing rules are to be observed whenever it can be done without danger to the public safety.—Should any extraordinary case occur which admits of no delay, Civil and Military Officers must then act according to the emergency, and to the best of their judgment—such cases however, can rarely occur, unless when an enemy becomes the assailant, and, therefore, occasion can seldom arise for departing from the regular course of calling out Troops only by the requisition of the principal Civil Magistrate to the Officer Commanding the Division.

G. O. G. 16th Septr. 1828. 8. Whenever military aid is absolutely and immediately necessary for the maintenance or restoration of the public peace, the Magistrate or other authorised Civil officer is at liberty to call upon any Officer Commanding a Military Force adequate to comply with his requisition, the responsibility of making it resting with the Civil Officer. Upon such occasions the Magistrate will make the report of the circumstances to Government—and the Military Officer will report to the Officer Commanding the Division or Force.

9. These orders do not, of course, refer to ordinary riots or disturbances—on which occasions it is competent to the nearest Magistrate, or other authorised Peace Officer, to call upon the Military for aid in their suppression.

10. It may be rendered necessary by the suddenness of a riot or disturbance, at places distant from the abode of any Magistrate, for the Military Officer to interpose his authority—and, under such circumstances, he is authorized to adopt such measures as the exigency may require, informing the Civil Authorities of his having done so.

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M. C.	16	do	"	207	298
G. O. C. C.	16	do	"	...	314
G. O. G.	20	do	"	171	298
G. O. G.	20	do	"	172	35
G. O. G. G.	23	do	"	244	299
G. O. C. C.	24	do	"	..	299
G. O C. C.	26	do	"	...	131
G. O. C. C.	26	do	"	...	299
G. O. C. C.	26	do	"	...	314
C. D. L.	26	do	"	52	43, 109, 119 & 208
G. O. C. C.	28	do	"	...	314
N. G. I.	30	do	"	..	152 & 257
G. O. C. C.	1	October	"	...	315
L. G.	4	do	"	...	302
W. O.	4	do	"	...	302
G. O. C. C.	4	do	"	..	315
G. O. G.	7	do	"	186	152 & 257
G. O. G. G.	7	do	"	251	108, 149 & 207
G. O. G.	7	do	"	187	293
G. O. G.	11	do	"	188	293
G. O. G.	11	October	1842	189	299
G. O. G. G.	14	do	"	...	300
G. O. C. C.	18	do	"	...	315
G. O. C. C.	20	do	"	...	29, 122 & 140
G. O. C. C.	21	do	"	...	156 & 315
G. O. G.	25	do	"	199	108, 149 & 207
G. O. C. C.	26	do	"	..	315
G. O. C. C.	28	do	"	..	315
G. O. C. C.	31	do	"	...	315
Gaz.	1	November	"	...	42
C. D. L.	2	do	"	57	302
G. O. C. C.	3	do	"	...	63
G. O. C. C.	3	do	"	...	315
G. O. G.	8	do	"	205	300
M. Gaz.	8	do	"	...	43
G. O. C. C.	8	do	"	..	315
G. O. C. C.	9	do	"	...	201
Gaz.	11	do	"	...	43
G. O. G.	15	do	"	209	105 & 208
G. O. G.	15	do	"	210	59, 150 & 208
Gaz.	15	do	"	...	132
G. O. C. C.	21	do	"	...	315
G. O. G.	22	do	"	212	302
G. O. G.	23	do	"	217	123
G. O. G.	29	do	"	218	152 & 208
G. O. G.	29	do	"	221	231
G. O. C. C.	29	do	"	..	315
R. G. I.	30	do	"	234	152
G. O. C. C.	30	do	"	...	316
G. O. G.	6	December	"	224	119
Gaz.	13	do	"	..	152
Gaz.	16	do	"	..	152
G. O. G.	20	do	"	229	302
G. O. C. C.	22	do	"	...	316
G. O. G.	27	do	"	233	18, 109, 119 & 208

AID TO THE CIVIL POWER.

With the sanction of Government, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following Section of General Regulations, for the guidance of the Army. G. O. C. C. [illegible] July 1841.

AID TO THE CIVIL POWER.

G. O. G. 25th March 1825. 1. No Civil Officers shall call out Troops until he is convinced by mature consideration of all the circumstances, that such a measure is necessary.

2. When the Civil Officer is satisfied of the necessity of the measure, he should, before carrying it into execution, receive the sanction of the Government, unless the delay requisite for that purpose is likely to prove detrimental to the public interests. In that case also, he should fully report the circumstances to Government.

3. When the Civil Officer may not deem it safe to wait for the orders of Government, he should address his requisition for Troops, not to any subordinate Military Officer, but to the Officer Commanding the District or Division, to whom he should communicate his object in making it, and all the information he may possess regarding the strength and designs of those by whom the public peace is menaced or disturbed. His duty is confined to these points. He has no authority in directing military operations.

4. The Officer Commanding the Troops has alone authority to determine the number and nature of those to be employed :—the time and manner of making the attack—and every operation for the reduction of the enemy.

5. Whenever the Officer Commanding the Division may think the Troops at his disposal inadequate to the enterprise, he is authorized to call upon the Officer Commanding the neighbouring Division for aid, reporting the same to Government and the Commander in Chief.

6. No Assistant or subordinate Magistrate is authorized to call out Troops.—When any such Officer thinks military aid necessary, he must refer to his superior, the principal Magistrate of the District.

7. The foregoing rules are to be observed whenever it can be done without danger to the public safety.—Should any extraordinary case occur which admits of no delay, Civil and Military Officers must then act according to the emergency, and to the best of their judgment—such cases however, can rarely occur, unless when an enemy becomes the assailant, and, therefore, occasion can seldom arise for departing from the regular course of calling out Troops only by the requisition of the principal Civil Magistrate to the Officer Commanding the Division.

G. O. G. 16th Septr. 1828. 8. Whenever military aid is absolutely and immediately necessary for the maintenance or restoration of the public peace, the Magistrate or other authorised Civil officer is at liberty to call upon any Officer Commanding a Military Force adequate to comply with his requisition, the responsibility of making it resting with the Civil Officer. Upon such occasions the Magistrate will make the report of the circumstances to Government—and the Military Officer will report to the Officer Commanding the Division or Force.

9. These orders do not, of course, refer to ordinary riots or disturbances—on which occasions it is competent to the nearest Magistrate, or other authorised Peace Officer, to call upon the Military for aid in their suppression.

10. It may be rendered necessary by the suddenness of a riot or disturbance, at places distant from the abode of any Magistrate, for the Military Officer to interpose his authority—and, under such circumstances, he is authorized to adopt such measures as the exigency may require, informing the Civil Authorities of his having done so.

11. Nevertheless it is by all means advisable to procure the attendance of a Magistrate or other Civil Officer,—and for the Military to act under his orders, when such attendance and the sanction of such orders can be obtained—as it not only prevents any disposition to unnecessary violence on the part of those who act in repelling the tumult,—but it induces also, from the known authority of such Magistrates, a more ready submission on the part of the rioters to the measures used for that purpose.

12. It has been found by experience, that when Troops have been called upon to act in aid of the Civil Power for the maintenance of the public peace, or in the enforcement of the Law, and have, with a view to intimidation, fired over the heads of persons riotously assembled, the effect has been, that lives have been lost, or wounds received, by persons taking no part in resistance to the Law, and also that parties engaged in such resistance have been encouraged to acts of greater daring and violence.

13. In order to guard against the recurrence of such an evil, Officers Commanding Troops or Detachments, are required on every occasion in which they may be employed in the suppression of riots, or in the enforcement of the Law, to take the most effectual means, in conjunction with the Magistrates under whose orders they may be placed, for notifying beforehand, and explaining to the people opposed to them, that in the events of the Troops being ordered to fire, their fire will be effective.

AMMUNITION AND STORES.

In order to prevent the accumulation of surplus Stores with Regiments, as well as to facilitate the check of deficiencies, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order that a Committee, composed of three Senior Officers, the Regimental Staff excepted, be convened as soon as practicable after the quarter ending 30th April each year, to examine the whole of the Stores, and compare them with the Return of that quarter, laid before them by the Quarter Master, who is to attend. G. O. C. C. 17th Dec. 1840.

Where either surplus, deficiency, or damage, may be found, the Committee are expected to inquire into the cause, and fully explain it in their Proceedings; which are to be sent to the Military Board with the return of the quarter.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. O. C. C. 19th November 1840.

Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Infantry are required to forward direct to the Military Board, indents for breast and waist plates, and for Clasps and Buckles for Waist Belts, wanting to complete the number with their Corps to the present increased Establishment, specifying the number of Waist Plates required for each flank Company.

G. O. G. 5th Oct. 1841, No. 173.

The Court of Directors with a view to the better preservation of the Arms on board Ship which are sent with Recruits proceeding to India, and with Invalids returning to England, have authorized the appointment of one of the Men of each Detachment as an Armourer, to whom a donation of twelve Rupees will be issued on the production (at the conclusion of the voyage) of a certificate from the Officer in Command of the Detachment that the duty has been properly discharged.

On the arrival of Recruits from England, the Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Fort St. George, on being furnished with the prescribed certificate, will prepare a bill on the Presidency Paymaster, and disburse the amount to the person entitled to receive it.

A copy of this order is to be furnished by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance to the Officer Commanding the Detachment, at the time the Arms are shipped for Invalids proceeding to England.

The Military Board are directed to sanction, on the Indent of the Principal Commissary of Ordnance, the materials required for cleaning the Arms on the passage.

ARTILLERY.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the provisions in paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 of G. O. G. 21st July 1826; and in assimilation with the practice in Bengal to establish the following rules for the performance of Staff duties to Detachments of Artillery. G. O. G. 24th July 1840, No. 118.

1st. When 2 or more Troops of Horse or Companies of Foot Artillery or Golundauze, detached from Brigade or Battalion Head Quarters, are located together, at a Station where there may be no Brigade, or Battalion Staff, an officer will be appointed to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Detachment upon the usual allowances of that situation, viz.

If to a Detachment composed entirely of European Artillery, or of European and Native Artillery..	The same as to an Adjutant and Quarter Master of European Foot Artillery, Rupees 222.
If to a Detachment composed of Native Artillery..	The same as to an Adjutant of Golundauze, Rupees 192 7 0.

2d. Should the Head Quarters of a Brigade of Horse, or of a Battalion of Foot Artillery, or Golundauze be at the same Station with one Troop or more of Horse or one Company or more of Foot Artillery or Golundauze not of the same Brigade or Battalion, the Staff duties of the whole will be conducted by the Brigade or Battalion Adjutant, who will draw an extra allowance of Rupees 35 per mensem (the present rates) for Writers and Stationery, to cover the additional expenses attendant on such duties. But on establishing the foregoing provisions His Lordship in Council directs that care be taken to distribute the Head Quarters of Troops and Companies at the various Stations of Artillery, so as to prevent the necessity of employing Wing or Detachment Adjutants except when actually required by the exigencies of the service.

3d. In other respects the provisions of G. O. G. 29th January 1830, will be considered applicable to European Artillery.

4th. These orders are to have effect from the 1st Proximo, except in cases where their application would prove detrimental to Officers who, on the receipt of this order, may be, or Acting as, Troop or Detachment Adjutants, under former Regulation—the benefits of which they will continue to enjoy until such Staff appointments lapse, under circumstances which would disqualify them under those Regulations.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that part of G. O. G. 5th August 1825, No. 62, sanctioning the appointment of Non-commissioned Staff to Officers holding General Artillery Commands; and to declare the provisions of G. O. G. 29th January 1830 applicable in regulating such appointments, to Detachments of Artillery—as authorized by para. 3, G. O. G. 24th July 1840, No. 118. G. O. G. 11th June 1841, No. 101.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army of this Presidency. G. O. G. 22d June 1841, No. 107.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *26th May* 1841.

No. 129, of 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the subjoined Extracts from a Letter, No. 3, dated 31st March 1841, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, authorising an addition to the Establishment of Artillery Officers at the three Presidencies.

Para 3. "We have resolved to take immediate measures for restoring to each Brigade and Battalion the two 1st Lieutenants and one 2d Lieutenant prospectively reduced by our Orders of

1829, excepting at Madras, where the Government have observed, that there has been retained by mistake an extra number of four 1st Lieutenants and two 2d Lieutenants. These must be considered as forming a part of the additional Establishment. There will thus be an augmentation in the aggregate of 54 Subalterns."

Para 4. "The augmentation will take effect at the three Presidencies at the expiration of three months from the date of your receipt of this Dispatch."

2. The Hon'ble Court's Despatch having been received by the Government of India on the 17th Instant, the promotions for the augmentation of 1st Lieutenants in the Artillery Regiments at the three Presidencies, will take effect from the 17th of August 1841.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

G. O. G. 28th January 1842. No. 13.

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to cancel so much of the G. O. G. No. 43 of 1839, as has reference to the appointment and Staff salary of an Adjutant and Quarter Master of the Brigade of Horse Artillery, and in substitution thereof, to authorize the appointments of an Adjutant and a Quarter Master to the Horse Brigade, on the respective Staff salaries granted to Officers holding similar appointments in the Native Cavalry.

2. The Allowances to be henceforth granted to an Adjutant of a Detachment composed entirely of European Artillery or of European and Native Artillery, will be the same as those of Adjutant of the Horse Brigade, instead of those laid down in G. O. G. No. 118 of 1840.

G. O. G. 8th March 1842. No. 41.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that so much of the G. O. G. dated the 28th January 1842, No. 13, as constitutes the Quarter Master of the Brigade of Horse Artillery also an Interpreter, be cancelled, and that the appointment be considered as Quarter Master only.

G. O. C. C. 9th March 1842.

Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, four Companies of Gun Lascars have been raised for Service in China, each consisting of

1 Subadar,
1 Jemadar,
8 Havildars,
115 Lascars,
2 Bheasties.

The Companies are to be lettered from A to D and will be under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Madras Artillery in China for the general duties of the Corps.

Officers in Command of Companies are authorized to draw an allowance of 30 Rupees a month for Stationery &c.

G. O. G. 15th April 1842. No. 68.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a 2d Dresser shall be added to the Hospital Establishment of each Troop of European Horse Artillery under this Presidency.

G. O. G. 9th August 1842. No. 143.

1. Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the provisions of G. O. G. No. 139 of 1841, and to direct that, in lieu thereof, the provisions existing immediately prior, thereto both as regard Company Command allowance and allowances for repair of Arms to detached Companies and Battalions, be reverted to.

2. This order to have effect prospectively from 1st Proximo, inclusive, excepting in the Eastern Settlements and China, where it will come into prospective operation from the 1st of the month following (to be duly certified) that in which it is promulgated to the different Detachments concerned.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Buglers be substituted for Drummers and Fifers in the Corps of Artillery. G. O. G. 13th Sept. 1842, No. 164.

2. The Establishment of a Battalion of European Foot Artillery consisting of 4 Companies, to be fixed at 8 Buglers (or two per Company) and 1 Bugle Major.

3. The Establishment of a Battalion of Golundauze, consisting of 6 Companies, to be 12 Buglers (or two per Company) and 1 Bugle Major.

4. The Pay of Buglers of European Foot Artillery to be Rupees 16 9 0 per mensem (the same as at present drawn by Drummers and Fifers)—the Bugle Major European Foot Artillery to receive Pay Rupees 16 9 0 and Staff Pay Rupees 14 0 0, making a total of Rupees 30 9 0.

5. The Buglers of the Golundauze Battalion to receive Pay Rupees 11 0 0 (the same as at present drawn by Drummers and Fifers.)

6. The Bugle Major of the Golundauze Battalion to receive Pay Rupees 11 0 0 and Staff Allowance Rupees 14 0 0, making a total of Rupees 25.

7. The Bounty of a Gunner to be granted to Europeans enlisting as Buglers in the Battalions of European Foot Artillery.

8. The Drummers and Fifers at present on the strength of Battalions, who under the above arrangement, and change of designation, will be in excess of the Establishment of Buglers fixed by this G. O. will be retained as supernumeraries until absorbed by vacancies.

9. The Officer Commanding the Forces is requested to cause this arrangement to be carried into effect from the 1st October 1842.

ASSOCIATIONS, DISCUSSIONS AND ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS.

G. O. C. C. 17th June 1842.

1. The proceedings upon the trial of the late Conductor H. Fox having brought to the notice of the Commander of the Forces that papers have been circulated amongst the Military without the sanction of superior authority, Major General Sir R. H. Dick most positively forbids that papers of any description shall on any occasion be circulated in the Army without the permission of the Commander-in-Chief or of Officers Commanding Divisions, Forces or Stations.

2. The Commander of the Forces expresses his determination to bring to condign punishment any individual in the Army who shall be proved to connect himself with proceedings of a nature so dangerous in principle and so utterly subversive of Military discipline as those of which the te Conductor, now Gunner H. Fox has been found guilty.

BARRACKS BUILDINGS AND BARRACK SUPPLIES.

With a view to expedite business, and to obviate the necessity of repeated references to Government, on matters of minor importance, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to vest in the Military Board, the authority to pass, for payment, Bills under four hundred Rupees, for the contingent Charges specified in the subjoined List, and such others, within the amount mentioned, in Departments under the control of the Military Board, as may be allowed by existing Regulations. G. O. G. 16th October 1840. No. 175

2. The Military Board will submit to Government, quarterly, a Register of the Contingent Bills passed by them under this order.

LIST.

1st. Engineers' Monthly Bills for Artificers and Materials on account of sanctioned Works, and emergent repairs to all Fortifications and Public Buildings not exceeding Rupees four hundred.

2d. Carriage of Surveying Instruments to Engineers and other Officers, executively employed.

3d. Repairs to Barrack Stores, Fixtures and Fastenings.

4th. Repairs to Camp Equipage.

5th. Repairs to Fire Engines.

6th. Rent of Buildings when sanctioned for Military purposes, as Guard Rooms or Hospitals.

7th. Hire of Wells or expense of drawing Water when sanctioned, for the use of Troops or Horses.

8th. Peons or Watchmen for taking care of empty Barracks and Public Stores.

9th. Coolies, &c. employed on sanctioned repairs to Cantonment Roads.

10th. Carriage for Regimental Office Records.

11th. New Barrack Furniture to Ordnance Depôts and Departments.

12th. Cleaning and repairing, Surveying and Mathematical Instruments and Chronometers, &c.

13th. For the supply of Materials for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements.

14th. For Boat Hire for landing and Shipping Military Stores and Equipments.

15th. For the Feed of Horses with Native Officers of mounted Corps when on Furlough.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, with reference to the authority granted in General Orders of the 18th October 1833, No. 263, for the supply of Tatties, &c. required in Hospitals, that the Indents shall be prepared by Medical Officers in charge of Regiments and Detachments, and forwarded to the Medical Board through Superintending or Senior Surgeons for approval and countersignature, and to be subsequently transferred to the Military Board for the purpose of being passed. G. O. G. 20th May 1842. No. 95.

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the G. O. G. dated the 8th of March 1842, No. 43, discontinuing the issue of certain Commissariat supplies to the European Troops, be cancelled; and that the European Troops be furnished with Barrack supplies, as formerly, subject to such alterations as may be necessary, after a reply shall have been received to a reference which has been made to the Government of Ceylon, to assimilate the supply of Barrack Articles to the practice in Her Majesty's Colonies. G. O. G. 16th September 1842. No. 167.

BAZARS AND POLICE.

G. O. G. 4th September 1840. No. 149.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the principle of limiting credit to Native Troops which is now in force in Regimental Bazars, shall be extended to Sudr and all other Bazars within the boundaries of Military Stations, Forts and Cantonments.

2. In order to place all Military Bazars on the same footing in this respect, it shall be the particular duty of Officers Commanding at Stations, Forts or Cantonments to call upon the Officer in charge of the Sudr or other Military Bazars for a monthly, or if deemed necessary more frequent reports of the state of the Bazars.

3. Commanding Officers are to use their influence and authority to ensure the payment of all just dues to Shopkeepers and others whenever demanded.

4. No credit is to be given to Servants on account of Officers except upon a written authority under the Master's signature, and then only on condition of the accounts being settled monthly on the issue of pay.

5. For all persons drawing pay in the Military Classes, Bazar debts, are limited to such credit as may be sanctioned by Officers Commanding Troops, Companies, or in charge of Departments to enable men to procure the necessaries of life; such credit is never to exceed half the rate of the debtor's pay, and is only to be allowed upon the authority of a written document distinctly specifying to what extent it is to be given; the following form is to be adhered to for notes of credit.

Rank and Name.	No.	Troop or Compy.	Regiment.	Amount of Credit to be given.			For what Month.	By whom.
				Rs.	A.	P.		
Sepoy Lol Homed.	24	A	6th Light Cavalry.				May 1840.	Hissun Chund, Shopkeeper in the Sudr (or Regimental,) Bazar at Arcot.

Signature of Officer Commanding Troop or Company or Head of Department.

Debtor's Signature.

6. Should an Officer authorize credit to be given to any person to an amount in excess of that specified in the preceding Section, such Officer thereby renders himself personally responsible for the excess, and he is strictly prohibited from making any stoppage on account thereof from the pay of the person whose credit he extended in violation of this order.

7. All Registered Bazarmen who may give credit contrary to the provisions of this order, shall be liable to the punishment awardable under the final sentence of the first Clause of Section XV. Regulation VII. of 1832.

8. Commanding Officers are to cause Stoppages to be made from the Pay of debtors to the extent authorized above, and at the monthly issue of pay the notes of credit upon the authority of which credit has been given are to be returned to the parties from whom the Stoppages have been made.

9. In the execution of the duty hereby imposed, Commanding Officers will be careful to avoid any act inconsistent with Article VII. Section XII. Native Articles of War and Regulation VII. of 1832.

10. Translations of this order into the Hindoostanee, Tamil and Teloogoo languages are to be made and hung conspicuously in the Cutwall's Choultry in every Military Bazar, and Officers in charge of Bazars are to cause paragraphs 4 and 5 and so much of Section XV. Regulation VII. of 1832 as is applicable to be proclaimed throughout the Bazars by beat of Tom-tom on the first Mondays of every month.

Erratum.—For Paragraph 7, G. O. G. 4th September 1840, No. 149, the following amendment is to be substituted. G. O. G. 8th September 1840, No. 150.

7. All Registered Bazarmen who may give credit contrary to the provisions of this order, shall be liable to the punishment awardable under the final sentence of the first Clause of Section XV, Regulation VII. of 1832.

G. O. G. 1st June 1832, 8th March 1836, No. 58, 17th Feb. 1837, No. 83.

In reference to the General Orders noted in the margin, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Ootacamund shall no longer be considered a general Military Bazar Station. G. O. G. 24 February 1841, No. 22.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

G. O. C. C. 10th March 1841.

All officers promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel and Assistant Surgeons promoted to Surgeons, are in future to continue with the Regiments to which they may belong at the time, until the Commander-in-Chief's orders regarding them may be received.

2. Paragraphs 57 and 58, Section XXIII, as also Para 3, of Section XXIV, of Circular Memorandum of instructions for Regimental Returns, to be altered in accordance with the above.

G. O. C. C. 1st June 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to direct that Officers whose names shall hereafter appear in Orders as having passed examination as Interpreters before Committees assembled under provisions of para 32, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840, shall be required to undergo a final examination before the Presidency Committee whenever they may arrive at Madras; the letter *P.* is to be prefixed in the Monthly Returns to the initials of the languages in which Officers shall have undergone the final examination—e. g. *P. H.—P. T.—P. P.—P. Te*

9th September 1841.

G. O. C. C. 9th September 1841.

The Duplicate which has hitherto been sent in with the Descriptive Return of Native Officers required by Circular Memorandum 29th May 1837, is dispensed with for the future.

G. O. C. C. 25th August 1842.

With reference to G. O. G. 25th November 1816 and G. O. C. C. 5th September 1838, the Commander of the Forces, under instructions from the Honorable Court of Directors, is pleased to direct that the Alphabetical Registers of the European Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in the Company's service to be sent to England, shall in future be prepared quarterly on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October in each year, and transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office by the 1st of the Months of March, June, September and December respectively.

2. A Column for Prize Money will be inserted in the Register No. 3 of Estates, in which is to be specified opposite the name of each individual, the amount of Prize, if any, due to the Estate, as well as the service on which it was captured.

BOUNTY AND GRATUITY.

Several instances having occurred of Gratuity and Bounty certificates being received without Letters, the Commander of the Forces directs that in the future transmission of these documents to Head Quarters, they may invariably be accompanied by Letters, which are required for reference. G. O. C. C. 14th January 1842.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of a Dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 28th September last, No. 52, for general information. G. O. G. 27th Dec. 1842. No. 233.

Reply to Para. 20 of Letter dated 8th July 1842, No. 30.
Petition from Pensioned Serjeant Flood, soliciting that his Pension may be paid at the exchange of 2*s.* ½*d.*

Para. 1. Having again taken into our consideration the question of the rate of exchange at which pensions fixed in British Currency are to be issued to Pensioned Soldiers from our Service, permitted to reside in India, we authorize you to issue the Pensions of Serjeant P. Flood and of other Soldiers placed in similar circumstances, at the exchange of 2*s.* ½*d.* the Company's Rupee.

2. We take this opportunity of authorizing you to issue, at the same rate of exchange, the Bounty receivable in certain cases by Soldiers of Her Majesty's and our service on re-enlisting.

CADETS.

G. O. G. 23rd February 1841. No. 37.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract of a Military Despatch to Fort St. George from the Honorable the Court of Directors, together with the documents therein mentioned, be published in General Orders for the information of the Army.

Letter dated 25th November 1840, *No.* 82.

Para. 54. We forward a Number in the Packet Copy of our Resolution dated the 22d of November 1837, under which the Cadets who were then in course of instruction at the Military Seminary and who might thenceforward be appointed to that Institution, are entitled to count the time passed by them at the Seminary after they attain the age of sixteen as so much time passed in India in calculating their period of Service for retiring Pensions on full Pay.

Para. 55. We also forward a List of the Officers now on your Establishment who are entitled to benefit by this Resolution, specifying the period of time claimed by each.

At a Court of Directors the 22d November, 1837.

1. Resolved by the Ballot that having had under consideration the nature and extent of the advantages accorded to the Cadets who receive their education at the Military Seminary by the Court's Resolution of the 4th December 1833 under which such Cadets, on passing their public examination take rank above all Cadets sworn in on direct appointments within the three months preceding the dates of such examination and by the Orders contained in the Court's Military Circular Dispatch of the 17th April 1816, under which Cadets who pass for Engineers are permitted to reckon the commencement of their service in India from the date at which they would have arrived in that Country had they proceeded to their destination, instead of remaining to carry on their professional studies at Chatham, the Court are of opinion that the Cadets studying at the Seminary should be still further protected from the loss which they may be considered to sustain as compared with those who proceed upon direct appointments.

2. That on adverting to the Regulations framed at the time when Cadets were educated for the Company's Service at the Royal Colleges of Marlow and Woolwich, the Court observe that such Cadets were placed on the same footing as the Cadets who, not having received their education at those Institutions proceeded at once to India, and that as "direct" Cadets could then so proceed at the age of fifteen, the period at which the College Cadets should take rank was fixed at fifteen years and a half, thus allowing six months for their arrival in India.

3. That the Court are of opinion that upon the same principle, Cadets who may continue at the Military Seminary after they have attained the age at which "direct" Cadets may now proceed to India, namely, sixteen years, should not lose the advantage in respect to Retiring Pension on full pay which they would derive if they immediately proceeded to their destination.

4. That accordingly all the time during which Cadets actually continue at the Military Seminary after attaining the age of 16, and before they pass their public examination (provided they pass within the fixed period of four terms) shall count as a portion of the period which may eventually entitle them to retire upon full pay under the Regulations as now established.

List *of the* **Officers** *entitled to the benefit by the Court's Regulation of the* 22d *November* 1837 *as to time passed at the Seminary after attaining the age of* 16, *commencing with those who were Students at the Institution when that Regulation passed.*

	Date of joining Military Seminary.	Date of attaining the age of 16 years.	Date of passing Public examination.	Time entitled to reckon with a view to retirement on full pay.		
				ys.	ms.	ds.
Madras Engineers						
Archd. John Maddy Boileau.	1st Feb. 1837	30th Sept. 1836	11th Dec. 1838	1	10	10
Madras Artillery.						
Andrew Vance Falls........	1st Aug. 1837	31st May 1838	11th June 1839	1	0	11
Fred. William Bond........	4th „ „	8th Dec. 1836	ditto	1	10	7
Charles Alexander Purvis....	11th „ „	30th Aug. 1835	ditto	1	10	0
Hickman Thos. Molesworth.	9th Feb. 1838	7th Aug. 1836	10th Dec. 1839	1	10	1
George Scott Elliott........	„ „ „	26th Nov. 1837	ditto	1	10	1
Robert George Hunter Grant	10th Aug. „	18th June 1839	11th June 1840	0	11	24
Allan Newton Scott........	24th „ „	20th April 1840	ditto	0	1	22
Wm. Clarke Francis Gosling.	1st „ „	9th Aug. 1838	ditto	1	10	2
Edward Thomas Fasken.....	3d „ „	21st June „	ditto	1	10	8
Madras Infantry.						
David Inglis Money........	8th Feb. 1836	1st March 1835	11th Dec. 1837	1	10	3
James Farquharson Fotheringham................	12th „ „	4th April 1837	ditto	0	8	7
Chas. Preston Molony......	5th „ „	4th „ 1835	ditto	1	10	6
Thomas Kiernan...........	„ „ „	10th Feb. 1834	ditto	1	10	6
Francis Tower..............	„ „ „	20th Aug. 1836	ditto	1	3	21
Charles Gonne Southey.....	12th „ „	23d Oct. 1835	ditto	1	9	25
John Howard Imlach Grant.	5th „ „	14th Jan. 1837	ditto	0	10	27
Charles Borlase Stevens....	1st August „	9th May 1835	11th June 1838	1	10	10
Henry Baker Sweet	12th „ „	15th „ „	ditto	1	9	30
Alexander Lawrence Tweedie	3d Feb. 1837	24th Aug. 1836	ditto	1	4	8
Arthur Howlett....	„ „ „	20th July 1835	ditto	1	4	8
George Travers Sayer Carruthers, *absent Sick one Term*....	1st Feb. 1836	19th June 1836	11th June 1838	1	5	23
Charles Sydney Sparrow.....	3d „ 1837	11th April 1837	ditto	1	2	0
William Gregory Lowe.....	1st „ „	2d Feb. 1835	11th Dec. „	1	4	10
Arthur John Patteson.	3d „ „	15th Dec. 1837	ditto	0	5	27
John Baskerville Mortimer...	14th April „	16th April 1835	ditto	1	7	27
Augustus Montague Cooper.	3d Feb. „	31st March 1836	ditto	1	10	8
Robson Benson......	1st Feb. 1838	5th Jan. 1838	10th Dec. 1839	1	10	9
William Joseph Geils......	9th „ „	25th Feb. „	ditto	1	9	15
Thomas John Mackay Cunningham...	1st „ „	15th Jan. 1839	ditto	0	10	25
Frederick Harris..	9th „ „	28th Aug. 1838	ditto	1	3	12
Frederick Nepean Smith.	5th Oct. „	22d Sept. 1839	11th June 1840	0	8	20
Archibald William Montgomerie Kerr..............	21st Sept. „	8th Oct. 1836	ditto	1	8	21
Albany Loftus Coghlan Inglefield..................	10th Aug. „	30th Jan. 1839.	ditto	1	4	12
Samuel Roberts Clogstoun...	„ „ „	26th Jan. 1840	ditto	0	4	16
Andrew Winter Lake......	3d „ „	25th Dec. 1837	ditto	1	10	8
William Henry Watts.........	10th „ „	19th Aug. 1838	ditto	1	9	23

East India House,
5th August 1840.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,
Sec. Mil. Dept.

East India House,
London, the 25th Novr. 1840.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL, *Secretary.*

G. O. G. 22nd October 1841. No. 185.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel, the G. O. G. 10th January 1823, together with all other existing Orders, relating to the supply of Equipments, or the grant of an allowance in lieu, to Queen's and Company's Officers, on their first arrival in India; and to establish the following Rules in place thereof.

1. Subaltern Officers, Assistant and Veterinary Surgeons, of the Honorable Company's Service, after their first arrival in India, shall have the option of taking the Equipments provided for by the Quarter Master General's Regulations, either on first marching to do duty with a Corps, or on being permanently posted, if they are not furnished with a passage by sea to their respective Stations at the public expence: No claim however being admissible, if the Officer, as may sometimes happen, should eventually be posted to a Corps, at the Station where he is doing duty, although he may in the first instance have deferred his claim, for the option of renewing it, when finally posted.

2. When Equipments are claimable, and not supplied, they are entitled to an allowance in lieu thereof according to direct distance at the rate of Rupees (3) three for every 10 miles; Nothing to be drawn for any odd number of miles, less than five, but when they amount to five or upwards the full allowance as for ten miles will be drawn.

3. When provided with passage at the public expence to their Stations, neither Equipments nor money allowance will be claimable, but when furnished with a passage *only for part of the distance*, they will be entitled to Equipments, or compensation in lieu thereof, according to distance, from their place of landing, to their final destination.

4. When young Officers are to proceed to join, whether individually, or in a body under charge of an experienced Officer, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will decide whether Equipments shall be furnished by the Commissariat, or the Regulated money allowance granted in lieu.

5. Abstracts for the allowance, in lieu of Equipments, supported by Certificates of distance, and duly passed by the Quarter Master General's Department, will be subsequently discharged, by the Pay Department, without reference to Government.

6. Subalterns and Assistant and Veterinary Surgeons, of Her Majesty's Service, on their first proceeding to join their respective Corps or Stations, if within 3 months from date of arrival at—or appointment in—this Presidency, shall receive an Equipment allowance as in Para. 2—Abstracts for which are to be countersigned by the Brigade Major, Her Majesty's Troops— if at the Presidency,—or by the Staff Officer at Poonamallee—supported by Certificates that the Claimants have not been 3 months resident in India since the promulgation of their Appointments in, or their arrival at, this Presidency,—as also by certificates, of distance from the Quarter Master General's Department.

CANTEENS.

It having been represented that the ter-monthly issue of Arrack, directed in the 2d Paragraph of the G. O. G. 9th of January 1829, in consequence of the reduced consumption, entails a very heavy wastage upon the Canteens of European Regiments, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Commissariat Department to make *small*, or daily issues of Arrack in lieu of the ter-monthly issue, on applications from Officers Commanding, to such Corps as may desire the change. G. O. G. 30th Oct. 1840. No. 177.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the daily issue of 2 drams of Arrack per man, at the reduced rate of Rupees 1 12 per gallon, be discontinued from the dates on which the new rates of Pay, including compensation for Spirits, for the European Troops, come into operation, and that the men be left at liberty, after these dates, to supply themselves at the regulated Canteen rate of Rs. 2-12-4 per Gallon. G. O. G. 18th Dec. 1840. No. 211.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Regulations for the issue of Spirits to the European Troops under this Presidency, be established from the 1st May 1841, except in the Eastern Settlements, &c. where they will have effect from date of receipt of this order, and that all prior Orders and Regulations shall, from the same date, be annulled. G. O. G. 20th April 1841. No. 73.

1. In order to simplify the present complicated Regulations respecting the prices of Arrack issued to the Troops, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the Bengal rate of 10 pice per dram, or Rupees 2 1 4 per Gallon, be established as the *uniform* price of Arrack to the Soldier; whether from the Canteen, or from the Commissariat Department on regular issue. The price of Arrack supplied to Canteens will in future be one Rupee, thirteen Annas (1 13 0) per Gallon, leaving a profit of Annas 4 pice 4 per Gallon to the Canteen, upon the whole quantity consumed by the Regiment, the issue of ration drams having been discontinued.

2. When Detachments may be without Canteens; and whenever it may be necessary for the Commissariat to issue Arrack, the rate of payment shall be as above stated, 10 pice per dram or Rupees 2 1 4 per Gallon.

3. The practice which has heretofore obtained of issuing, on certain occasions, extra Arrack, on payment, at the discretion of Officers Commanding Regiments and Detachments of European Troops, will be discontinued.

4. The practice of issuing wet Batta to the European Troops on established holidays, and on days of public rejoicing, will be discontinued. This Order cancels para 15 of G. O. G. 12th January 1841, No. 6, and all previous Orders upon the subject of wet Batta.

5. The price of Arrack when supplied to Officers will remain as at present Rupees 5 4 0 per Gallon, and in the field 10 8 0 per Gallon.

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1. With reference to G. O. G. 18th December 1840, No. 211, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to promulgate the decision of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that its provision is not applicable to men who were on the pension list on that date, provided they do not abuse their privilege by selling their ration Arrack, but on proof of such irregularity, the individual so transgressing shall forfeit all claim to the indulgence. G. O. C. C. 18th November 1841.

2. The above G. O. G. is applicable to all men transferred to the pension list subsequent to its date.

3. Pensioners who were entitled to the privilege of obtaining two drams of arrack daily from the public stores before 18th December 1840, are to pay for them at the rate established by G. O. G. 20th April 1841, No. 73.

CAVALRY AND REMOUNT.

G. O. C. C. 11th Dec. 1840.

With reference to G. O. C. C. 18th July 1834, the Establishment of Horses for a Regiment of Cavalry has been fixed at 505, with an equal number of Saddles and sets of Horse appointments.

G. O. C. C. 8th January 1841.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following "Extract Regulations" for the guidance of the Army.

29th June	1812
12th January	1813
28th May	1829
Paras. 1 and 2	

The G. O. C. C. noted in the margin are cancelled.

G. O. G.	24th March	1812
	22d July	1814
	29th June	1816
	20th June	1820
	29th May	1827
	24th January	1837
	19th September	1837

The General Orders by Government quoted in these Regulations are noted in the margin.

REMOUNT.

1. All horses before being received into the service are to be examined by a Committee which will be assembled, upon the application of the Commissary General, under the Orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Remount Committees will be composed of three or five Officers, as circumstances may allow, selected for the duty, with a Veterinary Surgeon in attendance.

3. They will be guided in their examination of the horses submitted to their inspection by the following Regulations.

1. No horse is to be passed for the service under four or above seven years of age, except in cases where from any sufficient cause the Remount Officer has been prevented from producing a horse purchased within that age, before any previous Committee—when if found in every other respect fit for the service, the animal is to be passed upon a statement of age to be furnished by the Remount Officer.

2. No horse is to be passed under the height of fourteen hands, which is the lowest standard at which horses will be received into the ranks.

3. In addition to the above particulars of age and height, the Committee are required to satisfy themselves by careful examination that the horses are in all other respects of a good description and perfectly qualified for the service.

4. The Veterinary Surgeon in attendance is required to report on the soundness or unsoundness of each horse, and to point out any defect or blemish—and generally to give his opinion upon any professional point referred to him by the Committee. It will rest with the Committee, after hearing the Veterinary Surgeon's opinion, to decide upon the fitness or otherwise of each horse, and they are held responsible that none are passed having any defect likely at an early period to render the animals unfit for the service—but in all cases in which the opinion of the Veterinary Surgeon may be overruled by the Committee, it is to be recorded in the column of Remarks, with such observations as the Committee may think fit to offer.

5. It will be the duty of the Committee to see each horse passed by them as fit for the service, branded in their presence on the near haunch with the Company's stamp and the year of admission.

6. After completing their inspection the Committee will proceed to distribute the horses approved and passed, in conformity with the list furnished by the Adjutant General, according to the following rules.

7. Horses for Officers permitted to select from the Remount, are first to be chosen from the whole lot, and afterwards assigned to the individuals for whom they are intended, the selection being made in the order in which Officer's names appear in the list forwarded by the Adjutant General.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 8. No second selection is to be made for any Officer until each has had his first.

9. The selection may be made by the Officers themselves, or they may authorize any Officer to make the selection for them—otherwise it will be made by the Committee.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 10. Horses selected for Officers are invariably to be branded and entered in the Descriptive Register for the Regiment, before they are delivered over.

11. Horses are next to be selected by the Committee for the Horse Artillery, into which no horse should be admitted that is not well calculated for draught.

12. The Dragoons will have the next selection and will take no horse under the height of 14-1.

13. The Body Guard are to have the next choice.

14. In their distribution to the Light Cavalry the Committee will allot the horses in equal proportions from the lots purchased at Bombay, Oussoor, and those bred in the Provinces—taking, without picking or choosing, in rotation as they stand in the Register.

15. It is to be observed that all selections—except for Officers, who may select in person, or by their friends—are to be made by the Committee, and not by any individual member thereof.

16. On the completion of the distribution ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, Registers prepared according to Form No. 2 will be transmitted to the several Corps to which horses have been allotted.

17. The proceedings of the Committee are to be prepared in duplicate, the original to be transmitted to the Adjutant General, and the duplicate to be immediately delivered to the Officer of the Commissariat on the spot, who will lose no time in forwarding the same to the Commissary General at Fort St. George, with every explanation which it may be in his power to give respecting such horses as may not have been passed.

18. When horses for two or more Regiments are proceeding together to join their respective Regiments the Remount Officer will mark the number of the Regiment and the number of the horses, with a hot iron, on different hoofs, using his discretion as to the selection of the hoofs and reporting the same to the Commanding Officers of Regiments.

19. The horses will be sent to join Corps under such arrangements as may be ordered at the time by the Commander-in-Chief.

20. Horsekeepers and Grass cutters will be provided by the Commissariat.

21. The Officer proceeding in charge is required to give his particular attention to the Commissariat Followers sent with the horses to supply them with gram, forage, head and heel ropes &c. during the march, but not to give them any orders affecting the instructions they may have received from the Commissariat Officer.

OFFICERS' REMOUNT CHARGERS.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 1. Every European Regimental Officer of the Horse Artillery or Cavalry *on first joining* his Corps, or on returning from Europe, or Staff employ, shall be permitted to select two horses for chargers from the remount,—and Medical Officers, Veterinary Surgeons, Riding Masters, and Troop Quarter Masters, when permanently attached, each one,—on the terms hereinafter specified.

2. No Officer is entitled to select a third charger in consequence of his promotion to a Troop, the total number being limited to two.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 3. When the Remount charger of an Officer shall die, be killed in action, captured, stolen, lost, shot at the recommendation of a Committee, or be reported by a Committee unfit for further service, from age, vice, disease, or permanent unsoundness, his owner will be permitted to replace him by a selection from the next general remount, and in cases where the charger has been reported unfit for further service, without being infectiously diseased, the owner may dispose of him at his discretion.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 4. An Officer who finds on trial that he has made an unsuitable selection, may return the horse into the ranks and select another from the remount allotted to the Regiment for the same season, or, he will be allowed another selection from the next general remount, provided his desire to do so be made known to the Commanding Officer of the Corps within one month from the date of the animal joining the Regiment, and provided the horse to be returned be reported by a Regimental Committee as sound and fit for the service as when selected.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 5. At any time within twelve months from the date of joining the Regiment, a remount charger may, with the permission of the Commanding Officer of the Corps, be returned for the purpose of being placed in the ranks, if reported by a Regimental Committee to be perfectly fit for the service—but except under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Officer will not be permitted to choose another horse in his room, and will merely

be entitled to receive back from the Paymaster the full price or such portion of the price as may have been deducted from his pay and allowances.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 6. With the sanction of the Commanding Officer remount chargers may be exchanged between Officers of the same Corps, or, when the full price has been recovered by the Paymaster, may be sold to any Officer of the same Corps entitled to a choice, at a rate not exceeding the original remount price, the sale in that case to stand in the place of such choice, and the seller to be allowed to select another charger.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 7. When Officers are removed from one Regiment of Cavalry to another, they may take their remount chargers with them, and the horses so transferred are to be struck off the Register of the one Corps and entered in that of the other.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 8. The remount chargers of Officers who may retire from the service, proceed on furlough to Europe, be nominated to the General Staff or any other detached permanent employ, or be removed from a mounted Corps, are not to be sold or taken out of the Regiment to which their owners belonged, unless purchasers cannot be found in the Corps and the horses be pronounced by a Regimental Committee unfit for admission to the ranks, in which cases they may be disposed of at the discretion of their owners.

9. An Officer absent from his Regiment and desirous of returning a remount charger to the Ranks of any Corps other than his own, must make application to the Adjutant General through the Brigade and Division for the assembly of a Station Committee. This permission will only be granted when a transfer to the Corps to which the Officer belongs would be attended with manifest inconvenience or expense, and notification of such permission having been obtained together with the date of transfer must be made by the Officer to his Corps, in order that the same may be entered in the Monthly Return and Regimental Register.

10. When the establishment of horses of a Regiment is complete, the transfer of an Officer's remount charger to the ranks is not to take place, without a reference to Army Head Quarters—but in ordinary cases the authority of the Officer Commanding the Regiment is sufficient for the transfer, a duplicate of the Proceedings of the Committee being invariably transmitted to the Adjutant General.

G. O. G. 29th May 1827. 11. No remount charger shall be returned to the ranks without a certificate from the Commissary General of the season of his having been provided from the remount.

12. No remount charger shall be disposed of in any way except as provided for in paras. 4 and 5 until the amount of his price shall have been realised to Government.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 13. When Officers die, their remount chargers may be disposed of under the above restrictions by order of the Committee of adjustment assembled on occasions of the death of such Officers.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 14. Horses whose age exceeds 12 years are not to be admitted to the ranks, but may be disposed of at the discretion of the owners or their representatives.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 15. In all cases where an Officer wishes to select a charger, or to sell, exchange, or place in the ranks, a remount charger, he is to make a written application to the Commanding Officer of his Corps, who, when necessary, will assemble a Regimental Committee, composed of a President not under the rank of Captain, and two Subalterns as Members, the proceedings of which are required to be countersigned by the Commanding Officer.

16. The authority under which Officer's chargers are returned into the ranks, exchanged, sold, or struck off the Register, is invariably to be recorded in Regimental Orders and in the Monthly Returns.

17. All applications for authority to select horses from the remount are required to specify distinctly the grounds upon which they are preferred. When to replace remount chargers copies of their Registers are to be attached, shewing the date on which received and the date and manner of casualty.

18. All such applications are required to reach the Adjutant General's Office on or before the 1st December in each year.—Officers who may neglect this rule, though otherwise entitled to selection from the remount of the season, will forfeit their claim, and will not be allowed to select from a subsequent remount.

19. Officers are required to make their own arrangements for the charge of horses selected for them and for their march to join.

20. No remount charger shall under any pretence whatever be used out of the Riding School until properly broken in and reported by the Riding Master to the Commanding Officer fit to join the ranks.

21. Whenever Commanding Officers consider it necessary for the good of the service they are empowered to order remount chargers to be picketed with the horses of the troops to which Officers may respectively belong.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 22. The price to be paid by Officers for a horse selected from the remount is fixed at 600 Rupees, and the horse or horses will be at the Officer's risk from the date of selection.

23. The above price is fixed without reference to age—and if transferred to the ranks within 12 months from date of selection, the full price paid for the animal will be refunded—after 12 months the provisions of para. 30 come into operation and deductions are to be regulated accordingly.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 24. The amount is to be realized from Officers' pay and allowances by Paymasters, in four equal monthly deductions from Field Officers, Captains and Surgeons—and in eight similar deductions from Subalterns, Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Surgeons, Troop Quarter Masters and Riding Masters. When an Officer has occasion to select two horses, double time will be allowed for payment, and in all cases the deductions are to commence from the first issue of pay after being put in possession.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 25. Should an Officer die before the full price of his remount charger has been recovered, the horse, if reported by a Committee fit in all respects for the service, is to be received into the ranks, and the amount deducted will be refunded by the Paymasters to the legal representative of the deceased,—but if reported unfit for the service, the horse is to be sold under the orders of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who from the proceeds of the sale, will remit to the Paymaster the sum remaining due to Government, and pay the balance, if any, to the person entitled to receive it,—when the sale may not realise a sufficient sum, the balance due to Government will of course be claimable from the estate.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 26. When an Officer has selected and been put in possession of a charger, he will immediately transmit, in duplicate, a * Descriptive Roll of, and receipt for the horse selected, to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who having countersigned them, and caused them to be entered in the Register of Officers' horses, will transmit one copy to the Paymaster within whose range of payment the Corps may be, and the other to the Military Auditor General.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 27. The Commanding Officer of the Regiment will then direct the Officer in whose abstract the pay and allowances of the individual who has selected the charger are drawn, to insert at the foot of each abstract, until the necessary deductions shall be completed, a notification to the following effect:

Deduct from——A. B.'s pay and allowances——Rupees, being the first (or as the case may be 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. &c.) monthly deduction on account of a charger selected by him from the remount of the season——which joined the——Regiment on the—— day of——.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 28. At the close of each year the Military Auditor General will compare the certificates with the amount received on account of remount chargers, and will take immediate steps for recovering any sums due on their account which may not have been previously realized.

G. O. G. 19th Sept. 1837. 29. The terms on which remount chargers are in the first instance to be offered for sale to such Officers of the Corps as require chargers, and in default of purchasers to be tendered for admission to the ranks, are as follows:

30. If 6 years old, full price, and if above 6 but not exceeding 12 years, a deduction is to be made at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for the period elapsed since the horse attained the age of 6 years.

6	...full price	Rupees...	600
7	"	"	540
8	"	"	480
9	"	"	420
10	"	"	360
11	"	"	300
12	"	"	240

* Form—*as ordered for Register of Officers' Horses.*

OFFICERS' HORSES.

1. Officers are required to provide themselves with the following number of horses.

Field Officers	4.	
Captains and Surgeons	3.	
Subalterns	2.	—If Adjutant or Quarter Master 3.
Assistant Surgeon and Veterinary do.	2.	
Riding Master and Troop Quarter Master	1.	

2. Commanding Officers of Regiments are held responsible that the horses provided by their Officers are in every respect fit for the service, and in no case under the prescribed height—should any appear exceptionable, a Committee of Officers must be ordered for their examination.

3. The first and second chargers of all Field Officers and first chargers of all others, are to be appropriated solely to Regimental duties, and Officers are strictly prohibited from employing them for any other purpose.

4. No horse once mustered as an Officer's charger is to be sold or exchanged out of the Regiment without the previous permission of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment recorded in Regimental orders, which is not to be granted until another horse equally efficient and fit for Cavalry duties shall have been submitted to and approved of by him.

5. An Officer's charger is never to be docked.

6. The names of absent Officers whose chargers are present with the Regiment will be entered in a N. B. at the foot of the monthly Return.

7. A copy of the Register of Officers' horses is to be forwarded to the Adjutant General on the 1st January in each year.

CASTING OF HORSES.

1. Horses unfit for further service will be cast annually by a Committee of Officers assembled for that purpose under authority from Army Head Quarters.

2. Casting Committees are in the first instance to be assembled Regimentally, and are to be composed of the senior or best qualified officers available, not including the Commanding Officer unless the Committee cannot be efficiently constituted without him.

3. General Committees will subsequently be assembled, by order of Officers Commanding Divisions and Forces, for the final examination of horses, passed by the Regimental Committees, at all stations where more than one mounted Corps may be serving.

4. General Committees are to be composed of three or five Officers, as circumstances may allow, selected, as the senior or best qualified for the duty, from all mounted Corps at the station.

5. At single stations the examination of the Regimental Committee will be final.

6. To all casting Committees, a Veterinary Surgeon is to be appointed in attendance, whose opinion, whenever it may differ from and be overruled by that of the Committee, is to be recorded in the proceedings.

7. The Proceedings are to be prepared according to Form No. 3 separately for each Corps, and transmitted through Divisions to the Adjutant General.

8. When horses are recommended to be cast for incurable and dangerous vice the Committee must specify the same in the column of Remarks, in order that the Commander-in-Chief's instructions for their being destroyed may be communicated.

9. It is to be understood that no horse is to be cast as incurably vicious, until trial has been made of castration, unless otherwise unfit.

10. Horses directed to be destroyed as above are to be shot, upon receipt of the order, in the presence of the Quarter Master, or other Officer, whose ccertificate of the same is to be attached to the Quarterly Return of horses to the Military Board.

11. Horses declared unfit for the service will, on the Proceedings being approved by the Commander-in-Chief, be delivered over to the Commissariat by their progressive numbers, for the purpose of being disposed of at public auction on account of Government.

12. Prior to such delivery to the Commissariat for sale, cast horses shall be fired on the right shoulder with an iron, edged as a firing iron and bearing the letter C., so deep as not to be likely to grow out.

13. Cast horses will be struck off the strength of Corps from the date on which they are actually sold.

14. When from accident or otherwise a horse may be seriously injured, Officers Commanding Stations or Detachments are authorised to order the assembly of a Committee for the examination of the animal, transmitting in every case the Proceedings (Form No. 4) to Army Head Quarters for the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief, together with all necessary explanation regarding the accident.

15. When any horse is discovered to be infected with a contagious disease, he is to be immediately separated from the sound horses, and a report is to be made to the Officer Commanding the Station or Detachment, who will forthwith order a Committee to assemble for the examination of the diseased horse. The Committee to be composed of such Officers as may be deemed best qualified for the purpose.

16. If upon examination it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Committee that such horse is infected with farcy, glanders, or other contagious or epidemic disease, its opinion to that effect is to be recorded in the Proceedings, and should the Commanding Officer concur in that opinion he will confirm it by his countersignature, and order the horse to be immediately destroyed in presence of a Commissioned Officer.—The Proceedings of the Committee are to be made out as in Form No. 5 and forwarded duly countersigned to Army Head Quarters.

17. No horse considered incurably diseased shall be summarily destroyed without reference to Army Head Quarters, unless when labouring under infectious disease which might endanger other horses, or when suffering from accident, such as the fracture of a limb.

18. In addition to the usual signatures Proceedings are in all cases to bear the countersignature of the Officer by whose immediate authority the Committee was assembled.

19. The Veterinary Surgeon is to attend all Committees for the examination of horses, whether Officers or Regimental.

REGIMENTAL HORSES.

1. Every remount horse on joining is to be marked with the number of the Regiment, letter of the Troop, and the number the horse bears in it, on the off haunch, in the following manner:

6.

F. 25.

2. The tails of troop horses are never to be squared—they are to be allowed to grow to a switch, but not to reach beyond the upper turn of the hock.

G. O. G. 29th May 1837. 3. Reports of Alterations and Casualties, prepared according to Form No. 2, are to be transmitted quarterly to the Military Board, and to the Commissary General.

HORSEKEEPERS AND GRASS CUTTERS.

1. Horsekeepers and Grass cutters are to be attached to Troops—but to be entertained by Commanding Officers, and to be considered as always subject to his orders—they are liable to be removed by his authority from troop to troop, and to be employed upon such *public work* as he may consider necessary.

2. They are not to be employed in the provision of firewood or other articles chargeable to the Petty Contract Fund, nor in any other work properly pertaining to the Saddle or Petty Contract.

FORM No. 1.

PROCEEDINGS of a Remount Committee assembled at Ossoor on the 18 .

President.

A. B. Regt. Lt. Cavy.

C. D.	Regt. Lt. Cavy.	*Members.*	G. H. H. M. Regt. of Lt. Dragoons.
E. F.	Regt. Lt. Cavy.		I. K. Horse Artillery.

Veterinary Surgeon L. M.
in attendance.

The Committee having assembled pursuant to orders, proceed to examine ——— Horses produced by ——————————— which after careful examination have been found as noted in the following Register.

(Any further observation considered necessary to be entered here.)

GENERAL REGISTER of ——— Horses of the Season 18—|—produced by the Commissariat as the Remount of this Season.

Commissariat Number.	Committee Number.	Cast.	Colour.	Age.		Height.		Distinguishing marks.	Passed.	Rejected.	For what cause rejected.	How disposed of	Remarks.
				Years.	Months.	Hands.	Inches.						
									Enter P. for passed	*Enter R. for rejected.*			

FORM No. 2.

REGISTER of Horses selected from the Remount Department of the Season 18—|— for the Service of the ———————

Commissariat Number.	CommitteeNumber	Cast.	Colour.	Age.		Height.		Distinguishing Marks.	Remarks.
				Years.	Months.	Hands.	Inches.		

Ossoor, 18 . }

A. B.
In charge of Remount Department.

FORM No. 3.

Proceedings of a General Casting Committee assembled by order of the Officer Commanding ——— for the examination of Horses of the ——— considered "unfit for further service."

President, A. B. Regiment Light Cavalry.

C. D. Horse Artillery.
E. F. Regiment Light Cavalry.
Members
G. H. Regiment Light Cavalry.
I. K. Horse Artillery.

Veterinary Surgeon L. M. Regiment Light Cavalry, in attendance.

The Committee having assembled pursuant to order, proceed to examine the undermentioned Horses, and find them as follows:

Numbers. Commissariat	Numbers. Regimental	Troop and Troop Number.	Date of admission into the Regiment.	From whence received.	When received. Age. Years.	When received. Age. Months.	When received. Height Hands.	When received. Height Inches.	Cast.	Colour.	Marks as per Commissariat Register.	Opinion of Committee.	Recommendation of Committee.	Remarks.

A. B. Regiment Light Cavalry.—*President.*

Station
Date

N. O. Commanding
——— Division.

C. D. Horse Artillery
E. F. Regiment Light Cavalry
G. H. Regiment Light Cavalry
I. K. Horse Artillery
Members.

L. M. Veterinary Surgeon Regiment Light Cavalry, in attendance.

FORM No. 4.

PROCEEDINGS of a Committee assembled at——by order of the Officer Commanding——for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the under registered Horse of the——Regiment Light Cavalry, reported to be incurably injured.

President, A. B. Regiment Light Cavalry.

C. D. Regiment Light Cavalry } *Members* { E. F. Regiment Light Cavalry.

Veterinary Surgeon G. H. of the Regiment Light Cavalry, in attendance.

Numbers.		Troop and Troop Number.	Date of admission into the Regiment.	From whence received.	Age when received.		Height when received.		Cast.	Colour.	Marks as per Commissariat Register.	REMARKS.
Commissariat	Regimental				Years	Months	Hands	Inches.				

The Committee having assembled pursuant to order and examined the Horse answering to the above description, find him to have both his fore pasterns fractured (or as the case may be) which being declared by the Veterinary Surgeon to be incurable, they recommend the Horse to be shot.

Station }
Date }

A. B. Regiment Light Cavalry—*President.*
C. D. Regiment Light Cavalry } *Members.*
E. F. Regiment Light Cavalry }

Confirmed—and the Horse to be destroyed.

J. K.——
Commanding——

G. H. Veterinary Surgeon Regiment Light Cavalry in attendance.

I do hereby certify that the Horse above-mentioned was shot in my presence on the——day of——18—.

L. M. Quarter Master——Regiment Light Cavalry.

FORM No. 5.

PROCEEDINGS of a Committee assembled at——by order of the Officer Commanding—— for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the under registered Horse of the——Regiment Light Cavalry, reported to be affected with glanders.

President, A. B. Regiment Light Cavalry.

C. D. Regiment Light Cavalry. } *Members* { E. F. Regiment Light Cavalry.

Veterinary Surgeon G. H. of the Regiment Light Cavalry, in attendance.

Numbers. Commissariat	Numbers. Regimental	Troop and Troop Number.	Date of admission into the Regiment.	Whence received.	Age when received. Years	Age when received. Months	Height when received. Hands	Height when received. Inches.	Cast.	Colour.	Marks as per Commissariat Register.	REMARKS.

The Committee having assembled pursuant to order and examined the Horse answering to the above description, find him to be affected with glanders, which being declared by the Veterinary Surgeon to be incurable, they recommend the Horse being destroyed to prevent contagion amongst the Horses of the Regiment.

Station. }
Date. }

A. B. Regiment Light Cavalry—*President.*
C. D. Regiment Light Cavalry } *Members.*
E. F. Regiment Light Cavalry }

G. H. Veterinary Surgeon Regiment Light Cavalry in attendance.

Confirmed—and the Horse to be destroyed.

J. K.
Commanding——

I do hereby certify that the Horse above-mentioned was shot in my presence on the——day of——18—.

L. M. Quarter Master——Regt. Lt. Cavalry.

FORM No. 6.

PROCEEDINGS of a Committee assembled at —— by order of the Officer Commanding —— —— for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the under registered Charger, the property of Captain A. B. of the —— proposed to be transferred to the Ranks.

President, C. D. Regiment Light Cavalry.

E. F. Regiment Light Cavalry. } *Members* { G. H. Regiment Light Cavalry.

Veterinary Surgeon J. K. Regiment Light Cavalry, in attendance.

Officer's Rank and Name.	Charger.	Date of admission into the Regiment.	Whence received.	Age when received.		Height when received.		Cast.	Colour.	Marks as per Commissariat Register.	REMARKS.
				Years	Months	Hands	Inches				

The Committee having assembled pursuant to order and examined the Charger answering to the above description, find him perfectly sound and fit for the Service (or as the case may be.)

Station. }
Date. }

J. K.

Commanding Regt. L. C.

A. B. Regiment Light Cavalry—*President*.
C. D. Regiment Light Cavalry } *Members*.
E. F. Regiment Light Cavalry }

G. H. Veterinary Surgeon Regiment Light Cavalry, in attendance.

With reference to G. O. G. 25th October 1834, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that no additional Grass cutters will be allowed on the occasion of a Regiment of Cavalry moving from Station to Station in the ordinary course of relief, but that when a Cavalry Regiment proceeds on Field Service, it will invariably be completed in Grass cutters as in the case of detached Troops. G. O. G. 29th January 1841. No. 19.

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1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased in accordance with the practice in Bengal, to authorize Riding Masters of mounted Corps under this Presidency, to draw Rupees 5 per mensem for each Troop, European and Native, of the Brigade or Regiment, to which they are respectively attached. This allowance, being for the provision of Cavessons, Whips and other Horse Drill Equipments, will be chargeable to the Saddle Contract Fund, by which the expense of Horse Drill Equipments has hitherto been borne. G. O. G. 16th April 1841. No. 70.

2. Rupees forty-eight shall be presented to Riding Masters by Subalterns on being discharged from the Riding School, and sixteen Rupees shall be paid by each Officer having his Charger broken in by the Riding Master.

In accordance with the practice recently established in Bengal,* the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the General Order No. 107, dated 14th March 1834, as far as regards Interpreters and Quarter Masters of Cavalry Regiments; whom his Lordship in Council is pleased to declare eligible to the charge and command of Troops, with reference to their relative standing in the List of Subalterns in their respective Corps. G. O. G. 22d June 1841. No. 100.

* G. O. G. G. 2d June 1841. No. 134.

Under instructions from Government, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs that six Horses per Troop in each Regiment of Light Cavalry shall be kept wanting to complete until further orders. G. O. C. C. 30th Aug. 1841.

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1. The establishment of Farriers in Cavalry Regiments is fixed at 1 Farrier Major in each Corps, and 2 Farriers per Troop, to have effect from 15th December 1841. G. O. G. 14th Dec. 1841. No. 216.

2. From the same date the establishment of Privates will be 69 per Troop, and all in excess of that number will be borne as Supernumeraries until vacancies occur for them on the strength of Regiments.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following Scale of Necessaries be substituted for those at present in use in the Cavalry. G. O. C. C. 30th October 1842.

CAVALRY.

Non-Commissioned Rank and File.

	Turband complete.	White Trousers.	Cloth Trousers.	White Jackets.	Kerchieves.	False Collars.	Stable Caps.	Stable Drawers.	Carpet.	Boots.	Spurs.	Tapes and Rosetts.	Brushes.	Button Stick.	Pipe Clay, &c.	Slippers.	Haversack.
	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1
Of these to be carried in the Baggage Bag..............	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0

Trumpeters and Farriers.

	White Trousers.	Cloth Trousers.	Shirts White.	Shirts Fatigue.	Stock and Clasp.	Forage Cap.	Carpet.	Boots.	Spurs.	Shoes and Clasps.	Brushes.	Hair Comb.	Button Stick.	Pipe Clay, &c.	Haversack.
	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Of these to be carried in the Baggage Bag...........................	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0

Standing Orders for Cavalry to be corrected accordingly.

CHAPLAINS AND ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, JUNE 2ND, 1840.

The following Rules for the guidance of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains, revised under instructions from the Honorable Court of Directors, are published for general information, in modification of the Order of Government dated 30th July, 1839. Gazette 12th June 1840. Page 409.

RULES FOR CHAPLAINS AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.

1. Every Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain on his arrival at the Presidency from England or elsewhere shall report the same to the Secretary to Government in the General Department, as well as to the Chief Ecclesiastical authority in the Diocese.

2. Every Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain must report his arrival at his Station to the Chief Ecclesiastical authority in the Diocese, to the Civil Auditor, and to the Chief Civil or Military authority of the Station.

3. Funerals are to be appointed at sunrise and sunset, and the Clergyman is to attend at the latter time if he receives notice of a funeral before 3 o'clock P. M., but if the notice arrives after that hour, the interment is to take place on the morning following; cases however, may occur, which may require a deviation from the General Rule.

4. Commanding Officers in concurrence with the Chaplain, will fix the time for performing divine service on Sundays to Soldiers.

5. Attested copies of the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Funerals must be transmitted regularly every 3 months to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry, viz. on the 31st May, 31st August, 30th November and 28th February.

6. All Marriage Certificates of Europeans, being Soldiers, or persons employed in the Military Department, under the rank of Commissioned Officer, shall specify distinctly the birth of the female, whether European, Indo Briton, Native, &c.

7. The Chaplain is to enter carefully all the Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials of Soldiers and their Children in the Regimental Register Book of the respective European Corps, as well as in the usual Register kept by the Station Chaplain.

8. The Chaplain of every Station, where any of Her Majesty's Regiments are stationed, must forward to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry for transmission to the Chaplain General's Office, half-yearly, and for any broken period that may occur previous to his leaving the Station in which he is employed, a copy duly signed by himself and by the Officer in Command of the Station, of the Regimental Registers of Marriages and Baptisms now kept in conformity with the general regulations on this subject.

9. The Chaplain at a Military Station is to visit regularly, at least twice in each week, the European Hospital or Hospitals. He is carefully to superintend and inspect the European Regimental and other Schools, visiting them for this purpose not less than once a week, and to represent any matter concerning their management to the Commanding Officer, which may require his notice. Provided however that in the performance of the above duties he shall not interfere with the religious persuasion of those who do not profess the tenets of the Church of England. He is to report to the Commanding Officer on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year and oftener if necessary, the state of the European Regimental Schools, the qualifications and conduct of the Master and the proficiency of the scholars.

10. All communications from the Clergy are to be addressed to Government through the Lord Bishop, in order that he may make such remarks thereon as his Lordship may think proper, —when the Diocese shall be vacant, communications are to be addressed through the Archdeacon or other Chief Ecclesiastical authority. All applications for change of Station must be made direct to the Right Honorable the Governor, or his private Secretary, and to the Lord Bishop or Chief Ecclesiastical authority in the Diocese.

11. A Chaplain, directed to visit the out Stations of his District periodically, is permitted to draw a travelling allowance at the rate of 200 Rupees per mensem, calculated at the rate of one days allowance for every 10 miles, allowing for a halt on the 7th day, provided however, that the allowance drawn on this account shall in no case exceed 200 Rupees per mensem. The documents required in support of the travelling expences of the Chaplains will be—1st, the order or authority of the Lord Bishop for proceeding on such journey; and 2dly, their own declaration on honor that the journey so authorised has been performed.

12. Any Chaplain leaving his Station, whether with or without the orders of Government, shall be bound to report the circumstance to the Civil Auditor.

13. Any Chaplain who may be removed from one Station to another, shall in like manner report to the Civil Auditor the dates of his departure from the one and of his arrival at the other, and the Civil Auditor is restricted from passing the bill of any Chaplain appointed to a new Station for the allowance belonging to such Station (without the special orders of Government), until he shall have received a report of his arrival at the place of his appointment.

14. Any Chaplain returning to the Presidency after a sea voyage for the recovery of his health or otherwise, shall (unless the contrary is specially sanctioned by Government) be required to rejoin his Station within the time that may be prescribed for travelling to the Station to which he stands appointed.

15. When a Chaplain proposes to quit his principal Station for the occasion of visiting any of his appointed smaller Stations, or when he intends to apply for temporary leave of absence, he must give timely notice to the Chief Civil and Military resident authorities (and state in his application for leave that such has been done), in order that if there be any cogent reason against the absence of the Chaplain, they may be submitted to the Governor in Council.

In reference to the foregoing revised Rules for the guidance of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs the republication of the following Rules for regulating the absence and travelling allowances of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains, which forms Chapter VI of the General Rules for the grant of leave of absence, and for regulating deductions from salaries and deputation allowances, promulgated on the 21st February 1840.

Chapter VI.

"*Rules for Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains.*"

Sec. XXIII. Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains may under Medical Certificate obtain leave of absence subject to all the deductions, conditions and limitations prescribed in the case of Civil Servants, but no Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain can be permitted to draw any allowance, when his period of absence shall have exceeded two years.

Sec. XXIV. The Government of each Presidency may grant to Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains special leave of absence on private affairs, but if such absence shall exceed the period to which the Absentee may be entitled under the following Rule, they shall for the period in excess be subjected to the deduction of one-half of their Allowances, and after an absence of six months (in addition to any leave granted under the succeeding Rule) all allowances shall be discontinued.

Sec. XXV. Leave of absence for one month in each year, or for two or three months as the case may be, under the principal sanctioned in * Sec. XI. may be granted to Chaplains or Assistant Chaplains by the Bishop of the Diocese, or when the Diocese may be vacant (but not otherwise) by the Archdeacon or other Ecclesiastical functionary performing the duties of an Archdeacon or Commissary: and such leave being consistent with the rule will be recognized by the Civil Auditor after it has been published in the *Government Gazette* of the Presidency with the authority of Government. Information of every leave so granted by the Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Officer above-mentioned, shall be immediately transmitted to the proper Secretary to Government for the purpose of notification in the *Gazette*.

Sec. XXVI. For embarkation on furlough, or sick leave, or with the intention of retiring from the Service; Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains are entitled to the benefits of * Section XIII, on the same conditions on which they are enjoyed by Civil Servants.

Sec. XXVII. On joining a Station in the interior after arrival in India, a Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain will be allowed the same rate of travelling charges, and be subjected to the same rules in respect to joining his Station as a Civil servant. On any subsequent transfer from one Station to another, the same allowance will be made if the transfer take place not at the desire of the Chaplain removed, but by order of Government.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) ROBERT CLERK,
Secretary to Government.

* Vide General Rules.

29th July 1840.

Para. 1. We have resolved that the rank of Chaplains hereafter to be appointed shall be determined by their final departure for their destination, as in the case of Cadets and Assistant Surgeons. Gazette 9th October 1840, Page 609.

2. You will be furnished from time to time with lists of Rank agreeably to the practice observed in the Military Department, according to which promotions will be made from the lower to the higher grade.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, JUNE 22D, 1841.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Forms of Ecclesiastical and Lay Returns, received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, for general observance from the 1st January 1842. Gazette 25th June 1841, Page 429.

1842.

Ecclesiastical *
QUARTERLY *Lay* RETURNS
of
Baptisms
Marriages
Burials
for
The Archdeaconry of *Calcutta* / *Madras* / *Bombay*

I Registrar of the Archdeaconry of *Calcutta* / *Madras* / *Bombay* do hereby certify that the annexed are correct copies of the original and official Quarterly *Ecclesiastical* / *Lay* Returns of *Baptisms* / *Marriages* / *Burials* within the Archdeaconry of *Calcutta* / *Madras* / *Bombay* as made and transmitted to me for the Quarter commencing the *First* day of *January* ending the *Thirty-first* day of *March* in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-*two*.

Signature of *Registrar*

Registrar of the Archdeaconry of *Calcutta* / *Madras* / *Bombay*.

This form to be attached to all Returns forwarded to the East India House.

* Including the returns from the Scotch Church.

MARRIAGES solemnized at.................. *Allahabad*
Barrackpore
Bareilly
Calcutta, &c. &c.

When Married.	Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's name and Surname.	By banns or licence.	Names of Witnesses present.	By whom Married.
	Christian.	Surname.								
1842. 14th Jan.	William John. Sophia Ann.	Hastings. Mitchell.		Bachelor. Spinster.	Upholsterer.	Hastings Street, Lower Circular Road.	Peter Hastings. Geoffry Mitchell.	Banns.	John Thomas Green. Thomas Hastings. Wm. George Mitchell. Harriet Eliza Mitchell.	Henry Fisher, Senior Chaplain.

BAPTISMS solemnized at..................... *Allahabad*
Barrackpore
Bareilly
Calcutta, &c. &c

When Baptized.	Said to be born.	Child's christian name.	Sex.	Parents' Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
				Christian.	Surname.			
1842. 24th January	1841. 12th December	Wm. Frederic Albert.	Boy.	Wm. Frederic & Sophia Ann.	Brownlow.	Lower Circular Road.	Cabinet maker.	Henry Fisher, Senior Chaplain.

BURIALS at .... *Allahabad*
Barrackpore
Bareilly
Calcutta, &c. &c.

When buried.	Christian.	Surname.	Age.	Quality, Trade, or Profession &c. &c. &c.	Where buried.	By whom buried.
1842. 24th Feb.	Wm. Frederic Albert.	Mackenzie.	2 Months.	Son of Wm. Frederic and Sophia Ann Mackenzie.	Calcutta.	H. Fisher, Senior Chaplain

(True Copies)

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to Government of India.

The following Order of the Government of India is re-published for general information. Gazette 4th Feb. 1843. Page 91.

No. 176.

FORT WILLIAM,

Ecclesiastical Department, the 19th January 1842.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in the exercise of the power vested in him by the late Warrant of Her Majesty, is pleased to determine that Chaplains shall take rank with Civilians of the 4th Class and Majors, according to the terms in the said Warrant by which the relative Ranks of these two Stations are defined, and that Assistant Chaplains in like manner shall take rank with Civilians of the 5th Class and Captains.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Re-published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) ROBERT CLERK,
Secretary to Government.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Ecclesiastical Department under date the 13th Instant, to direct that the following rule for the guidance of Chaplains be re-established under this Presidency. G. O. G. 20th Sept. 1842. No. 172.

"The practice of baptizing in private houses is to be avoided by the Chaplain as much as possible, and the Clergyman is to attend at the place appointed for Divine Service on some fixed day and hour in each week, for the purpose of baptizing Soldiers Children; however, this is not to be considered as authorizing the Clergyman to decline attending *at any time or place* to administer private baptism to such infants as may be in a weak, or precarious state of health."

CLOTHING.

G. O. C. C. 30th November 1840.

The G. O. C. C. of the 2d May 1840 on the subject of Cloaks, is cancelled—and the Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified that Woollen Cloaks, will again be issuable as before, in lieu of clothing or on-payment.

G. O. C. C. 15th Dec. 1840.

Inconvenience having arisen in consequence of the late and irregular receipt of the annual Indents for Clothing, Officers in Command of Corps are directed to send in their Indents so as to reach the Clothing Board on or before the 15th January.

G. O. G. 7th Dec. 1841. No. 224.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that Jackets and Trousers be henceforth supplied to the Army in the following proportions, in lieu of those laid down in Paras. 8 and 9, Section 11, of the Clothing Regulations.

The Clothing of the Army for the year 1842 will be prepared and issued accordingly.

JACKETS.

European Horse Artillery, Foot Artillery and European Infantry.

1-10 of each rank of Non-commissioned rank and file, &c				1st size.
3-10	do	do	do	2d size.
6-10	do	do	do	3d size.

Light Cavalry, Golundauze, Sappers and Miners and Native Infantry.

2-10 of each rank of Non-commissioned rank and file				1st size.
3-10	do	do	do	2d size.
4-10	do	do	do	3d size.
1-10	do	do	do	4th size.

TROUSERS.

Mounted Corps two sizes, viz.

5-10 of the.. 1st size.
5-10 of the.. 2d size.

European Foot Artillery and Infantry.

1-10 of the.. 1st size.
6-10 of the.. 2d size.
3-10 of the.. 3d size.

All other Corps three sizes, viz.

3-10 of the.. 1st size.
5-10 of the.. 2d size.
2-10 of the.. 3d size.

G. O. G. 5th March 1842. No. 44.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDER by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 19th January 1842.

No. 14 of 1842.—1. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having provided Cloth of English manufacture for the gratuitous supply of Great Coats to the European Foot Artillery and Regiments of European Infantry in Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service, Officers Commanding all such Corps will transmit Indents prepared according to annexed Form No. 1, to the Secretary to the Clothing Board and to the Army Clothing Agents, in their respective Divisions, with whom muster Patterns will be lodged; and on the receipt of the Great Coats, Distribution Statements will be forwarded to those Departments, as prescribed for other Clothing.

2. The Cloth provided being of a description very superior to that in use for similar purposes with Infantry Regiments, the Coats will, under no circumstances, be replaced under six years, nor are they to be supplied to a Regiment or to Individuals as a matter of course at the expiration of that period, but only as the necessity for such supply may be satisfactorily established by the Report of a Committee of Survey: moreover, it is not intended they should ever be considered the property of the Soldier: they are to be taken care of in the same manner as his other necessaries, any loss occasioned by his neglect is to be made good from his Pay, and whenever any Great Coats are condemned as unserviceable the Survey Report should specify the date or dates of issue, and they are to be returned into Regimental Store to be held at the disposal of the Clothing Board for the advantage of the State—An Indent to replace the number condemned, if necessary, to be submitted with the Survey Report.

3. The month and year when issued from the Agencies to be marked on the Great Coats in such a manner as not to be removed.

4. Quarter Masters of Regiments will be held responsible for the number supplied on Indent, and that on the occurrence of any Casualties the Great Coats are to be returned into the Regimental Store, and carefully preserved for issue to Recruits—A special Report is to be made by the Officer Commanding the Regiment to the Secretary to the Clothing Board, when the number in Store is likely to cause detriment or inconvenience to the Public Service.

5. The Secretary to the Clothing Board to be furnished on the 1st January of each year with an Annual Return of the Great Coats, according to annexed Form No. 2.

FORM No. 1.

Indent showing the size of the Men and the number of Great Coats of each size, required for the use of Regiment.

Insert Station and Date.

Size.	Height.			Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total of each size required.	Number of each size.	REMARKS.
	F.	I.								
1st size, ...	6	0	and upwards,	1	0	0	12	13	77	
	5	11	....	3	0	3	11	17		
	5	10	....	3	0	0	44	47		
2d size, ...	5	9	....	6	0	7	71	84	408	
	5	8	....	4	1	10	129	144		
	5	7	....	13	4	5	158	180		
3d size, ...	5	6	....	10	5	9	124	184	207	
	5	5	....	2	2	2	35	41		
	Under.....		....	0	2	0	16	18		
			Total....	42	14	36	600	692	692	

(Signed) A. B.
Quarter Master.

(Signed) A. B.
Commanding.

FORM No. 2.

Annual Return of Great Coats with Regiment.

Meerut, January 1st, 1843.

Strength of the Regiment as per Abstract Monthly Return, dated 31st December, 1842.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Total.
	44	16	770	830

	18	18	18	18	18	1842	Total.	Grand Total.
Number of Great Coats as per annual Return.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CASUALTIES.								
Burnt in the Barrack of the 2d Company on the——	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Loss occasioned by neglect, ...	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Condemned by Regimental and Station Committees, dated 9th and 14th of——, and sold for the benefit of Government under Authority of Secretary Clothing Board's Letter, No. ——, dated ——,	0	0	0	0	0	25	69	0
Total of Casualties,....	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	69
Received on Indent, dated	0	0	0	0	0	830	0	0
Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	0	69	899	899
Balance of Great Coats on the 1st Jan. 1843,...	0	0	0	0	0	830	0	830

(Signed) C. D.
Quarter Master.

(Signed) A. B.
Commanding.

COMMISSARIAT AND RATIONS.

G. O. C. C. 24 Feb. 1841.

Under the authority of Government, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs that so much of the G. O. C. C. 25th September 1827, as relates to the issue of Sugar by the Commissariat Department for payment, be cancelled.

G. O. G. 20th April 1841. No. 72.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Regulations for the issue of Spirits to the European Troops under this Presidency, be established from the 1st May 1841, except in the Eastern Settlements, &c. where they will have effect from date of receipt of this Order, and that all prior Orders and Regulations shall, from the same date, be annulled.

1. In order to simplify the present complicated Regulations respecting the prices of Arrack issued to the Troops, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the Bengal rate of 10 pice per dram, or Rupees 2 1 4 per gallon, be established as the *uniform* price of Arrack to the Soldier; whether from the Canteen, or from the Commissariat Department on regular issue. The price of Arrack supplied to Canteens will in future be one rupee, thirteen annas (1 13 0) per gallon, leaving a profit of annas 4 pice 4 per gallon to the Canteen, upon the whole quantity consumed by the Regiment, the issue of ration drams having been discontinued.

2. When Detachments may be without Canteens; and whenever it may be necessary for the Commissariat to issue Arrack, the rate of payment shall be as above stated, 10 pice per dram or Rupees 2 1 4 per gallon.

3. The practice which has heretofore obtained of issuing, on certain occasions, extra Arrack, on payment, at the discretion of Officers Commanding Regiments and Detachments of European Troops, will be discontinued.

4. The practice of issuing wet batta to the European Troops on established holidays, and on days of public rejoicing, will be discontinued. This Order cancels para. 15 of G. O. G. 12th January 1841, No. 6, and all previous Orders upon the subject of wet batta.

5. The price of Arrack when supplied to Officers will remain as at present Rupees 5 4 0 per gallon, and in the Field 10 8 0 per gallon.

G. O. G. 27th July 1841. No. 139.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel para. 16 of G. O. G. No. 6 of 1841, and in lieu thereof to substitute the following.

2. European Non-commissioned Staff attached to Departments, Garrisons or to Native Corps are prohibited from drawing rations in kind from the Commissariat.

3. Their batta, full or half, according to locality, will be drawn, when not in Hospital, in the same Abstract in which their monthly pay is drawn, and no charge for rations, extra batta, or drams will be allowed for Europeans for whom batta is thus authorized to be drawn on Abstract. The rates are Rupees 10 and 5 respectively, but a portion of the amount, viz. Rupees 3 2 8 at full batta Stations, and Rupees 1 9 4 at half batta Stations, being already included in the new rates of pay as compensation for spirit rations,—the residue only will be drawn in addition, which, for those on full batta, will be Rupees 6 13 4, and for those on half batta Rupees 3 6 8 per mensem.

G. O. G. 18th March 1842. No. 51.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to G. O G. 28th July 1840, No. 122, to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extract from General Orders No. 51, by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated 26th February 1842.

"With reference to Paragraph 5, of General Orders No. 146, dated 8th July 1840, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, is pleased to determine that, exclusive of the 4 oz. of Rice already authorized as part of the regular ration, two lbs. of Rice, or one lb. of Biscuit, shall be considered as an equivalent, in cases of necessity, for one lb. of Bread, at all the Presidencies."

G. O. G. 29th July 1842, No. 136.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following Table of Native Sea Rations, with a modified scale for Rajahpoots, be established in substitution for that published in General Orders 5th June 1838, No. 85, head "Wet Batta," Para. 2.

TABLE *of* RATIONS *for Rajahpoots and other Native Troops, Public and Private Followers on board Ship.*

Articles.	For Rajahpoots.						For other Native Troops, &c.						Proposed Ration for Rajahpoots.					
	Quantity.			Amount.			Quantity.			Amount.			Quantity.			Amount.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	Rs.	A	P.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Rs.	A	P	lb.	oz.	dr.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	9¼	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avil or Cuddala	1	0	0	0	0	9¾	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	4
Dholl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1¾
Salt	0	1	0	0	0	¾	0	1	0	0	0	¾	0	1	0	0	0	¾
Ghee	0	2	0	0	0	6½	0	2	0	0	0	6½	0	2	0	0	0	6½
Tamarind	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Curry Stuff	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	1
Garlick	0	0	1	0	0	1/16	0	0	1	0	0	1/16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onions	0	0	4	0	0	1/16	0	0	4	0	0	1/16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beetlenut	0	0	8	0	0	1½	0	0	8	0	0	1½	0	0	8	0	0	1½
Tobacco	0	1	4	0	0	1½	0	1	4	0	0	1½	0	1	4	0	0	1½
Salt fish	0	2	0	0	0	5¼	0	2	0	0	0	5¼	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firewood	2	0	0	0	0	1¾	2	0	0	0	0	1¾	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water ... Gallon	1			0	0	0	1			0	0	0	1			0	0	0
Total...	...			0	2	6	...			0	2	6	...			0	2	6

G. O. C. C. 8th Aug. 1842.

With the sanction of Government, the following is to be substituted for the N. B. to Para. 61, G. O. C. C. 2d March 1840.

N. B. Women receive the same ration as Men, and Children half the ration, with the exception of Arrack, which is not allowed to either.

When Salt fish is substituted at the discretion of the Officer Commanding, the issue is to be made in the proportion of one and a half lb. of Salt fish, for one of Salt meat.

Europe Salted Provisions, viz. Beef and Pork, are packed in Tierces, Barrels and Firkins. The weight of a piece of Salted Beef is taken at 8 lbs. or 4 lbs. and of Salted Pork at 6 lbs., or 4 lbs., according to the Commissariat Brand on the Cask and agreeably to the following Scale.

Beef	per Tierce	of 38	Pieces	of 8 lbs......304	lbs.
,,	,,	of 42	,,	of 8 lbs.. ..336	,,
,,	per Barrel	of 25	,,	of 8 lbs ... .200	,,
,,	per Firkin	of 25	,,	of 4 lbs.....100	,,
Pork	per Tierce	of 53	,,	of 6 lbs.....318	,,
,,	per ,,	of 80	,,	of 4 lbs.... 320	,,
,,	per Barrel	of 52	,,	of 4 lbs 208	,,
,,	,,	of 50	,,	of 4 lbs.....200	,,
,,	per Firkin	of 25	,,	of 4 lbs.....100	,,

The Order to be corrected accordingly.

G. O. G. 16th Sept. 1842, No. 157.

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the G. O. G. dated the 8th of March 1842, No. 43, discontinuing the issue of certain Commissariat Supplies to the European Troops, be cancelled; and that the European Troops be furnished with Barrack Supplies, as formerly, subject to such alterations as may be necessary, after a reply shall have been received to a reference which has been made to the Government of Ceylon, to assimilate the supply of Barrack Articles to the practice in Her Majesty's Colonies.

COMMISSIONS.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified, that Fees on Commissions are in future to be considered as Regimental claims—and that in the event of the decease of an Officer recently promoted, it will be the duty of the Officer taking charge of his Effects to ascertain whether such Fees have been recovered, before making over the proceeds of the Estate. G. O. C. C. 3d Sept. 1840.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Gazette 30th March 1841. Page 265.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in consideration of the unnecessary expense of Postage to which persons corresponding on their private affairs with the Officers of Government are subjected by the receipt of official letters wrapped in coarse thick paper, is pleased to direct Public Officers, on such occasions, to use ordinary letter paper without envelopes or official seals.

FORT ST. GEORGE, AUGUST 9, 1842.

Gazette 12th Aug. 1842. Page 613.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, in modification of para. 26 of the Rules for promoting regularity and despatch of business, published in the Official Gazette of the 23rd November 1833, page 843, that all Letters, with their enclosures, addressed to Government by Public Officers or by one Department to another, may be docketed according to the annexed Forms.

Form to be observed in endorsing Letters.

———1842 Department.

From

Secretary to Govt. at Fort St. George.

To

Secretary to Govt.———Department.

Dated *Enter*
Received *To be left Blank.*

No. *of Letter*
Enclos. 1, 2 or 3 *(as the case may be.)*
No.

Subject.

Form to be observed in endorsing Enclosures.

1842 Department.

No. 1, 2 or 3 *of the Enclosure (as the case may be.)*

To a Letter from the Secy. to Government Fort St. George, dated

No.

No.

From ——————— *Name of Writer*
To ——————— *Person addressed*

Subject.

Gazette 6th Sept. 1842. Page 675.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs the discontinuance, amongst Public Officers, of demi-official communications upon public matters, and is desirous that the Public Records should, in all instances, exhibit the statements by which the Government or Public Officers are influenced in the discharge of their official duties.

Gazette 1st Nov. 1842. Page 851.

The following Notification of the Government of India, is re-published for general information, and is declared applicable to this Presidency.

No. 216.

FORT WILLIAM,

General Department, the 17th August, 1842.

The Honorable the President in Council having had under his consideration a proposition for discontinuing the use of Sealing Wax in all official Despatches, is pleased to direct, that, in future, the Public Offices under the Bengal Presidency close the envelops of their Letters with Gum Arabic, and discontinue the use of Sealing Wax where it can be dispensed with. The Seal of Office is to be stamped with Lamp Black.

MEMORANDUM.

Fort St. George, November 8, 1842.

In the Fort St. George Gazette of the 12th August last, Forms for docketing official letters and their enclosures were prescribed. The Most Honorable the Governor in Council now directs that all official letters shall have at their commencement the name of the place from which, and the date at which they are written, and likewise the names and official designations of the persons by whom they are written, and to whom they are addressed, the same information being given at the end of each letter. Gazette 11th Nov. 1842. Page 889.

His Lordship in Council further directs, that dates to which references are made in Official communications, be indicated marginally, and that whenever a Native Era is mentioned, the corresponding christian era may be given thus, $\frac{\text{Fusly 1252}}{\text{A. D. 1842-43.}}$

COURTS MARTIAL AND MILITARY LAW.

G. O. G. 16th March 1841. No. 61.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Act 3 and 4 Victoria, Chap. 37, and of the *Articles of War* founded thereon, shall be considered in full force and operation from and after the 1st proximo.

MEMORANDUM.

4th May 1841.

G. O. C. C. 8th May 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs that the following corrections be made in the copies of the Act 3d and 4th Victoria, Cap. 37, and Articles of War, which were printed in Calcutta, and recently issued to the Army.

Mutiny Act, Page 9, heading, for *Cap. 73*, read *Cap. 37.*
do. do. 9, line 14, for *of the said Company*, read *or the said Company.*
do. do. 16, line 18, for *respestice*, read *respective.*
do. do. 25, 1st line, for *sentence*, read *sentences.*
do. do. 41, line 10, for *ony*, read *any.*
Articles of War, Page 17, line 21, for *furnished*, read *punished.*
do. do. 23, line 8, for *were a Field Officer*, read *where a Field Officer.*
do. do. 51, expunge the asterisk affixed to Article 104.
do. do. 52, Article 106, may be read or not.
do. do. 52, Article 107, an asterisk to be affixed to this Article, which should be punctually read.
do. do. 57, Section VII., line 9, for *Officer*, read *Officers.*
do. do. 61, heading, for *Applications*, read *Application.*

Referring to the Articles of War, page 16 and 22d line, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs, that no Regimental Court Martial shall sentence any Soldier convicted as therein described to any deprivation of pay for a period *exceeding* six months—a note of this to be made on the margin of the 16th page.

The 3d paragraph of Article 48, page 17, having reference to a crime distinct from that which forms the subject of the previous paragraphs of this Article, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs that that paragraph, shall be termed Article 48 A. for the sake of distinction whenever it may be necessary to advert to it.

With reference to the 18th Clause of the Mutiny Act, page 25, line 30, by which sentences of solitary confinement by Regimental Courts Martial, are limited to *twenty* days, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to direct, that such Courts shall not exceed that limit when passing sentence under Article 76, page 30, line 21.

MEMORANDUM.

14th May 1841.

G. O. C. C. 15th May 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs it to be notified, that the three last paragraphs of *Memo.* from this Office *dated the 4th Instant*, are to be held applicable to the Copies of "Act III and IV Victoriæ, Cap. 37, and Articles of War:" re-printed at Madras and recently issued from this Department.

MEMORANDUM.

4th June 1841.

G. O. C. C. 5th June 1841.

With reference to the Memoranda published to the Army on the 4th and 14th ultimo, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs that the 4th para. of the 48th Article of War for the European Troops, page 17, shall be termed Article 48 A.—The necessary corrections are to be made accordingly.

Officers holding Warrants for convening District and Garrison Courts Martial, in confirming the Proceedings of such Courts, when the sentence is imprisonment, are not to nominate the place of confinement; but, with reference to Section XVII. of the Mutiny Act, and the 74th Article of War for the East India Company's European Troops, will direct the Officer Commanding the offender's Corps to appoint the place, in all cases where Courts have not themselves made a nomination of it. G. O. C. C. 21st June 1841.

It having been enacted in Section XXIV. of the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, Chapter 37, that "no proceeding or trial shall be held but between the hours appointed by the Officer Commanding where the Court Martial is held, except in cases which require an immediate example; and it being directed in the 86th Article of War, that no proceedings or trials shall be carried on except between the hours of six in the morning and four in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate example;" the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs, that Officers Commanding Stations shall, without delay, issue a standing order at their respective Stations regulating the hours at which proceedings shall be held, and it will suffice to issue such standing order in the following words: "no proceedings or trials shall be held at this Station but between the hours prescribed in the 86th Article of War, except in cases which require an immediate example." G. O. C. C. 28th June 1841.

In all cases in which Imprisonment is awarded by a Court Martial, the Sentence is to be considered to take effect from the date of the Commitment of the Prisoner, to the Jail, or Cell, in which he is to undergo his imprisonment.

MEMORANDA applicable to European Courts Martial.

28th June 1841.

With reference to that part of the 29th Clause of the 3d and 4th of Victoria, Cap. 37 and the 80th Article of War which admits of previous convictions being adduced in evidence against a Prisoner, it is to be understood that these convictions are restricted to convictions by a Court Martial, or a Court of ordinary criminal Jurisdiction. G. O. C. C. 3d July 1841.

When a Court Martial is ordered, care is to be taken that no Officer is appointed a Member of it who has been previously Member of a Court of Inquiry to investigate the subject about to be tried.

After a Prisoner has been once committed to confinement in pursuance of the Sentence of a Court Martial duly confirmed and promulgated, no alteration in the prison or other place of custody can be made.

In preparing a charge of habitual drunkenness against a Prisoner, the dates of the previous instances of drunkenness which it becomes necessary to bring forward are to be inserted in the charge as well as that of the recent offence.

It is hereby intimated for general information of Courts Martial with reference to Sentences of Imprisonment with hard labour, that the infliction of hard labour cannot under present regulations be acted on.

Officers holding Warrants empowering them to confirm District or Garrison Courts Martial are to affix the date of confirmation to the Proceedings.

The proceedings of all District Courts Martial whether confirmed or otherwise, are after promulgation to be sent to the Head Quarters of the Regiment or Battalion to which the Prisoner belongs for the purpose of being entered in the Court Martial Book of the Corps, after which, they are to be forwarded for deposit to the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

The previous convictions alluded to in the 80th Article of War are on no account to form any part of the charges preferred against a Prisoner, but at the back of the copy of the charges *furnished to a Prisoner* a detail of the former convictions intended to be brought against him are to be inserted.

When a Soldier has been found guilty of the charge or charges preferred against him, the Court, at that stage of the Proceedings, is bound to enquire into and record the Prisoner's former convictions, if any, for its own guidance in awarding punishment as well as for that of the con-

fixing authority in sanctioning its being carried into effect; for though in all cases the maximum of punishment must not exceed what is considered due to the specific crime under trial, yet previous good conduct and irreproachable character may give the Prisoner a fair claim to lenient consideration, as far as the ends of discipline and the established rules of the service will permit.

The form for the Proceedings of a District Court Martial upon a Soldier of Her Majesty's Service is to be considered the form for the same description of Court held upon a Soldier of the East India Company's Service, until fresh forms are issued, or until further orders.

G. O. C. C. 6th August 1841. The G. O. C. C. 12th June 1841 is cancelled, and the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, under instructions from Government, is pleased to direct that no stoppage shall be made from Soldiers on account of liquor money.

G. O. G. 18th August 1841. No. 110. The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 21st July, 1841.

No. 180 of 1841.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the undermentioned Act, No. XI. of 1841, for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning the Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, passed in the Legislative Department on the 5th July 1841, be published in General Orders:

ACT No. XI. OF 1841.

An Act for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company.

I. It is hereby enacted, that all Regulations and parts of Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests are repealed; provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction of a single Officer duly authorized and appointed under the Rules in force in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies for the trial of small suits in Military Bazars at Cantonments and Stations occupied by the Troops of those Presidencies respectively, or the trial by Punchayet of suits against Military persons according to the Rules in force under the Madras Presidency.

II. And it is hereby enacted, subject to the aforesaid proviso, that within the territories of the East India Company actions of debt and other personal actions against Native Officers, Soldiers and other persons amenable to the Articles of War for the Native Forces in the Military Service of the East India Company, or residing within any Station or Cantonment, and carrying on any trade or business in a Military Bazar, shall be cognizable before a Military Court and not elsewhere, provided the value in question shall not exceed (200) two hundred Rupees, and the defendant was a person of the description abovementioned, when the cause of action arose, and when the suit was instituted. Provided that no suit shall be brought before any Military Court under this Act to determine any dispute of caste or concerning any right to real property.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the Commanding Officer of any Station or Cantonment, or Officer Commanding any portion of Troops in the field, is authorized to convene such Military Courts. And such Courts shall be composed, according to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Presidency within which the Station or Cantonment is situate, or, in the absence of such orders, according to the discretion of the Convening Officers, either of not less than three European Commissioned Officers, or of not less than three Native Commissioned Officers, and in the latter case, with an European Officer of not less than five years' standing, to superintend and record the proceedings. Provided that if there be not a sufficient number of Officers to constitute a Court at the Station or Cantonment where any cause of action may arise, or where the defendant may be residing, the suit shall be determined at the nearest Station or Cantonment where a Military Court can be duly constituted as aforesaid.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that such Military Courts shall be convened monthly, and shall be holden on some convenient day before the issue of the pay for each month.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the forms of proceeding in every such Court shall be conformable to the usages observed on trials before Courts Martial held for the Native Troops in the service of the East India Company as far as the same are applicable. And any such Court shall have the like power of summoning witnesses as is possessed by Courts Martial. Provided always, that every such Court shall have the power of examining the parties to any suit and of requiring or dispensing with their attendance at its discretion. And every such Court shall have the like power of taking the examination of absent parties and witnesses as is possessed by the Civil Courts of the East India Company, under Act No. VII. of 1841, provided that the depositions taken under a Commission issued by any Military Court of Requests shall be receivable in evidence before any such Court subsequently held; provided also that Commissions may be issued by Military Courts of Requests under this Act pursuant to the provisions of No. VII. of 1841, notwithstanding the Courts to which the Commissions may be directed are not situate beyond the jurisdiction of such Military Courts.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that witnesses omitting to attend, refusing to give evidence, or committing perjury, and persons suborning witnesses to commit perjury, shall be tried and punished, if amenable to Articles of War, by a Court Martial, subject to all the Rules contained in such Articles of War for the punishment of such offences in regard to trials for Military offences; and if not amenable to Articles of War, they may be tried and punished in the nearest of the Courts of the East India Company for the administration of Criminal justice (whether such Court have ordinarily jurisdiction over such person in Criminal matters or not) in like manner as if such offences had been committed in regard to any trial before such nearest Court.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that any person, Civil or Military, European or Native, using menacing words, signs, or gestures, or otherwise interrupting (whether being personally present or not,) the proceedings of any Military Court of Requests shall be punishable, if amenable to Articles of War by a Court Martial, or if not amenable to Articles of War, in the nearest of the Courts of the East India Company for the administration of Criminal justice (whether such Court have ordinarily jurisdiction over such person in Criminal matters or not,) in like manner as if the offence had been committed in regard to any proceeding of the Court to which it is so referred.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that a record shall be kept of proceedings in every case tried before any Military Court of Requests. And such record shall contain the substance of the evidence given and the nature of such evidence as may have been rejected on the ground of its not being legally admissible, or relevant, or on other grounds, and the same shall be signed by the Members of the said Court. And such record or a copy thereof shall, with as little delay as is practicable, after the conclusion of the proceedings, be transmitted by the European President, or Superintending Officer of every such Court to the Officer Commanding the Station or Cantonment.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that where a demand shall exceed the amount of (200) two hundred Rupees, or where several separate demands shall exceed such amount, no more shall be recoverable from any one defendant by the same plaintiff or plaintiffs than the sum of (200) two hundred Rupees only—and the judgment in respect of any demand in a Court of Requests shall be a bar to the recovery of the same demand, or of any other or further demand for the same cause of action in any other Court whatever, provided that the liability accrued before the time of instituting the suit in the Military Court—and it shall be competent for every such Military Court to investigate any counterclaim alleged by any defendant. And it shall be competent for every such Military Court to allow the interest for money agreed on between the parties, provided the same does not exceed the usage of the country in ordinary money transactions. And every contract made after the passing of this Act upon which a demand for debt exceeding (20) twenty Rupees is founded, not being money due for goods bought and delivered, shall be in writing and expressed in the language of the defendant and signed by him, or on his behalf by some other person than the plaintiff. Provided that it shall not be competent to any Court of Requests to admit any suit for a debt which has accrued upwards of six years, unless a direct promise to pay made within six years of the commencement of the suit be proved.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that on failure of either of the parties to a suit to attend either personally or by representative, or to produce his witnesses according as he shall be required by any Military Court of Requests, such Court on being satisfied that the party has been duly apprized of what is required of him, may proceed to the termination of the suit in his absence. And if the decree in any such case shall be against the plaintiff, it shall not be competent for him to commence a new suit for the same cause of action.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commanding Officer to whom the proceedings have been transmitted as aforesaid to return the same for revision either by the same or another Military Court of Requests. And in every such case the second decree shall be final, unless for error in points of law, when the same shall be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief, who shall have power to annul the proceedings without prejudice to any future suit. Provided always that in the case of any new trial the Court may receive evidence which was not adduced at the first trial.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that every plaintiff shall prefer his claim in writing and shall deliver the same to the Station Staff Officer. The claims shall be entered in a Schedule by the Station Staff Officer, which Schedule is to be sent to Adjutants of Corps or Heads of Departments two days at least before the assembly of the Court, and the Adjutants or Heads of Departments shall be responsible that the defendants belonging to their respective Corps or Establishments have been duly summoned.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that every decree of any Military Court of Requests shall be published in the Station Orders before the same is executed.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that the execution of decrees of Military Courts of Requests may be either general or special, according to the sentence of the Court. Provided always that the Commanding Officer may, notwithstanding the direction of the Court, order that the execution shall be general or special at his discretion.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that in cases in which the execution is to be general, the debt if not paid forthwith, shall, under the authority of the Commanding Officer in writing to be signed by him, be levied by seizure and public sale of such of the Debtor's Goods (under which term are included houses or other erections within the limits of Stations and Cantonments,) as may be found within the limits of the Station or Cantonment, or elsewhere; and if sufficient Goods, are not to be found, the debtor, if not a Soldier, shall be arrested and imprisoned in any Civil Gaol near to the Station or Cantonment, (for which purpose the provisions of Act No. II of 1840 shall be applicable) or in any other convenient place of confinement situate within the limits of the Station or Cantonment, for the space of two months, unless the debt be sooner paid, and his Goods, if found within the limits of the Station or Cantonments or elsewhere at any subsequent time, shall be liable to be seized and sold in satisfaction of the debt. And if the debtor be a Soldier and the debt be not liquidated by sale of his Effects, Accoutrements and Necessaries excepted, an order may be issued for payment of the residue by monthly deduction from the pay issued to the debtor under the Rules which follow.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that where the execution is to be special, the debt shall be satisfied out of the pay and allowances of the debtor and not otherwise. And a certificate of the decree and direction or order thereon certified under the hand of the Commanding Officer and signed by him, shall be a sufficient authority for making such stoppages. Provided always that no more than one-half of the pay and allowances of any Commissioned Officer, or than one-fourth of the pay and allowances of any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier shall be stopped in any one month.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that in places beyond the Frontier of the Territories of the East India Company, actions of debt and other personal actions may be brought before such Military Courts as aforesaid against persons so amenable as aforesaid for any amount of demand: Provided that such Military Courts beyond the Frontier shall be composed of European Officers—and provided, that if the amount of claim shall exceed (200) two hundred Rupees, an appeal shall lie to the Court of Sudder Adawlut of the nearest Presidency according to the rules in force with regard to appeals from subordinate Civil Courts.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that this Act shall not affect the proceedings upon any suit heretofore commenced or which shall be commenced before the tenth day of August next.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

MEMORANDUM.

G. O. C. C. 2d Oct. 1841. Until the forthcoming Forms for General Courts Martial are ready, Officers officiating as Deputy Judge Advocates General are in entering upon the proof of habitual drunkenness and of previous convictions to adopt the mode of proceeding and forms of entry laid down in the new forms for European District and Regimental Courts Martial which have recently been issued.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct that the notification contained in para. 3 at page 177 General Orders of 1840, that the right of appeal to a European Court Martial under the provisions of the first additional Article of War is limited to twenty-four hours after a Prisoner has been furnished with a copy of the charge against him, shall be read to Native Corps and Detachments at the times appointed for reading the Articles of War. G. O. C. C. 8th July 1842.

The Major General Commanding the Forces has directed the publication of the following Rules relating to Courts Martial. G. O. C. C. 1st Aug. 1842.

In accordance with the practice recently come into operation in Her Majesty's Service sentences of Imprisonment passed by Courts Martial upon European or Native Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the East India Company's Service shall commence from the date when the Proceedings of the Court shall be signed by the President; the date upon which he affixes his signature must therefore invariably be inserted on the Proceedings.

With reference to Sections XIII and XVII of the Mutiny Act, and the 74th Article of War for the East India Company's European Troops, at all General, District or Garrison Courts Martial when Imprisonment is sentenced and the Court does not fix the place, the sentence shall expressly direct that the Officer Commanding the Regiment, Depôt or Corps to which the offender belongs, shall appoint the place where he is to undergo his imprisonment.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct that a statement shewing the character of the Prisoner, his length of service, and extracts from the Permanent or Company Defaulter's Book, shall invariably accompany the Proceedings of *all* Courts Martial sent for submission to Army Head Quarters. G. O. C. C. 15th Aug. 1842.

DESERTERS.

G. O. C. C. 28th April 1841.

With the sanction of Government, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following "Extract Regulations," for the guidance of the Army.

DESERTERS.

G. O. C. C. 7th October 1835.

1. No Soldier shall be struck off the strength of any Corps as a Deserter until he has been absent without leave for a period of twenty-one days.

2. In the case of a Soldier on furlough overstaying his period of leave, the Commanding Officer will exercise his discretion as to returning him *absent without leave* or continuing him as *on furlough* for a period not exceeding three months, at the expiration of which, if nothing be known to the contrary, the absentee is to be considered as a Deserter and struck off accordingly.

3. Any Soldier however is liable to be tried for the crime of desertion, if necessary, without reference to the number of days he may have been absent.

G. O. C. C. 20th August 1827.

4. Officers Commanding Divisions and Forces are empowered to direct the readmission on the strength of Corps of Deserters, or of men returned absent without leave, without reference to Army Head Quarters, except in cases where such Deserters are in excess of the established complement, when application must be made for the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

G. O. G. 6th April 1824.

5. In the case of Regiments stationed at the Presidency and in the Straits, the Commander-in-Chief's authority for the readmission of Deserters is under any circumstances necessary and must be applied for through the Adjutant General of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 7th December 1827.

6. No Deserter shall be readmitted on the strength till the day of rejoining his Corps, except ordered to join a Depôt, or when any particular date may be fixed by the Commander-in-Chief.

7. Deserters are to be subsisted as provided for in the Pay Regulations, from the date of apprehension until the date on which they rejoin their Corps and are readmitted on the strength.

G. O. G. 9th August 1805.

8. The act of desertion cancels every claim that a Soldier may at the time have upon the Service—and no arrears of pay, clothing, prize money, nor any allowance whatever can be drawn on account of a Deserter, or paid to him.

9. Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, the service of every Soldier, European or Native, convicted of "desertion" shall be calculated only from the date of his readmission on the strength of his Corps.

10. Officers in Command of European Regiments or Detachments are without delay to send to the Civil Authorities of the neighbouring Districts, a Descriptive Report of any Soldier who may desert.

11. Officers Commanding Native Corps will also forward a Descriptive Report of every Deserter to the Authorities at or nearest to the particular station at which the individuals were enlisted or to which they may be supposed to have gone.

12. Upon the apprehension or surrender of a Deserter at any Station at a distance from Regimental Head Quarters or Depôt, he will be forwarded by the Officer in Command under a suitable escort to be relieved at any intermediate Station in the manner laid down in Section ———(Escorts G. O. C. C. 23d September 1813,) the Non-commissioned Officer in charge being invariably supplied with the regulated subsistence money and account as ordered in the Pay Regulations.

DETACHMENTS, ESCORTS, AND MARCHES OF TROOPS.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following Sections of General Regulations, for the guidance of the Army. G. O. C. C. 31st May 1841.

G. O. G. C. 3d December 1809		
8th September 1809		
21st March 1812		
23rd September 1813		
9th February 1814		
13th December 1821		
5th August 1826		
5th April 1828		
25th March 1829		The General Orders noted in the margin are cancelled.
21st May 1829		
20th December 1830		
12th March 1831		
2d August 1831		
25th March 1837		
21st May 1838		
25th May 1839		

MARCHES, DETACHMENTS, AND ESCORTS.

	Rounds	Flints.	
Horse Artillery and Cavalry	4	1	per man exclusive of flints in the arms.
Foot Artillery	5	1	
Infantry	12	2	

1. Unless other orders may be issued at the time, Officers Commanding Regiments ordered to march from one Station to another will return into the nearest Arsenal all ammunition in excess of the quantities noted in the margin, which are to be carried in the pouches, as also all stores of every description which may not be required for the march. Receipts are to be taken as vouchers for reissues upon indent, if required at the Station to which the Corps is proceeding.

2. Barrack appurtenances, including drill apparatus, are to be made over with the Public Buildings to which they are attached, to the Officer or other in charge of the Barracks.

3. The necessary communications to the Civil Authorities of the Districts through which Troops are ordered to march will be made on all occasions by the Quarter Master General's Department.

4. Quarter Master Staff of Divisions are directed under the authority of Officers Commanding to ascertain from Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments about to be put in movement, as soon as the day of march is fixed, whether any further pay will be required before arrival at their ultimate destination, and, if required, they will communicate with the Paymaster in whose range such pay will have to be drawn. Should the Paymaster, however, belong to another Division, the communication will be made to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department of that Division, who will be instructed by the Officer Commanding to make the necessary notification to the Paymaster.

5. All Escorts, those in charge of treasure excepted, are to be relieved at the first Station in their route which may be the Head Quarters of a Regiment. It is therefore ordered that the Commandant of such Escort on quitting his Corps, be made acquainted with the name of the Station at which he is to be relieved.

G. O. G. 7th January 1823. 6. On all occasions of Escorts or Detachments being sent from the Head Quarters of European or Native Corps, the Commanding Officer will determine the proportion of ball ammunition and flints they are to carry with them, according to the nature of the service—observing as a general rule for ordinary duties, that twelve rounds only are to be stowed in the pouch—carriage being provided for the remainder.

7. No Detachment or Guard is ever to be sent on *any* service beyond frontier, without its full complement of ammunition.

8. Commanding Officers are held responsible that all Detachments and Escorts have their pay settled and any necessary advance issued to them before they march.

9. All Detachments and Escorts are to be furnished with pay certificates unless their pay is still to be drawn at their Head Quarters.

10. Officers and Non-commissioned Officers Commanding Detachments or Escorts are invariably to be furnished with an official letter or memorandum of Instructions distinctly detailing the duty to be performed, and in the case of Officers, noting the various orders to which their attention is required.

11. Officers or Non-commissioned Officers marching in charge of Details of Europeans are invariably to be furnished with nominal rolls in the prescribed form, and distinct written instructions in regard to the messing, &c. during the march.

12. It will be the duty of Adjutants to report upon every occasion that they have inspected the parties and that they are complete in every respect.

13. Whenever the Officer Commanding a Division shall deem it expedient to authorize the issue of equipments to parties of Recruits, he will direct the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department under his orders at the same time to furnish such parties with routes and orders of march, and to give the requisite information regarding their progress to the Civil Authorities on their road.

14. Whenever one or more Troops or Companies are required to be detached from the Head Quarters of a Regiment, such Detachments shall be composed of one or more complete Troops or Companies, and not of details from different Troops or Companies. The Privates of minor Detachments shall in like manner be taken from *one* Troop or Company, and not from several—but the Non-commissioned Officers and Corporals or Naigues will be taken according to the roster, except when it may be necessary to select for the duty.

15. This order is not, however, intended to operate on particular occasions of *actual service*.

16. When a Detachment is ordered to consist of one or more Troops or Companies, such Troops or Companies are to go as they may then stand—if below the established strength, it is not necessary to complete them. When a specific number may be ordered, the men required to complete are to be taken as a distinct detail from the next Company on the roster—but Troops or Companies are not to be completed by drafts, unless when in particular cases the Officer by whose order the Detachment marches, may think it necessary.

17. All Detachments of Native Troops from Regiments of the line, above the strength of 15 and not exceeding 30 rank and file, shall be commanded by a Jemadar—those about 30 and not exceeding 50 by a Subadar—and all others above that strength by an European Officer. This order is not however to apply to Escorts to Residents or Political Authorities.

18. The above commands may of course, be given when necessary to Officers of superior, but never of inferior grades to those now ordered.

19. When practicable European Officers are to be detached with their own Troops or Companies.

20. Flank and Rifle Companies of Infantry are not to be broken up for escort service, nor are they to be detached with treasure or on any other routine duty, unless there may be no others available. It is not, however, intended to prevent Commanding Officers employing complete Flank Companies on *fixed* Detachments.

G. O. G. 8th Feb. 1828. 21. When the Escort of a Resident at a Foreign Court or Political Agent, is furnished from Troops of the line, or fixed establishment, a distinct Officer is not to be appointed to its permanent command.

G. O. G. 25th May 1841. 22. When however such Escort is relieved from the regular Troops cantoned in the immediate vicinity of the Residency, the Officer commanding the Division or the Troops from which the Escort is furnished, may attach to it any Regimental Officer *having served four years with his Corps* who may be applied for by the Resident or Political Agent, allowing him to remain on that duty as long as his Regiment may continue in the Division or at the Station giving the Escort.

23. Escorts furnished for Missions or occasional Embassies to Foreign Courts beyond the limits of India Proper, are exempted from the operation of the preceding order.

24. Officers Commanding are required to observe that the instructions for route marching contained in the Standing Orders of their respective Corps, as well as the regulations for Duties in Camp, as far as applicable, are strictly acted up to, in every particular.

25. The time of marching in ordinary movements is left to the judgment of Commanding Officers, subject to any orders which may be issued to them for the occasion.

26. Particular attention must at all times be given to the selection of encamping ground—for which whenever practicable, elevated and dry situations should be chosen, sufficiently removed from the village or town, and from the influence of swamps or pools of stagnant water.

27. Officers whose camps may be attacked by cholera are strictly enjoined to avoid encamping near towns or villages, and to allow no further communication with the inhabitants than may be absolutely necessary for the supply of provisions—and this under such restrictions as may confine it to the healthiest part of the camp.

28. The same rules are to be followed when passing through a district, or through a town or village, in which the disease may exist.

29. In cases where the violence of the disease may render the measure necessary Officers will halt altogether, on any eligible spot within reach, or merely move their Camp for change of air and clean encamping ground, until it may appear advisable to move on. Whenever practicable the Corps or Detachment should be broken up into as many divisions as can be properly provided with medical aid, and separate encampments formed one or two miles apart, measures being taken to prevent communication.

G. O. B. 27th Nov. 1838. 30. Whenever European Troops may be marching in wet weather, or when they are encamped on damp or marshy ground, straw, in moderate quantities, shall be provided by the Commissariat Department, on a requisition from the Officer Commanding, for the floors of the tents, for their use.

31. If there is no Commissariat Officer or Servant present, the straw will be procured by the Officer Commanding and charged for on a contingent bill.

32. Commanding Officers will be guided by the following rules, which have been established by Government for furnishing supplies to Troops when marching within the territories of the Madras Presidency.

1. On the receipt of intimation from the Quarter Master General's Department of the route of Troops about to march through a District, the Collector and Magistrate should immediately give notice to the Tahsildars of the Talooks through which they will pass, informing them of the expected number of Troops, of European Officers and of Camp Followers, of the stages at which they will halt in each Talook, and the probable date of arrival.

2. The Tahsildars should be directed to send immediately to the Huzoor treasury for money for the purpose of purchasing such specific quantity of supplies as may be directed. It is believed that the following will generally be found sufficient for an Infantry Regiment; when smaller Detachments move, of course less in proportion will be required.

Paddy Straw	Rs.	5	0
Raggy do.	„	8	0
Grass	„	5	0
Firewood	„	10	0
Pots	„	4	0
Tent Pegs	„	1	0
1st sort Sheep 5, at 1 Rupee each	„	5	0
2d do. do. 10, at 12 Annas each ...	„	7	8
1st sort Fowls 20, at 2 Annas each	„	2	8
2d do. do. 30, at 1 Anna each	„	1	14
	Rupees	49	14

3. Tahsildars should be directed to depute their Peshkar or the Karkoon of the Division assisted by two intelligent Peons, to purchase and have ready by certain date at each stage the supplies required.

4. The supplies should be directed to be purchased as far as possible at the neighbouring weekly shandies or markets to which produce of every description is generally brought for sale, but when it may not be possible to procure the whole that may be required in this way, the rest should be purchased from the people voluntarily and on no account collected by contribution.

5. In every instance, whether the supplies are bought at the weekly markets or from the villages, payment must be immediately made and a receipt taken, and which receipts should be forwarded as vouchers to the Huzoor along with the detailed account of purchases and sales.

6. Payment for supplies should on no account be made to the Head Inhabitant or Curnum of the village for distribution to the individuals furnishing them, but should always be made direct to the owners.

7. When a Regiment or large body of Troops is passing through a district, the Tahsildars should be directed if possible to accompany them through their respective Talooks, or if in any instance unavoidably prevented, the Peshkar or Talook Sheristadar should be deputed to this duty. They should be ready to obtain more supplies, if what had been already collected should be insufficient, and to afford any assistance that may be required.

8. On the arrival of Troops at each stage, the Tahsildar should cause the Peshkar, Karkoon, or other respectable Revenue Officer, assisted by two intelligent Peons, to issue the supplies to them as they may be required, carefully receiving payment for every thing. Any articles that may remain undisposed of should be immediately afterwards sold by outcry, and an account particulars of the purchases, the sales to the Troops, and what is realized for the remaining articles, should be transmitted to the Huzoor within five days after the Troops shall have passed through the Talook.

9. Tahsildars should be distinctly informed that neither coolies, pots, firesticks, tent pegs, nor any articles whatever (although hitherto customary), are in future to be given without payment.

10. Tahsildars should be directed to comply with any requisition for coolies, receiving however in the first instance the hire of the men, at the rate of 3 annas per 10 miles for each.

11. In the event of Troops halting at any stage where there may be no bazar, or but a small one, the Tahsildars should be directed to cause some of the Bazarmen from the neighbouring villages within 4 or 5 miles to attend with rice, grain, ghee, oil and other articles which their shops supply for sale.

32. Tahsildars should also be directed to give timely intimation to all the villages in the vicinity of each stage, of the day on which the Troops will be at that stage, and to invite and encourage the inhabitants to bring in their supplies of every description for sale, the same as at the weekly market, assuring them that nothing will be taken from them and no oppression be permitted to be practised towards them.

G. O. G. 24th Dec. 1813. 33. All Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments, as also all Officers not Commanding, nor proceeding with a Corps or Detachment of Troops, who may be provided by any Servant of the Government with bearers, coolies, boatmen, carts or bullocks or any necessary supplies of provisions or other articles, shall in the first instance pay the prices demanded for the hire of such bearers, coolies, &c. or for the value of the articles so furnished, notwithstanding any cause for complaint against the Public Servant, which, whether for overcharge or neglect of duty, or on whatever ground, they are to prefer immediately to the Zillah Magistrate, and if after his decision thereupon, further reference of the case should be necessary, their representation will be submitted for the information of Government, through the usual and regular channel.

G. O. G. 19th Oct. 1813. 34. No demand for coolies, carts or cattle is to be made at any intermediate village, except in the event of unforeseen accidents on the road, either by the death or desertion of coolies, or other casualties amongst the cattle, when a representation is to be made to the Commanding Officer, who being satisfied as to the propriety of the application, will make the requisite demands for fresh supplies to the head man of the place in communication with the Revenue Servant, who by the existing Regulations is ordered by the Collectors to accompany Troops on the march, and it will be the duty of Commanding Officers upon such occasions to pay a proper consideration to the means and resources of the village, as well as to enforce in the strictest manner an adequate remuneration to the people so employed on their requisition.

35. The Commanding Officer of a Corps or Detachment is the only person entitled to correspond or communicate with the Civil Authorities on the points above stated.

36. Whenever any demands are made on the Commissariat for sick carriage on emergent occasions when Troops are marching, the Officer making the demand, if beyond the frontiers, shall immediately transmit direct to the office of the Quarter Master General of the Army a duplicate of that demand with a full explanation of the circumstances which led to it. If the duplicate demand, under the explanation submitted should be sanctioned by the countersignature of the Quarter Master General, it will be immediately returned to the Officer who transmitted it, and he will be held responsible to forward it to the Officer of the Commissariat who may have complied with the original demand, or whose servants may have complied with it on account of the latter. The duplicate will of course be forwarded through the Quarter Master of Brigade if the carriage be required at any place within the Divisions of the Army.

G. O. G. 18th March 1812. 37. In cases of extraordinary sickness Officers Commanding Corps and Detachments are authorized to indent upon Collectors for such number of country cots as may be absolutely necessary.

G. O. G. 13th Nov. 1827. 38. Charges for expenses connected with the march and encampment of Troops within the provinces, such as charges for boats, coolies, &c. &c. will be adjusted under the following rules.

39. In cases of the above nature, the Officers Commanding are to address their applications for the requisite supplies or assistance to the Collectors of the districts through which they pass, whose servants will be instructed to comply therewith—the Officers granting certificates of the number of boats, coolies, &c. employed, specifying the periods, numbers, and all requisite particulars; which documents are to accompany the Collector's bills for adjustment, in the transfer accounts of the Accountant Generals's Office.

40. When claims for remuneration for injury to crops or other charges arise out of the encampment, &c. of Troops, the extent or particulars of which may not be within the knowledge of Commanding Officers, their certificates are to be dispensed with, and the Collector's bills passed on their own signature.

41. With respect to charges incidental to the march of Troops to which the above provisions may not be found applicable, the bills of Commanding Officers verified in the manner prescribed for contingent charges, are to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General of the Army, with the necessary explanations, (particularly regarding their not having obtained the required assistance from Collectors); on receipt of which, if found unexceptionable, the Quarter Master General is to affix his signature (to the bills) with the word "Approved," which is to authorize their discharge.

42. Should it be necessary for a Detachment to march through any Foreign Settlement, the Officer Commanding it will make a previous official communication to the local authority, stating the route by which he wishes to proceed.

43. No Detachment shall encamp within the boundaries of a Foreign Settlement unless under special order from Head Quarters, and whenever practicable a detour is to be made in preference to passing through its limits.

44. When it may be necessary to leave any man behind sick in any station hospital, a nominal roll and pay certificate must be given to the Station Staff Officer, and in the case of a Detachment, a report must be made to Regimental Head Quarters.

45. Should more than one man be left behind or quit the Detachment a separate pay certificate must be given for each.

46. Whenever practicable the Arms, &c. of men left behind sick are to be retained with the Regiment or Detachment.

47. When arms are left behind with men, a list of them must be attached to the nominal roll. The arms in this case are to be made over to the charge of the Station Staff Officer, or deposited in store—they will not be received into any hospital.

48. Officers Commanding Detachments of Corps at outposts, or moving within the limits of the Division in which the Regiment may be stationed, are to consider themselves immediately subject to the authority of their Regimental Commanding Officers in *all Regimental matters*, and will refer to him all applications for exchange or removal, for furlough, or for courts martial.

49. Officers Commanding parties detached to a distance from their Regiment are still to consider themselves subject to the preceding rule as far as may be practicable.

50. Commanding Officers of Corps from which Detachments are serving under a *separate authority*, will notify to such authority whenever it may be necessary to remove or exchange any individual of the Detachment.

51. Officers Commanding Detachments whether at outposts or in movement are prohibited from ever quitting them without previously obtaining leave of absence through the regular channels.

52. They are not to grant leave of absence to Officers under their Command without reference to superior authority, for a longer period than one day.

53. Officers disembarking at the Presidency or other place in command of Detachments, are on no account to quit their Detachments until they have received especial permission so to do from the Adjutant General or other competent authority.

54. Officers proceeding in charge of treasure are never to *commence their march before daylight.* They are in consequence permitted to move at the average rate of 8 miles per day, with the usual halt on the fourth day, when the state of the weather or condition of the cattle may render it necessary.

55. Officers Commanding Treasure Escorts are not responsible for the *contents* of such packages of treasure as may be delivered over to them. The Collector making the remittance is answerable for the contents of the packages, and the Officer receiving charge will only be required to pass his receipt for a certain number of packages, contents unknown, and to see that the same are delivered unbroken and unopened.

56. They are consequently exonerated from the duty of seeing the treasure either packed or unpacked, and escorts are not to be required until the treasure has been packed up, and they are to be dispensed with as soon as the packages have been duly delivered and before their contents are counted out.

57. Officers Commanding Treasure Escorts have under the preceding regulations, simply to take charge of and convey to the named station a certain number of packages. They are not therefore to be considered as under the orders of Collectors any further than as regards the mere *receipt* and *delivery* of such packages.

58. The Officer Commanding a Treasure Escort being responsible for the safe custody of the packages both as regards their number and condition, the measures to be adopted for that purpose rest exclusively with him. The Shroff and others who accompany the remittance on the part of the Collector being responsible for the contents of the packages, may be permitted as a measure of precaution to examine the seals morning and evening, under such arrangements as the Officer may direct, to satisfy themselves that all is right and to report to the Officer whatever they may observe requiring notice.

59. The following are extracted from the Quarter Master General's Regulations for general information.

1. All General Officers, Officers Commanding Regiments or Detachments, shall, in addition to whatever other Regulation may be in force, without loss of time report every movement whatsoever in the fullest manner to the Quarter Master General.

2. The actual march of any Corps or Detachment will be reported by the Officer Commanding the Station from whence such movement shall take place, and the report will be despatched on the same day that the movement shall have commenced. In like manner the completion of the march will be reported by the Commanding Officer of the Station at which the Corps or Detachment shall arrive, and the report will be despatched on the same day that the movement shall have terminated.

3. Quarter Master Staff of Divisions shall report to the Quarter Master General of the Army the actual date that equipments are supplied to Troops, as well as the period of their discharge, by whom a corresponding communication shall be made to the Military Auditor and Commissary General.

4. Officers Commanding small Detachments on march will report progress from each alternate halting stage; but Officers Commanding Corps or any larger body of Troops will report progress every fourth day after the commencement of movement, and the last report will state the day on which the Commanding Officer expects his Corps or Detachment will arrive at its destination. In cases where from the route of march being different from the tappall road, it may be impracticable to comply with this part of the Regulation in its full extent, the report of progress will be delivered to the head man of the village from whence it may be dated, with injunctions to have it conveyed without delay, to the Collector of the District, who will forward it agreeably to its address.

5. Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments when transmitting reports of progress will state any extraordinary circumstance that may occur during the march, particularly as regards the health or comfort of the men under their command. With the progress report is to be forwarded a Memorandum agreeably to the subjoined Form.

6. The column of remarks on encamping grounds, should notice the several encamping grounds upon the route, stating their advantages and disadvantages as regards salubrity, supplies of water and forage, together with such observations connected with the health and convenience of the Troops, as may be relevant to the desired object.

7. The column of remarks relating to the appearance of fever, cholera, or any other epidemical disease among the Troops or Followers, should state all the circumstances as to the time and place of such disease breaking out and remarks upon the localities or other causes which may be supposed to have occasioned it.

FORM.

MEMORANDUM *of March from Kolar to Vencatagherry of . . . . . . Regiment.*

Date.	Names of Villages.	Time of Starting.	Time of Arrival.	Distance.	Remarks regarding encamping ground, whether high and good, &c. &c.	Remarks as to time and place of the slightest appearance of cholera, fever or any other disease.
1820.						
10th Mar.	Shamurapilly			7 miles.		
11th do.	Baitmunglum			9 miles.		
12th do.	Vencatagherry			10 miles.	The old encamping ground of this place is in a very dirty state and requires much to be cleared.	
13th do.	do.	halt.	halt.	halt.		

Signature of the Officer Commanding.

8. Reports in every respect similar to the foregoing, omitting the Memorandum, will be transmitted for the information of the Officer Commanding the Division in which the commencement, progress, or termination of a movement may occur, to the Senior Officer of the Quarter Marter General's Department in such Divisions.

9. It will be clearly understood, that the forgeoing Regulations establishing the several sources from which reports of movement shall issue, are not intended to prevent Commandants of Divisions, or other Officers aforementioned, from reporting in the fullest manner for the Commander-in-Chief's information any circumstances necessary to be made known, which may be connected with the subject of the report.

60. Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments in movement will invariably notify to the Officer Commanding any Military Station in their route the time at which they expect to arrive there, such notification being always made at least one day previous. They are also required to notify their arrival at an intended departure from the Station. No further reports are required,

but at Stations being regular Cantonments or Garrisons it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment to wait upon the Officer Commanding the Station, except where the latter may be junior to him in rank.

61. Officers are also required to notify their approach and report their arrival at and departure from all Stations occupied by the Nizam's Troops under the Command of European Officers.

62 The reports of Officers Commanding Detachments proceeding to the Presidency, particularly Treasure Escorts, must invariably be forwarded so as to reach the Town Major on or before the morning of the day previous to the arrival of the Detachment.

63. Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments will, on entering a Divisi[illegible]port to the Divisional Adjutant and Quarter Master General, attaching to the report a present state of the Corps. They will also report to the same Officers on quitting the Division, and forward progress reports to the latter while marching within its limits.

64. Officers Commanding Divisions or Forces will report to the Adjutant General the arrival of all Corps or Detachments to join their Division or Force, and they will make similar reports of all Corps and Detachments quitting their command.

65. All Detachments arriving at the Presidency are to be reported by their respective Commandants at the offices of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General, and when under European Officers, present states are to be furnished to both.

66. Officers of the Line marching in Command of Detachments of Artillery are to report progress every tenth day to Artillery Head Quarters, and to furnish present states to the Commanding Officer of Artillery (being senior to themselves) at all Stations in their route.

G. O. G. 15th March 1836.

67. On the completion of a march Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments are required to obtain from the Commissary of Ordnance or other in charge, a receipt in duplicate for the whole of the marching equipments delivered into store, for transmission to the Quarter Master General.

68. In the case of parties commanded by Native Officers the receipt will be transmitted by the Regimental or Station Staff.

69. Where there may be no depôt or arsenal, a report from the Commanding Officer that the equipments have been received, will be forwarded instead of the receipt above specified.

STAFF.

G. O. G. 29th January 1839.

Detachments of European Troops are allowed Commissioned and Non-commissioned Staff as follows:

		Adjutant.	Quarter Master.	Serjeant Major.	Qr. Mr. Serjeant.	Hospital Serjeant.
	DETACHMENTS. *To do duty in the Field or at other Stations.*					
	To a Wing, 4 Troops or Companies	1	1	1	1	1
	3 Troops or Companies	1	0	1	1	1
	2 Troops or Companies	1	0	1	0	0
	OCCASIONAL DETACHMENTS. Such as Recruits, Drafts, Invalids, Time-Expired Men, &c. not forming Regular Troops or Companies, when proceeding to join their Corps or when marching from one Station to another.					
Temporary Appointments when no Non-commissioned Officer attached will be authorized in the proportion of one Serjeant and one Corporal to 20 Men.	To 450 Non-commissioned, Drummers, Rank and File, and upwards	1	1	1	1	1
	300 and less than 450	1	0	1	1	1
	200 and less than 300	1	0	1	0	0
	100 and less than 200	0	0	1	1	0
	50 and less than 100	0	0	1	0	0

70. If the strength of the Detachment be reduced, a corresponding alteration is to be made in the Staff from the date of such reduction, under the authority of the Commanding Officer, so as to adapt its proportion to the diminished strength of the party in accordance with the above scale.

71. Appointments to take effect from the date on which the individuals enter upon the discharge of their duties.

72. The preceding Regulation is not applicable to fixed Detachments of Artillery;—but it is extended to Detachments of Recruits detained at Fort St. George and other Stations, as far as regards the temporary appointment of Non-commissioned Officers when there may be none attached.

73. No Staff are allowed to Detachments of Native Troops, but when amounting to the strength of a Wing the Commanding Officer is allowed to nominate an Officer to act as Adjutant, subject to the confirmation of Government.

G. O. G. 9th March 1812. 74. When Officers Commanding Field Detachments may deem it necessary to employ an Officer to perform Staff duties, the Officer selected shall be designated "Staff Officer" to the Detachment, subject to the confirmation of Government. In all practicable cases, the *previous* authority of Government is to be obtained for such temporary appointments.

75. Officers Commanding European Detachments not provided Regimentally, are authorized to entertian Puckallies for the march, in the proportion of one Puckally for twenty-five men.

76. The above is not applicable to European Detachments marching from the Presidency, Poonamallee, or the Mount, which will be provided with Puckallies by the Commissariat Department, upon indents sanctioned by the Quarter Master General.

77. In Native Detachments not Regimentally provided, Bheasties are allowed to be entertained in the proportion of one for not less than forty fighting men.

78. All appointments of Non commissioned Staff,—of temporary Serjeants or Corporals,—of Medical Officers to take charge---of Puckallies or Bheasties entertained---must be made in Detachment Orders, and copies sent without delay to the Adjutant General for confirmation.

79. Officers Commanding Detachments composed of Details proceeding from the Presidency, or the Mount, Artillery excepted, will forward the above direct. Artillery Detachment Orders to be sent through the Regimental authorities. All others through Divisions, if consisting of Details of different Corps,—or if Regimental, through Regiments.

G. O. G. 30th June 1835. G. O. G. 7th July 1835. 80. Excepting to Regiments or Detachments of European Troops, or to European Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, escorts to individuals or baggage guards within the Company's territories, are not to be allowed.

G. O. G. 11th June 1841. No. 101. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that part of G. O. G. 5th August 1825, No. 62, sanctioning the appointment of Non-commissioned Staff to Officers holding General Artillery Commands; and to declare the provisions of G. O. G. 29th January 1830 applicable in regulating such appointments, to Detachments of Artillery—as authorized by para. 3, G. O. G. 24th July 1840, No. 118.

G. O. G. 9th Aug. 1842. No. 144. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules for the guidance of Officers Commanding Regiments on the occasion of march from Station to Station, and to direct that they may be strictly adhered to.

1. Officers Commanding Regiments will be held responsible that the Owners and Drivers, &c. of Bandies and Bullocks are not ill-treated by the Officers or Men of the Regiment by whom they are hired; that the Bandies and Bullocks are not overloaded; and that all claims on the Regiment for Carriage are adjusted as early as possible after the termination of the march.

2. To facilitate the early adjustment of the hire of Carts, Bullocks, &c. his Lordship in Council directs, that on the arrival of a Corps at its destination, the Paymaster of the District or other Officer from whom the Pay of the Troops may be received, will advance to the Officer Commanding the Regiment *on his receipt and responsibility*, a sum sufficient to meet all demands for Carriage supplied to the Corps on the march. The amount to be recovered on the *first* issue of Pay made to the Regiment.

3. On all occasions of the march of a Corps or Detachment, timely notice, when it may be practicable, must be given by Officers Commanding Regiments, to the Civil Authorities concerned (or if beyond Frontier to the Commissariat Department) of the probable quantity and description of Carriage that will be required for the Regiment or Detachment about to march.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Hospital Writer allowed to each European Regiment, Battalion, or Brigade of Infantry, Cavalry, and Foot, or Horse Artillery shall not be detached with Troops or Companies to other Stations, but be employed and drawn for alone at the Head Quarters of each. A Detachment of Europeans proceeding to the Provinces shall not be allowed a Writer, but the subordinate Medical Staff shall perform the duties without any additional allowance. G. O. G. 15th Nov. 1849. No. 210.

DISCHARGES OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS.

G. O. C. C. 26th May 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following Section of General Regulations, for the guidance of the Army.

DISCHARGES.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

1. Every Soldier enlisted for a limited period is entitled at its expiration to claim his discharge.

G. O. G. 15th Feby. 1814. 2. Every Soldier enlisted for unlimited service, is entitled at the expiration of seventeen years to a free discharge, provided he shall have conducted himself to the satisfaction of his Commanding Officer.

3. All Non-commissioned Officers and others who may be unfit for further service and who do not come within the provisions of the Invaliding and Pensioning Regulations, shall be discharged and sent to Europe---unless permitted to remain in India.

4. Soldiers are allowed to obtain their discharge by purchase, provided they are recommended by their Commanding Officer as men of good conduct and deserving of the indulgence.

G. O. G. 29th Nov. 1836. 5. They are required in such cases to pay the following sums :

			£	Rupees.
Under	7 years' Service		40 or	400
Above	7	do.	36 or	360
	10	do.	30 or	300
	12	do.	20 or	200
	14	do.	10 or	100
	15 to 17	do.	6 or	60
	17	do.	Free.	

NOTE.—Men of the Corps of Sappers and Miners are required to pay 20 £ or 200 Rupees in addition to the above sums.

6. All applications for discharge by purchase are to be accompanied by descriptive rolls, shewing the length of service of the men and the reasons for which the indulgence is solicited.

7. No discharges are to be granted by Commanding Officers—Orders will be given from Head Quarters for the men to be sent to the Presidency, where their discharge certificates will be issued to them by the Town Major.

8. Previous to any man's being sent from his Regiment for the above purpose, he is to appear before a Committee of Officers, whose duty it will be to ascertain in the fullest manner whether he has any and what claims on the service—and whenever practicable all such claims must be adjusted before he quits the Corps.

G. O. C. C. 4th March 1841. 9. A nominal roll of the men (Form No. 1, page ...) is to be forwarded to the Town Major, together with all vouchers required for them.

10. All men of the Artillery are in the first instance to be sent to Artillery Head Quarters at the Mount, and all their papers are to be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery.

11. No claims will be admitted upon any subsequent representation at the Presidency which have not been made before the Regimental Committee.

G. O. G. 13th Octr. 1835. 12. A Soldier who has purchased his discharge or who has received a free discharge at his own request, if afterwards permitted to re-enlist, is not entitled to reckon his former service.

13. Except in special cases men discharged from the Service will not be eligible to be re-enlisted for the Company's Service in England.

G. O. G. 19th July 1837. 14. Men who may receive free discharges and be permitted to remain in India will be considered to have foregone all claim to be sent home at the expense of Government.

G. O. G. 29th Novr. 1836. 15. Men who have been permitted to purchase their discharge must, if they return to Europe, provide their own passage.

G. O. G. 18th July 1837. 16. Men enlisted in India have no claim to be sent to England at the expense of Government on their discharge, excepting only individuals transferred from Her Majesty's Service, or the sons of Soldiers who may have accompanied their fathers from England and whose names appear upon the Ship Lists as such.

ERRATUM.—In para 10, extract Regulations 1st May 1840, "Discharge," for 12 *Miles distance*, read 10 *Miles distance*. G. O. C. C. 16th April 1842.

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1. Officers Commanding Native Corps are directed to forward to the Adjutant General's Office, as soon as practicable after the 1st of each month, a Descriptive Roll of all men who may have been discharged during the month preceding, prepared in the annexed form. G. O. C. C. 8th August 1842.

2. From these Regimental Rolls a General Roll will be prepared in the Adjutant General's Office monthly, for publication to the Army—and with this information before them, the Commander of the Forces trusts that Officers will have it in their power to prevent the re-enlistment of men discharged for bad conduct or otherwise ineligible for the ranks.

REGIMENT N. I.

ROLL OF MEN *discharged during the Month of* ——— 184 .

Rank.	Names.	Age when discharged.	Height when discharged		Caste.	Description.				Native Country or Village.	Enlisted.		Discharged.		Character.	Why Discharged.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Inches.		Hair.	Eyes.	Complexion.	Particular marks and appearances.		When.	Where.	When.	Where.			

Station and Date.

Signature of the Officer Commanding.

DRESS.

G. O. C. C. 11th August 1840.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Officers to wear Shell Jackets at all evening parties, except where the Right Honorable the Governor may be present or upon occasions of particular ceremony.

G. O. C. C. 13th Jan. 1842.

G. O. C. C. 11th May 1839, prescribing the Dress of the Subordinate Ranks of the Medical Department, is cancelled; and the Commander of the Forces, under the authority of Government, directs the following to be substituted.

APOTHECARY.
(In Military Employ.)

Coat.—Plain scarlet without lappels—round cuff and Prussian collar of black velvet, ten large buttons equidistant down the breast—two plain twist loops and buttons on each cuff and collar—two large buttons and four twist loops at the waist—a button on each skirt, which in other respects is to be plain.
Buttons.—Plain flat white metal.
Cap.—Of blue cloth with a plain silver lace band, one inch and a half wide—black leather peak.
Trousers.—Oxford mixture cloth, or white linen, according to the season.
Boots.—Ankle.
Stock.—Black silk.
Gloves.—White.
Shell Jacket.—Scarlet with round cuffs and Prussian collar of black cloth, 10 small buttons down the front; two small buttons without loops on the front of the cuff, no shoulder straps.

SECOND APOTHECARY.

Coat.—As Apothecary, but with only one button and loop on the collar and cuff.
Undress Jacket.—As Apothecary, but with only one button on cuff. In all other particulars as Apothecary.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARY.
(In Military Employ.)

Coat.—As Apothecary, but without button or loop on cuff or collar, which are to be of black cloth.
Undress Jacket.—As Apothecary, but without a button on the cuff.
Trousers.—Oxford mixture cloth, or white linen, according to the season.
Cap.—Of blue cloth, with plain blue cloth band one and a half inch wide, the band to have a welting of scarlet one-eighth of an inch wide on either edge—plain black leather peak.
Stock.—Black Silk.

MEDICAL APPRENTICE.

Jacket.—Blue, round, with stand-up collar and round cuffs: ten plain flat white metal buttons down the breast, and two at the openings of each cuff: a patch of scarlet on the front of collar on each side, two inches broad at top, and an inch broad at bottom.
Trousers.—Oxford mixture cloth, or white linen, according to the season.
Cap.—Of blue cloth, with plain blue cloth band one and a half inch wide, the band to have a welting of scarlet, one-eighth of an inch wide on either side—plain black leather peak.
Stock.—Black patent leather with a clasp behind; no part of the shirt collar to appear above it.

NATIVE FIRST AND SECOND DRESSERS.
(In Military Employ.)

Jacket.—(Issued by Government)—Red, made up in Native fashion, of Naigue's cloth, facings of black cloth, plain flat white metal buttons.

The Commander of the Forces enjoins Officers Commanding Regiments and Heads of Departments to enforce on the part of Medical Subordinates a strict observance of these Regulations on all occasions of public duty.

G. O. C. C. 24 Feb. 1842.

With the sanction of Government, and under orders from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the following alterations are made in the Dress of the Army. The "Dress Regulations" to be corrected accordingly.

Medical Department.

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons attached to Foot Artillery and Infantry are to wear, in assimilation with the same class of Officers in Bengal, the uniform of the Regiment to which they stand appointed.

Epaulettes of gold as regulated for Captains and Subalterns respectively.

Forage Cap with Regimental Badge or Number.

Assistant Surgeons not permanently posted to Corps, are to wear red facings with a gilt button, having a star raised thereon.

The lace to be worn by Medical Subordinates is also to be of gold, and the buttons are to be gilt, instead of the silver lace and plated buttons ordered by G. O. C. C. dated the 13th Ultimo, but the uniforms now in use may be worn out.

Horse Artillery and Cavalry.

Shoulder Straps of the following description are to be substituted for the Cord hitherto worn with the Undress Jacket.

Shoulder Straps—Scaled - solid crescent without bullion—gilt for the Horse Artillery and of silver for the Cavalry.

A pattern scale is under preparation and will shortly be lodged in the Adjutant General's Office for inspection and reference.

Under the authority of Government, His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief directs that the Dress of the Officers of the 37th Grenadiers be established according to the following Description. G. O. C. C. 3d November 1842.

DRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet with two rows of uniform buttons ten in each row in pairs, the distance between the rows three inches at top and two and a half at bottom—blue prussian collar with gold embroidered grenade at each end – plain round cuff two inches and three quarters deep, scarlet slashed flap on the sleeve with four loops and small buttons,—slashed flap on the skirt with four loops and large buttons—two large buttons and four short twist loops at the waist, white kerseymere turnbacks and skirt linings—skirt ornament gold embroidered grenade.

Epaulettes.—Field Officers, plain gold lace strap, solid crescent, embroidered grenade with the ordered devices for the different ranks above.

Wings.—To be worn by other Officers of the pattern prescribed for Grenadier Companies of the Line.

Chako.—The same as worn by Officers of Infantry of the Line.

Tuft.—Red silk, with gilt grenade socket.

Trousers.—Oxford mixture with a scarlet stripe one and a half inch wide down the outward seam, or white linen according to the season.

Boots, *Sword*, *Scabbard*, *Knot* } As for Officers of Infantry.

Belt.—As for Infantry—but with gilt grenade above the breast plate.

Sash.—Patent net crimson silk, with cords and tassels.

Stock.—Black silk.

Gloves.—White leather.

Buttons, *Chaks*, *Breast, and Waist, Plates* } Regimental pattern.

UNDRESS.

Shell Jacket.—As prescribed for Infantry of the Line, with small embroidered grenade at each end of the collar.—Field Officers to wear small epaulettes of the same pattern as those of Infantry of the Line, but with grenade on the strap—other Officers to wear small chain wings without bullion.

Frock Coat.—As for Infantry of the Line.

Shoulder Strap.—As for Infantry of the Line, a gold embroidered grenade within the crescent.

Waist Belt.—Black patent leather with slings, waist plate of the regimental pattern.

Forage Cap.—Blue Cloth, red silk oak leaf band 1½ inch wide, with an embroidered grenade bearing the regimental number on the shell.

Trousers *Boots* *Sword* *Scabbard* *Knot* *Sash* *Stock* *Gloves*	As in Dress.

Cloak.— Of the pattern prescribed for Infantry.

The facings of the Clothing of the 37th Grenadiers will in future be blue, as above ordered —lace white, with black worm as at present.

DRILL AND EXERCISE.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following revised Allotment of Drill Apparatus for the several mounted Corps of the Army, be substituted for that published in G. O. G. 24th March 1835, No. 118. G. O. G. 10th Aug. 1841. No. 141.

	Wooden Clubs.	Pace Sticks.	Regulating Plummets.	Plummets.	Targets Pistol ordinary size.	Old Swords.	Wire Masks.	Sticks with leather Guards complete.	Posts Head Cavalry.	Posts Infantry.	Posts Ring.	Posts with Leathern Heads.	Posts with Boxes for Pistol practice.	Bars Leaping complete.
Brigade of Horse Artillery...........	12	6	1	6	6	250	130	130	12	6	12	6	6	6
Troop of do.	2	1	1	1	1	50	25	25	2	1	2	1	1	1
Regiment of Dragoons...............	16	8	1	8	8	300	180	180	16	8	16	8	8	8
Regiment of Cavalry	12	6	1	6	6	250	160	160	12	6	12	6	6	6

DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND REGIMENTS AND DUTIES IN GARRISON OR CANTONMENT AND IN CAMP.

G. O. C. C. 17th March 1841. The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, having had under his consideration that there appears to be some misapprehension of para. 2 Section "Duties in Garrison or Cantonment" G. O. C. C. 31st December 1839, under which Field Officers have been exonerated from the duty of the day, he is pleased to direct that except when the number of available Field Officers at a Station falls below six, Captains are not to be brought on the Rosters to officiate as Field Officers of the day.

G. O. C. C. 18th May 1841. The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following Section of General Regulations, for the guidance of the Army.

DUTIES IN CAMP.

1. When Regiments may be marching singly, the signals and other arrangements are to be as directed in their respective Standing Orders.

2. When a Regiment forms part of a Force the whole of which is ordered to march, the signals will be as the General or other Officer Commanding may direct at the time.

3. When a Regiment being part of a force may be ordered to march singly, no other than the usual Parade Calls are to be used, and those only when the Regiment may march *after Reveillee*. No *general signal* is to be used until out of hearing of the main body.

4. All sounds preparatory to turning out and marching will commence at the tent or quarters of the Adjutant General, and be immediately repeated from the tents or quarters of Commanding Officers of Corps and Detachments.

5. Immediately after the first sound all the Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers, are to assemble at the head of each Regiment and Detachment, whence all the other sounds will be repeated.

6. When not in the vicinity of an Enemy each Brigade will detach a Quarter Master, with the Camp Color Men and Quarter Master Serjeants of Corps, who will move off in advance one hour before the time appointed for the march of the Troops.

7. These parties will be under the command of the Senior Officer, who will march them in perfect order and as expeditiously as possible to the next Station.

8. The Quarter Master General attended by the Staff of his Department and the remaining Quarter Masters of Corps will precede the Force for the purpose of selecting the ground or quarters to be occupied at the next Station. After he has done this and marked the right and left of the Line, the space for each Division is to be traced out by his Assistants and made over to the Quarter Masters of Corps.

9. The Quarter Master General proceeds in the meantime to reconnoitre the roads leading to the Camp and the country in its vicinity—determining upon the proper stations for the Guards and outposts, and, when necessary, in what direction parties are to be sent for forage.

10. All Camp guards and inlying picquets will join their Troops or Companies on the sounding of the first signal.

11. Outlying picquets will receive orders according to circumstances.

12. The Standing Orders of Corps under the head of "Duties when Marching" are to be strictly observed, unless when circumstances may lead the Officer Commanding the Force to issue any other orders at the time.

13. All Staff Officers, and Officers of Engineers not employed with the Sappers, will march at the head of their respective Divisions or Brigades.

14. Whenever the bugles sound the halt, the head of each Battalion is to stand fast, even although it should not be closed up to the preceding one—but the following divisions of each Battalion must close up to wheeling or other distance as may be ordered.

15. When it is intended that the whole Division or Brigade should close up, the head will be halted without sound of Bugle, and the word of command, Quarter, Half, or Wheeling distance, will be passed from front to rear—and when the rear is closed up, the bugle of the rear Battalion will sound the halt as a notice.

16. When a Brigade is marching independently of any other, the Officer Commanding the leading Regiment will sound the halt, half an hour after it marches off, and afterwards once an

hour—each halt to last at least five minutes after the men have piled arms—if a longer halt is thought necessary, the Commanding Officer of the Brigade will direct it.

17. No Battalion, Company, or Section is at any time to defile, or diminish its front, or attempt in any way to avoid any bad spot in the road, unless the preceding Battalion or Company has done so.

18. Whenever defiling is necessary it must be executed with order and precision, as in manœuvring at a field day, by the proper words of command preceded by the word Attention.

19. When a Battalion or Company comes to a defile, stream, or bad place of the road, where it might be more convenient for the men to defile individually, the Officers must be on the alert, and call out to the men to keep their ranks or sections.

20. Whenever a stream, ditch, bank or other obstacle is to be crossed, it will be generally found that instead of defiling or diminishing the front, the very contrary should be done—not only by causing the files of each Section to extend gradually before they arrive at the ditch, or obstacle, but even by forming subdivisions or companies.

21. It is of the greatest importance that the men should not on any account be hurried on the march—they are to be instructed that they are never to step out beyond the regular step, still less to run, unless by word of Command.

22. When the proper distances of Companies or Sections cannot be preserved without an alteration in the step, it must always be effected by making the head of each Battalion of Company step short, instead of allowing the others to step out.

23. After passing an obstacle, or ascending a hill, the leading Company of each Battalion will step short until the last Company of the Battalion has passed and closed up, although a large interval should be thereby occasioned between it and the preceding Battalion.

24. The leading Section of each Company will also step short until the last Section has passed and closed up, even although a large interval should take place between that and the preceding Company.

25. When the head of a Company, suppose No. 4, cannot keep up without overstepping or leaving its own Sections at too great a distance, the Officer Commanding must call out "No. 4 cannot keep up," which must be repeated aloud by the Serjeants on the flanks of the leading Sections of the Companies in front of No. 4, until it comes up to the Commanding Officer, who will of course shorten the step at the head of the column, unless he perceives that some obstacle, ascent, or difficult ground in front, will give time to No. 4 to close up—in the mean time No. 4, if no answer is returned to the notice of its having increased distance, will continue at the regular step.

26. In like manner if the head of a Battalion cannot keep up with the preceding Battalion, the Commanding Officer will forward the notice to the head of the Brigade, detaching files at the same time to preserve the communication with the preceding Battalion.

27. When obstacles which delay the march are frequent, it may be desirable or necessary, in order to avoid loss of time, that each Company, after passing, should march on at the usual rate, without shortening its step, as the following Company may overtake it at the next obstacle or ascent—but it can never be necessary, and must never be suffered, that the leading Section of a Company should march on until the rear Section has completely passed and closed up—the intervals between Companies may be occasionally increased with advantage and without disorder, but unless each Company in itself be kept compact, disorder and disorganization will ensue.

28. On approaching the new encampment the Column will be halted. The rear divisions of each Brigade will close up, and all Officers take post. Each Brigade will then be conducted by one of the Quarter Masters who had been sent on in advance, by the most direct road to its place in the Line, and formed upon the ground allotted for its parade.

29. As each Regiment is formed, it will be broken into open column—Officers will open ranks and inspect their Troops or Companies. Reports will then be collected by Adjutants.—Officers Commanding will tell off their men for duty and send them to the centre of the parade—after which arms are to be piled, and the men may be allowed to sit down or walk about in the rear of the line of formation—but not to quit the ground until the guards and picquets are posted.

30. When not in the neighbourhood of any enemy, or in bad weather, the men, with the exception of those for duty, may be dismissed as soon as the reports are collected.

31. Cavalry will file off and picket their horses as soon as reports have been collected, with the exception only of those for mounted duty, who are to be sent to the centre of the Parade.

32. Regimental guards will be formed on the regimental parade and sent thence to their posts—General guards are to be formed in front of the centre of each Brigade.

33. The guards are to be sent to their posts after inspection, without farther ceremony—except in a standing Camp, when the regular forms of guard mounting will be observed.

34. Guards and Sentinels within the limits of the Camp are to follow the rules laid down for "Duties in Garrison."

35. Quarter Masters of Corps under the direction of the Quarter Master General will mark out proper places for picketing Officers' horses and other cattle. They are never to be allowed to remain within the lines of tents.

36. On arriving in a Camp which is intersected by hedges, ditches, unequal or boggy ground, Regiments will immediately make openings of communication of sufficient width.

37. The ground in front of the encampment is to be cleared, and every obstacle to the movement of the Artillery and the Troops is to be removed.

38. Commanding Officers of Brigades must take care that their communications with the main road are open, and free from impediment.

39. The places for cooking in Camp must be pointed out to the Orderly Serjeants of Companies, by the Captain of the day, and must be particularly chosen with a view to avoid danger of the grass taking fire, and for the greater facility of superintendence all the Companies must cook as near together as possible.

40. Whenever European Regiments remain more than one night in a Camp, regular kitchens are to be constructed.

41. Necessaries are to be made in the most convenient situations. The utmost attention is required, in this and every other particular, to the cleanliness of the Camp.

42. It must be explained to the men, as a standing order, that when no regular necessaries are made, nor any particular spot pointed out for easing themselves, they are to go to the rear, at least 200 yards beyond the sentries of the rear guard—all men disobeying this order must be punished.

43. In towns, necessaries must be dug in the yards of the houses, or in the most convenient situations adjoining any large building occupied by the Troops. They must be covered over daily, and fresh ones made as often as expedient.

44. No huts or palls are to be allowed in front of, or between the intervals of the battalions. Their proper situation is in the rear of the lines of bazars.

45. The Field Officer of the inlying picquets is charged with the superintendence of the police and cleanliness of the camp or quarters of his Division—and he will issue such orders on the subject as may be necessary to the Captains of the day who, with the Quarter Masters under their Commanding Officers, are specially responsible for the cleanliness and regularity of the encampment of each Regiment.

46. In towns or villages, before the men are dismissed the alarm post will be fixed, the dispositions made for the defence of that portion of the circumference falling within the district of the Regiment, and all other necessary directions given by the Officers Commanding Battalions, as also the distribution of billets by those Commanding Companies.

47. When the troops are encamped, the Officers' tents must of course be pitched in their proper places—and when hutted, or lying out without cover, the Officers will choose convenient spots, as near as possible to the station where the tents would be pitched in a regular encampment.

48. When the troops are in towns or villages, the Officers must always occupy a part of one or more of the houses allotted to their men.

49. After every march, or change of position or quarters, the house, tent, or station, of all the Officers of each Troop or Commpany is to be pointed out to all the Non-commissioned Officers present, before, or as soon as they are dismissed.

50. When quartered in any town, Commanding Officers of Regiments, with the assistance of their Field Officers and Staff, will ascertain the state of all the houses occupied by their Regiment once a week—and if they discover any damage done to them, which has not been reported by Officers Commanding Companies, they will report it to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, and also, through the Assistant Quarter Master General, to the General Commanding the Division.

51. Officers Commanding Troops and Companies will also take care, that at least one Non-commissioned Officer and two orderly Privates may immediately find out the quarters of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and of the Major of their Wing. When in towns, the Adjutant and Quarter Master, and the Commanding Officer's orderlies, are to have a quarter allotted to them, either in the same house with the Commanding Officer, or in that immediately adjoining.

52. If the Field Officers are not in the same house with the Commanding Officer, their quarters should be in as central a situation as may be, in the district of their respective Wings, and must be made known to at least two or three of the Commanding Officer's orderlies as soon as the Regiment is dismissed.

53. Each Brigadier's orderlies must be sent to his quarters immediately after the arrival of the Brigade, having first made themselves acquainted with the quarters of their Commanding Officer. The Commanding Officers of Regiments must also send some of their orderlies to make themselves acquainted with the Brigadier's quarters.

54. Discharging of fire-arms in a Camp or in its vicinity, without express permission notified in Orders, is positively prohibited.

55. Commanding Officers of Regiments wishing to have field days, or to fire ball, will make application, specifying the particular time, to the Commandants of their Brigades, by whom the requisite permission will be obtained from Head Quarters.

56. The greatest attention is required in regard to the arrangement of the men's arms, which must always be kept in the most perfect order. The arms of Infantry are always to be piled in column in front of the tents, unless in foul or uncertain weather when they must be lodged within the tents.

57. The ammunition in the men's pouches and the flinting of the arms are to be carefully inspected daily.

58. A Regimental Inspection is to be made in every Corps weekly—at which the arms and appointments, ammunition, and necessaries, particularly shoes, sandals, haversacks and carpets or blankets, are to be minutely examined.

59. The Cavalry must always have their saddles, bridles and accoutrements arranged in readiness to be put on their horses at the shortest notice.

60. The troops must at all times be kept in the most perfect readiness to turn out, and it is expected that in half an hour from the time they receive the order to march, either in the night or day, the Army shall stand formed at the head of its encampment, prepared to move off. This indeed, is equally necessary in Cantonments as in Camp. Troops must always be accustomed to march without any previous notice.

61. No Officer is on any account to sleep out of Camp without leave.

62. The most strict order must be given for the prevention of fire—and the custom not unusual of setting fire to huts or straw on leaving a Camp, must be strictly forbidden and guarded against.

63. The number of Officers required to be on duty in Camp must depend upon circumstances at the time. Ordinarily, however, there will be one Field Officer and one Brigade Major for each Division—and one Captain for each Regiment, exclusive of the Regimental Orderly Officer of the day.

64. When circumstances require more than one outlying picquet there will be two Field Officers of the day for each Division, one for the outlying picquets, and another for the inlying picquets and internal duties of the Camp or Cantonments of the Brigade.

65. When there may not be a sufficient number of Field Officers to do this duty without material inconvenience, the Senior Captain of one or more Regiments of the Division will take the duty of Field Officer of the inlying picquet.

66. The Field Officer of the day is charged with the general superintendence of the Camp of his division, and of the picquets belonging to it, which he is to visit as often and at such times as he thinks proper.

67. He is to issue all necessary instructions to the Officers commanding picquets and will order such patrols to be sent out as he may consider necessary.

68. He is to make immediate report to the Officer Commanding the Division of any thing requiring his notice.

69. The Field Officers of the day will take care that the Officers commanding picquets may always know where to find them without a moment's delay—and all Officers on duty or in waiting are to leave word at the Regimental quarter guard, as well as at their own tent or quarters, where they are to be found.

70. When there are two Field Officers on duty, the Field Officer of the outlying picquets will have his tent or quarter with the reserve picquet.

71. The Captain of the day in each Regiment is charged with the general superintendence of the encampment of his Corps and of all regimental guards. He has also the command of the inlying picquet.

72. The Quarter Master of each Regiment is responsible that the encampment of his Corps is formed in accordance with the orders of the Quarter Master General, and that cleanliness is every where preserved.

73. Unless specially ordered inlying picquets will not be required for duty during the day. They will mount at sunset and must remain accoutred and in constant readiness to turn out during the night—Cavalry picquets to have their horses saddled.

74. If the troops are under arms before daylight, which will generally be the case in situations which require picquets, the inlying picquets will parade with their Regiments---but it will be observed as a constant rule that all picquets are to be under arms before daylight, even if the rest of the troops are not, and in that case, the inlying picquets of each Regiment will place themselves close in front of the centre of their respective Regiments.

75. Each Regiment stations a quarter guard in front of its centre. The design of these guards is rather to preserve order in the encampment, and to furnish sentries, than to provide for the security of the Camp—nevertheless this is not to be neglected by them—they will keep a watchful eye to the front, particularly at night, lest any of the Enemy's parties contriving to pass the outposts and picquets, should fall upon them unawares.

76. It is the duty of quarter guards to repress all disturbances arising within the limits of Regiments.

77. Each Regimental guard will send frequent patrols during the night for the prevention of robbery or disorder of any kind, as well as to take up all men found out of quarters.

78. The patrols of each regimental guard will confine themselves to their respective Regiments—and if they take up any stragglers of other Regiments they will be sent to the quarter guard of that Corps next morning.

79. Each Regiment will place sentries from its own Regimental guard on all liquor dookans within its own limits, which must be frequently visited by the Captain and Subaltern of the day.

80. Exclusive of picquets and quarter and rear guards, there must always, in Camp, be a troop or company's guard or watch, of one Non-commissioned Officer and four Privates, furnishing one sentry. This watch, except the sentry, may be allowed as much ease in point of dress, as if not on duty—in the daytime they must remain within the lines, and at night, they must remain together in the centre of their troop or company. The sentry may mount with side arms, unless when near the Enemy.

81. An Officer on guard or picquet, is to write down all orders which he receives whether those orders come to him verbally or in writing, and deliver them over in writing to the Officer who relieves him.

82. In order to simplify the duties of the sentries, each individual is to retain the same post during the whole of the guard, or picquet—that is to say, that each time a man goes on duty as a sentry, he must have the same post that he had the first time—the most intelligent, trusty, and experienced Soldiers being chosen for the most difficult and important posts.

83. The Officers will most particularly examine each sentry upon his post, respecting the orders that he has received, immediately after he is placed there the first time—and before he is marched off to take the same post a second time, the Officer will question him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he recollects his orders.

84. It is the duty of the Officers to ascertain that every individual is instructed in what he has to do, and it is to them, therefore, that the responsibility attaches, if any accident or irregularity shall occur in consequence of orders not being accurately given.

85. The Captain of the day of each Regiment will report verbally to the Field Officer of the day as soon as relieved.

BAGGAGE.

1. The baggage of the Army will move under such arrangements as may be ordered at the time by the Quarter Master General, and with such Escort as circumstances may render necessary.

2. No Baggage is to be packed before the sounding of the first signal for movement.

3. The Officer or Non-commissioned Officer who marches in charge of the Baggage of each Regiment will assemble it at the appointed time and conduct it to the place assigned for the Baggage of the Brigade.

4. The Baggage of each Brigade and of each Corps composing it, must be kept collected and distinct.

PROVISIONS.

1. Quarter Masters of Corps are charged with the receipt and distribution of Provisions in communication with the Commissariat Department.

2. Fatigue parties will be detailed daily from each Corps as may be necessary, for the purpose of bringing its rations from the Commissariat.

3. All fatigue parties are to be marched regularly to and from the place where the provisions are to be received, or the duty to be performed.

4. The men are not to be suffered to carry bread or rice in their great coats—each man must take a sufficient number of haversacks with him.

5. The meat must be carried by two men upon sticks, in order that the clothing may not be soiled and made filthy, as is the case when the men carry the meat on their backs.

6. In order that the fatigue parties may not be kept waiting any longer than is absolutely necessary, the bread or rice and meat will be weighed and counted out for each Regiment and Company before the parties go for it—for which purpose a Non-commissioned Officer of each Regiment and one man per troop or company will attend at each place of issue—and when the Provisions are divided out, the parties will be sent for and marched regularly to the places of issue.

7. Followers may be used for the above duties when available, but they must be regularly detailed and accompanied by an orderly from each company, under the command of a Non-commissioned Officer.

8. When there is not a sufficiency of any article of Provisions to afford a full ration to the whole, care must be taken that each Regiment has its due proportion allotted to it, before the subdivision for the companies of any one Regiment commences.

9. The Captain of the day of each Regiment will be responsible for the regular performance of all that is directed respecting the reception of provisions. The Subaltern of the day

will report to him the time and place of issue, and will also inform him when the provisions were received. If there is any irregularity or delay, he will immediately send a report to the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, and to the Field Officer of the day.

10. After a march, the Commanding Officer of each Regiment will send a report to the Brigade Major as soon as the men have received their rations, in order that the Commanding Officer of the Brigade may be aware of any unusual delay.

ORDERS.

1. All Orders are to be issued by Brigade Majors to Adjutants in person—or when sent in writing, they are to be returned with a receipt.

2. Officers receiving Orders or Letters upon service are always to give a receipt to the bearer, stating the time of delivery.

3. The precise time of despatching Letters upon service is always to be marked on the outside of them, and also, when sent beyond the limits of the Camp, the rate at which they are to be conveyed.

4. No persons are to be allowed to stay in or near an Orderly Tent during the time Orders are being given out, except the Staff Officers immediately concerned.

POLICE.

1. The Provost Marshal is charged with the general police of the Camp, and with the custody of all Prisoners confined for offences of a general nature—in accordance with the powers vested in him by the 91st Article of War for the Company's Troops.

2. He must use every possible means to prevent the commission of crime, by frequently visiting those places at which breaches of order are likely to be committed. He is to take cognizance of the conduct of all Soldiers of the Army, as well as of all followers and retainers of the Camp.

3. He is frequently to make the tour of the Camp and its environs, in order to prevent and detect persons committing depredations or acts of disorder.

4. The Provost Marshal is entrusted with authority to inflict summary punishment on any follower or retainer of the Camp, whether servants or others, whom he, or any of his Assistants, may detect in the actual commission of any offence against order and discipline—but a recourse to the exercise of this part of his authority must be limited by the necessity which may exist for immediate example, when called for by the prevalent and continual commission of any particular offence. The power of the Provost Marshal in this particular will be defined by the Commander-in-Chief at the time.

5. When he may detect Soldiers in the commission of such offences, he will immediately apprehend and confine them.

6. The Provost Marshal is to make a report, daily, at orderly hour, to the Adjutant General, of the number and description of Prisoners in his custody—particularising their crimes, and noting all the occurrences of the preceding four and twenty hours.

7. Plundering and marauding are at all times highly disgraceful to an Army and must ever be punished with the greatest rigour. It must be well explained to all followers and retainers of the Camp that, in whatever capacity employed, they are all as entirely subject to Military Law as are the Soldiers themselves.

8. General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades, and the Staff Officers attached to them, are to give their particular attention to the conduct of the Provost Marshal and of his Assistants, and to take care that every requisite aid be given to enable them to discharge their duties with proper effect, at the same time observing that no abuse or improper application be made of the authority entrusted to them.

9. Officers in the command of guards or detachments are also enjoined to give assistance to the Provost Marshal in the execution of his duty, and any Officer, Soldier, or other person impeding him in the same or offering him any insult in its execution, will be punished.

10. All applications from the Provost Marshal for patrols from any guard are to be immediately complied with.

11. These orders are to be carefully and clearly read and explained by beat of drum or tom-tom in the several Bazars and Lines, at such times as may be ordered, that none may be ignorant of them.

WORKING PARTIES.

1. Whenever the service may require it, Soldiers are at all times liable to be ordered on working parties as a duty.

2. When the Troops are employed at a siege in making or repairing works, they shall receive working pay agreeably to the rates specified in the Pay code.

3. Working parties employed on service in the field in situations of danger from an enemy are to receive the same allowances as authorized in paragraph 2.

4. In the case of such service being attended by any extraordinary danger, the Commanding Officer on duty or the Chief Engineer will state his opinion to the Commanding General touching the reward that may be deemed adequate for its performance.

5. Except in special cases of which the Commanding Officer will be the Judge, these allowances are not to be extended to Sappers or Lascars.

6. When Officers Commanding Corps or Departments either in the field, or marching from one station to another, may find it necessary, in order to facilitate their march to employ the Troops—Sappers and Lascars excepted, whose especial duty includes such employment,—in repairing roads, or removing guns, ammunition or stores, through defiles or passes, or in crossing rivers, to an extent beyond that customary assistance which in all situations it is the duty of the Troops to afford to their Ordnance and other equipments on the march, the circumstances of such necessity shall be stated to the Quarter Master General, for the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, in time of peace,—or through the Officer of that Department to the Commander of the Field Force in time of war—that the propriety of rewarding the extra labour and fatigue to which the Troops were subjected while so employed, may be determined by those authorities respectively. The amount of remuneration, if in money, to be drawn as directed in the Code of Pay Regulations.

7. It is to be thoroughly and clearly understood, that except for the performance of certain duties at sieges, or in cases that may appear to the General or other Officer Commanding to be deserving of particular consideration, no gratuity or working pay is to be extended to, or claimed by working parties in camp or on service, when work becomes the most important of duties—when the bodily exertion of every individual of every rank must be commanded to facilitate the operations, strengthen the positions, and ensure the general safety of the Army—and when the use of the spade, pickaxe and barrow, is as essential for the defensive, as that of the musket and bayonet is for the offensive, operations of the Army.

8. The levelling of ground in the vicinity of the camp or barracks, opening communications, constructing or repairing butts for target practice when other means may not be available, and generally any work required for the general benefit in the lines of corps, are common duties of fatigue, to be performed without any additional pay.

OUTLYING PICQUETS.

1. There are no duties in the field more important than those of the outpost, or which should call forth, in a higher degree, the individual judgment and exertion of all employed on them—neither is there any situation within the range of military service, where the misconduct of a single man could be productive of such serious consequences as might attend any want of vigilance in the advanced sentries of a picquet.

2. The principal duties of an outlying picquet are to secure the safety and repose of the camp, to prevent reconnoisances being made by the enemy, and to gain intelligence of his movements, and even of his intentions, by patrolling, by careful watching, by examining the peasantry of the country, and by all those indications with which every Officer ought to be familiar—such as the strengthening of the enemy's posts, unusual bustle or movement in his lines, the sound of troops or artillery on the march at night, the diminution or the increase of fires, &c. &c.

3. Picquets in the field are usually taken by Brigades, the different Regiments furnishing one or more companies as may be required—a Field Officer of the day being placed in charge of the whole. The reserve picquet, of such strength as may be necessary, remains under the Field Officer of the day, at least four hundred yards in rear of the centre of the line of advanced picquets which is taken up by companies in direct communication with each other. The chain of sentries is thrown out in front, sufficiently in advance to give timely notice of the enemy's approach, and so placed as to insure uninterrupted communication from one flank to the other. The Field Officer will use his discretion in detaching parties in advance of the picquets, to furnish the sentries and support the chain—but, on all occasions, such parties should be stationed before the flanks of the general line of picquets.

4. All advanced picquets must have three reliefs.

5. The men on advanced picquets are to carry their provisions with them, and when circumstances will permit, ready cooked—no man can be allowed to quit his post for the purpose of taking his meals, nor can he be permitted to take off his accoutrements.

6. The Cavalry must carry sufficient forage for the time they are to be out.

7. Advanced picquets are invariably to have with them a few entrenching tools, such as mowaties, pick-axes, hatchets and bill hooks. Two of each will generally be sufficient, and can easily be carried by the men.

8. All out picquets march off from their parades without trumpets sounding or drums beating—they pay no compliments of any kind, neither do their sentries take any complimentary notice of Officers passing near their posts, whatever their rank.

9. An Officer ordered upon picquet must take a close and careful survey of the country he passes over, in marching from the camp or the cantonment to his post, in order that he

may defend it properly if attacked and driven back. The strongest points in his line of retreat ought to be selected, and noted down if necessary—and the Officer's mind should be previously made up, as far as possible, upon the best mode of disputing the ground he must retire over.

10. The Officer intrusted with the posting of a picquet must select its station near the principal road to be guarded, and, if practicable, behind all cross roads leading into it, taking especial care to leave no road unguarded on its flank, by which it might be surprised in its rear. The picquet should as much as possible be concealed from observation, and where the ground naturally affords neither cover nor protection, the defect must be remedied by artificial means, and the employment of such materials as may be procurable near the spot.

11. As soon as the picquet arrives on the ground it is to occupy, sentries will be thrown out in elevated situations upon its flanks and front for immediate security, and the Officer Commanding having reconnoitred the neighbourhood of his post, with a strong patrol in person, will proceed to form a chain, covering his front and flanks, and communicating with the picquets on his right and left.

12. He should repair to the highest spot in the vicinity and make himself thoroughly acquainted with the ground to his front and flanks, and particularly to his rear. He should carefully examine not only the space he actually occupies, but the heights within musket shot—the roads and paths leading to, or near, the post, ascertaining their breadth and practicability for Cavalry and guns. He should examine the hollow ways which might cover the approach of an Enemy, and consider all the points from which it is likely he may be attacked.

13. If the picquet be of Cavalry he should choose some narrow road or lane to charge the head of the Enemy's column—if Infantry, he should look for some yard or enclosure in which he can defend himself. He should see that no roads cut in behind him, which are not covered—and he must break open gaps in the walls and hedges for his flank patrols to communicate with the picquets on his right and left in the night. Should he be posted on the flank of a line of picquets, with one of his posts uncovered, and find or gain information of any road at a distance beyond his limits, turning his post and leading on head quarters, he must send in and report the circumstance.

14. Previous to making abbatis or barricades across any road, he should ask the orders of the Field Officer—as it may possibly be intended to move on that road in the course of the night.

15. Trees felled with judgment, brushwood cut to a certain distance, pointed stakes about breast high, placed on the points most assailable by the Enemy, may be attended with the greatest advantage, all which can be effected with the common hatchets or bill hooks used for the purpose of cutting firewood.

16. Local circumstances will point out to any intelligent Officer numerous methods by which to check the advance of an Enemy and add to the security of his post. It must, however, be borne in mind that all such obstacles should be within point blank musket shot—and no impediment which an Officer defending a post can throw in the Enemy's way at that distance, should be deemed unworthy his attention. In all barricades a small passage should be left for the patrols—having something at hand to fill up the gap when necessary.

17. When the post is so secured as to prevent the Enemy dashing in suddenly, a few of the men may be dismounted in order to fire with greater precision—but the certainty of their having time to remount must be ascertained—dismounting Cavalry, however, is not generally to be recommended.

18. If a picquet should be posted in a village, the main body must be placed so as to be behind the junction of all the roads that lead to the Enemy's position, the entrances from which must be blocked up, or dug across, with the exception of a small retiring path for the sentries placed in observation in front. Small parties will be placed behind each barricade for its defence.

19. A picquet ought not to shut itself up in a house or an enclosure with the intention of defending itself to the last extremity, unless particularly ordered to do so, or that circumstances may render it necessary at the moment, for the preservation of the party, in the expectation of support.

20. An Officer should never place the horses of his picquet in yards or out-houses with narrow gates or doors, where there may be any difficulty in withdrawing them in a hurry.

21. Any obstacle or difficulty in the road should be placed between the picquet and the Enemy, rather than between the former and Head Quarters, but the videttes must be so placed as to have an extensive view in the daytime, and if possible to be hid from sight—the stump of a tree or a bush will serve for this purpose.

22. This, however, must give way to the great object, communication. Every vidette and sentry throughout the chain should be able to observe distinctly the motions of the videttes or sentries on each of his flanks. The sentinel who is stationed over the arms or horses of the picquet should be able to see one of the videttes or sentinels to the front who is in communication with the chain. When any obstacle may prevent his seeing the advanced vidette, intermediate ones must be posted to give notice of any signal from the front.

23. In selecting the line for the chain of sentries, care must be taken not to extend it too much,—to post the men in the most advantageous situations for observing the roads and country in front, and to keep them as much concealed from the view of the Enemy as the nature of their duty will admit. It is very desirable that every elevated spot which overlooks the communications in the rear should be taken within the chain of sentries—but if this cannot be effected without extending the sentries too much, a party must be sent to occupy the height during the day, and care must be taken to support and ensure the retreat of this party if attacked. Sentries must be so placed, moreover, as to secure one another from being cut off, and at such distances as to prevent any Enemy from passing unperceived between them during the night. Sentries should never be posted near any copse or cover from which a sudden rush might be made upon them—but all woods, ravines, &c., in the neighbourhood of the post must be watched, and occasionally visited by patrols, to prevent the Enemy from assembling, unobserved, a body of troops in the vicinity. No sentry should be placed at such a distance from the picquet, that the report of his musket may not be distinctly heard from it—and he should always have the sentry on his right and left in view, as well as the intermediate ground between them, to prevent the enemy from passing through the chain unnoticed.

24. All advanced sentries, and sentries on the flanks of picquets are to be posted double—other sentries either double or single as may be ordered, according to circumstances.

25. At night one of the sentries will patrol to the right till he approaches the adjoining file, while the other is looking out vigilantly to the front—one will also occasionally move to the front to a distance of twenty or thirty yards, and lie down with his ear to the ground for the purpose of listening. The tread of men or horses on the march, the noise of Artillery in motion, the neighing of Horses, &c., may be heard at a great distance in the stillness of the night, and not unfrequently a picquet may in this way become aware of the Enemy's movements.

26. In thick or foggy weather the same practice will be observed in the daytime.

27. If the chain of sentries should be so far extended as to make it inconvenient to relieve them all from the advanced picquet, small parties may be detached to convenient situations for the purpose of furnishing the sentries and forming intermediate supports to the chain.

28. Videttes and sentries must be instructed to be particularly alert upon their posts—and they should have that most necessary caution, which should also be given to patrols, that the first shot may alarm the whole Army, causing it great unnecessary trouble, and that consequently, they ought not to fire without good reason. They should recollect that the first shot is not for the destruction of an Enemy, but as a signal.

29. The moment a sentry sees or hears any person he is to challenge "halt—who comes there?"—at the same time stepping forward two or three paces and making "ready." He must not allow the person to approach him nearer than eight or ten paces. He is not to be satisfied with the parole only, but must examine him so as to be convinced that he is not an enemy, before allowing him to pass. The Officer Commanding the picquet should fix upon a few short questions to be put by the sentries, the answers to which it would be impossible for strangers to give. With double sentries, when one gives the challenge, the other will prepare for his support, cocking his piece.

30. They must be wary in allowing even an individual to approach—and before they permit any one to pass them, must well examine him, judging by the answers given if he belongs to the Camp. They must be made to understand that a want of caution on their part with respect to this point, may lead to the most fatal consequences. They should be told that their own safety is as much implicated in it, as that of the picquet—many posts having been surprised by a vidette being cajoled into allowing a single man to approach, who has then stabbed him—when a supporting body of the Enemy, expecting the event, has instantly rushed in upon the unprepared picquet behind.

31. Still less are sentries to suffer any number of men exceeding two or three, whether soldiers or others, who come from the front, to approach too near their post. In the daytime one sentry will advance, halt them, and ascertain who and what they are—if a detachment of soldiers, he will conduct the Commander of it—or if a number of peasants, he will take one of them, to the Officer Commanding the picquet, who will either suffer them to pass, or go himself with a party from his post to examine them more closely, as circumstances may require.

32. At night this precaution is still more necessary—if then, a body of men, though announcing themselves as a detachment of the Army, and even in possession of the parole, should arrive at the advanced sentries, they must be ordered to halt—and one sentry will report their arrival to the picquet, the Officer of which will send a Non-commissioned Officer with a party to examine them. On such occasions an Officer is not to trust to the uniform or even to the word being right—but is to inform himself of the cause of their arrival at his post and of every circumstances that may tend satisfactorily to identify them. He must further demand the pass or written order—if this is found to be correct, and the Officer is satisfied in every respect that there is no risk, the detachment may be suffered to pass his picquet which, on the first arrival of the party at his post, will have been ordered under arms.

33. Such precautions should never be omitted, as there are numberless instances of posts having been surprised by parties in disguise. Sentries should not allow carts or waggons to pass them without previous examination, particularly if loaded high.

34. They must be doubly careful during rain or wind—never turning their own or their horse's heads on account of the weather, from the point ordered. They should never unnecessarily expose their arms, particularly when the sun shines, as their glittering may be seen at a great distance. To this end, arms may be carried in the manner of sportsmen—or in any other way calculated to keep them from view. The men must never be permitted to wear caps or hoods which cover the ears, as they must necessarily prevent them from hearing with due readiness.

35. If more than one individual approach the post, the sentry will, on all occasions, command them to halt, and one man only to advance. If there is the slightest hesitation, or *more than one* attempt to move, the sentry will instantly fire.

36. Sentries must be very distrustful of people who answer the challenge by saying "Deserters"—they must be immediately ordered to lay down their arms in the rear, and must not be suffered to approach until a party arrives from the support to receive them, and then singly—should they hesitate, the sentry must instantly fire.

37. Persons bearing flags of truce from the Enemy are to be treated with attention and civility—but as communications of that nature are frequently designed for the purpose of gaining intelligence and of reconnoitring the Army and its outposts, the most strict and efficacious means must be adopted to frustrate such intentions.

38. One sentry will advance and halt them at such distance as will prevent any of the party from overlooking the picquet posts. The other sentry will acquaint the Officer commanding the picquet of the circumstance, who will, according to his instructions, either detain the flag of truce at the outpost until he has reported to the Officer of the day, or forward the party blindfolded to the camp, under an escort. If the flag of truce is merely the bearer of a letter or parcel, the picquet Officer must receive it and instantly forward it to Head Quarters. After having given a receipt, the flag of truce will be required forthwith to depart and none of the picquet must be suffered to hold any conversation with the party.

39. When any thing particular is observed in front during the day, such as any change in the Enemy's sentries or picquets, the disappearance of any sentry of our own, any unusual bustle or accession of force in front, troops in motion, or the appearance of a cloud of dust indicating that troops are on the march, or when firing is heard by any sentry, one of the sentries will instantly run in and report to the Officer what he has noticed, taking care to mention the circumstance at any post he may happen to pass on his way.

40. Signals may be established for sentries during the day. For instance—one man holding up his cap on the muzzle of his firelock, signifies that the Enemy's patrol is advancing, and both men holding up their caps in the same manner, signifies that the Enemy is advancing in force. Signals, however, should be few and simple, being liable to misconstruction.

41. On being attacked, should the advanced videttes or sentries find their arms miss fire from wet or any other cause, they should make their way with all possible speed to the picquet with loud cries.

42. At night the situations of sentries ought to be changed and drawn back from their elevated situations, so as to have the highest ground before them—as an object is more easily discerned at night from a low situation, than when looking from a hill.

43. To prevent sentries from looking in a wrong direction during the night, two forked sticks will be placed in the ground and a horizontal stick be laid across them, so as to point out by looking along it, the situation of the Enemy's posts. This precaution is also particularly useful to the sentries of reserve and inlying picquets, directing their attention to the proper quarter.

44. Any necessary alteration of videttes and sentinels must be made so that fresh communications may be arranged before it grows dusk.

45. The sentries ought to be relieved every hour during the night.

46. It is the duty of the Officer to inspect all reliefs of sentries, both when they go on and come off their post—to call the rolls frequently—and by every means in his power to keep the men in the most perfect state of vigilance and preparation. He must visit his sentinels after every relief and ascertain that all have received their proper instructions.

47. An Officer should make himself well acquainted with the situations of the videttes or sentries of the picquets on his flanks—see that those of his own picquet communicate with them and that the fire-arms of his advanced men are in the most perfect order. He should recollect that he can never be considered secure, unless he is satisfied that his flanks are ensured from being turned.

48. In the daytime should a report or any pre-arranged signal be made by the advanced vidette or sentry, the Officer should himself immediately repair to investigate its cause and he should be as much on the look-out as any of his videttes, for many movements may take place, discoverable by his telescope, which a vidette may overlook.

49. The movement of troops is often betrayed by a cloud of dust or by the shining of arms—and these should be instantly reported in *writing* to Head Quarters, noticing the direction of the march.

50. In the night time any noise or moving of guns, or rattling of arms, should be reported. Patrols should also be sent out in the direction of the sound.

51. If an Officer hear a shot from one of his videttes, he must immediately send a Non-commissioned Officer and two steady men to ascertain as quickly as possible the reason of his firing. If the vidette make a mistake, the Officer should reprimand him—but by no means punish him, nor be passionate with him, for it is always better that a vidette should give a false alarm, than that he should announce the approach of the Enemy too late.

52. Should any affray take place in front of a picquet between foragers and the Enemy, the Officer should order his men to mount, or stand to their arms, and must instantly report it—but he is on no account whatever to interfere unless his post may become endangered by the near approach of the Enemy.

53. When a deserter comes in from the Enemy, he is immediately to be sent under a proper escort to the Officer Commanding the outposts who, after ascertaining whether he brings any intelligence particularly concerning them, will forward him to Head Quarters.

54. All persons bringing supplies into Camp through the advanced posts should be well treated and encouraged, as far as consistent with the necessary precaution. Especial care should be had that the soldiers take nothing from them under the plea of allowing them to pass to the market. Should the Officer have received orders to deny them ingress, he should do so with mildness—civility may incline them to answer his questions, and he may frequently find himself rewarded by interesting intelligence.

55. Officers, soldiers, and followers of the Camp are not on any account to be suffered to pass the advanced posts, unless they are on duty, or present a regular pass from Head Quarters.

56. During the daytime a half of the picquet may be permitted to repose themselves—but it must depend upon the position of the Enemy and the strength of the picquet, whether any and what portion of the men can be allowed to do so at night. They must *at all times* be in a collected state, the arms of each man being placed by his side.

57. In the event of an attack the Commander of a picquet must ever bear in mind, that the great object of his efforts is to gain sufficient time to enable the main body in his rear to get under arms and prepare for action. The points he is to dispute in falling back having been previously selected, few cases can occur in which it will be impossible to attain that end without endangering the safety of his picquet—but even in an extreme case, he must remember that it is his duty to sacrifice himself, rather than be driven in upon the main body before it has had time to form.

58. When picquets are attacked, the same rule will be observed as in all other skirmishing and the detached Officer's parties will not run in on the main body, but support the skirmishers—and when compelled to retire they will, if possible, retreat on the flank of the main body, and thereby afford mutual support to each other. When a sentry is satisfied that the Enemy is moving on to the attack, he should not hesitate to fire at once, although the Enemy may be far beyond the range of his musket.

59. A picquet may with safety defend its front as long as its flanks are not attacked, but as soon as the Enemy attempts to surround the post, the picquet must begin to retire. The advanced party in falling back upon the flank should fire as fast as it can load, in the direction of the Enemy, to spread the alarm. The Officer should, if pressed, make a stand on the spot he has chosen for himself in the morning, and hold it if possible till joined by the reserve or inlying picquet. The flank videttes, sentries, or patrols must shift for themselves and join the picquet as soon as possible. Should a neighbouring picquet be attacked, all the Officer has to do is, to mount his men, or make them stand to their arms—videttes or sentries are not to come in, unless in danger, or the other picquets are driven in. He must in this case be alive to the possibility of being cut off, but is not to leave his post till his flanks and rear are endangered and then to move very slowly. At night, after the vidette or sentry of a neighbouring picquet has given the alarm, a Non-commissioned Officer and four or six men should be sent in the direction of the post to secure the flanks of the picquet. Should the picquet, whose vidette has given the alarm, open a fire, which is continued, and recede, rendering the other picquet's retreat necessary, the videttes should be cautioned to follow at sufficient distance according to the nature of the ground—and the whole, with flankers, should fall back gradually in unison with the picquet attacked. Should the Enemy retire, or the firing cease, the Officers should, with flankers and skirmishers, feel his way again to his post, and keep his men mounted till his communication is re-established to both his flanks, and then patrol to his front.

60. The ground in front of the picquet should be patroled day and night. The patrols need not consist of more than a Non-commissioned Officer and four men—of these, one man moves on fifty paces in front, the Non-commissioned Officer and two men following, examining, as they go along, the ground on each side of the road—the fourth man keeps at a little distance

in the rear, that he may be able to give timely notice to his comrades in case the Enemy should have passed unperceived, and be lying any where in ambush.

61. In hazy weather, they must keep closer to each other. Where the ground is much intersected, they should not advance above two hundred paces in front of the sentries—but where it is open, the distance may be increased. In the course of the day, the Officer of the picquet will be able to point out, with sufficient accuracy, the ground that is to be patroled at night, and that the space between picquets may be constantly visited, the patrols should proceed so far to the right and left as to reach the first sentry of the neighbouring picquet.

62. Vigilance, silence, and circumspection must be strictly enjoined upon all patrols—no noise must on any account be made, and when any thing is to be communicated, it should be done in a whisper.

63. It is not pretended to lay down exact rules for conducting patrols in every case that may occur on service, but one or two of the most usual modes of carrying on this important duty may be briefly adverted to.

64. The patrol, on leaving the picquet should, when practicable, communicate in the first instance with the next post upon the right (or left) and patrol cautiously along the whole front of the line of sentries, just near enough to see them, and communicating with the next post upon the left (or right) return again to the picquet by the rear of the chain. The sentries must not be thrown off their guard by the frequent appearance of these patrols, but be taught to expect an Enemy in all who may approach them—some pre-concerted signal or interchange of parole in a low tone, should be used, and which should be changed at every relief. Should the patrol, in returning along the rear of the sentries, fall in with the Enemy, who must in this case have passed through the chain, a continued fire should be kept up to alarm the picquet and prevent surprise.

65. Patrols must also be sent along the roads in the direction of the Enemy's posts, to such distance as may be deemed expedient. These patrols must be preceded by *feelers*, quick intelligent men, selected for that duty, whom no sound will escape, and whose experienced ears will detect the approach of danger long before it reaches them. A patrol must above all things avoid unnecessary firing, or, in other words, *false alarms*—on hearing the approach of footsteps the *feelers* should instantly fall back to the patrol—and should the sounds indicate the advance of a larger body than a patrol, one or two men should be sent back with all haste to inform the Officer of the picquet, who will make immediate preparations for defence. The patrol retires steadily and unobserved, if possible, upon the picquet—but if perceived and overtaken by the Enemy, an incessant fire must be maintained, in order to apprize the camp that the Enemy is coming on in force, altho' it may safely be inferred, that if the picquets know their duty and are judiciously drawn up for the defence of the roads, it will be extremely difficult for an Enemy, however strong, *having failed in his plan for taking the advanced posts by surprise*, to make head, under all the disadvantages of a night attack, when resolutely opposed by men who know the ground, and whose plans have been previously concerted for disputing those points in their line of retreat, where the disparity of numbers must, in the dark, be in a great measure neutralised.

66. Patrols which are to visit sentries should consist of a Non-commissioned Officer and two or four men. The men follow the Non-commissioned Officer at a distance of twenty or thirty paces in readiness to support him in case of necessity.

67. If two patrols meet, that which first challenges, orders the other to stand. If a patrol falls in with the Enemy, it must be borne in mind that its first duty is to give the alarm to the picquet.

68. In falling in with an Enemy's patrol in advance of the chain of sentries, it will always be most prudent to retire at once without exchanging shots, which could only tend to harass and disturb the troops.

69. A strong patrol will always be sent some distance on towards the Enemy's posts, just before daylight, and this patrol, above all others, must proceed with redoubled caution, for fear of falling in with the Enemy's columns waiting for daylight to attack.

70. A written report should be made every evening to the Officer commanding the outposts.

71. Though an Officer should make himself certain before he sends in reports to Head Quarters, he should not be too sparing of them—as two reports of similar tendency from different quarters, though of no apparent importance in themselves, when coupled with other circumstances may be conclusive.

72. All reports must be in *writing*. An Officer on picquet without pencil, paper or card, and glass, is inefficient. He should be careful to express himself with precision. Thus, when reporting the Enemy's movements and their direction, he should invariably say "*our right*" or "*their left*," and not "*the right*" or "*the left*," for a doubt might then remain whether it is ours or theirs. He should be equally on his guard in mentioning a river, how he uses the expression, "to the right" or "to the left" of it. He should bear in mind that the right bank of a river is that which is to his right hand when his back is turned to its source.

73. An Officer of a picquet should not hesitate to ask whatever questions he may think fit of the Officer who posts him, for it is only from enquiry and experience that he can ever become a good outpost Officer.

74. He must visit his posts and Sentinels frequently during the night—charged with a heavy responsibility, little repose can be taken by him—nor should he require it. He should reflect that not only his own life may depend upon his duty being done with ability and attention, but that the safety of the whole Army is implicated. A picquet should be all eyes and ears, and its Officer should always recollect that it is his duty to set his men an example in his own person—not to be lying down or resting himself when the men are under arms, nor to go under cover while they are without shelter—but to offer himself unhesitatingly to every danger and every fatigue—soldiers will submit cheerfully to the hardships inseparable from outpost duties when shared in common with their Commandant.

75. There are no "Rounds" for outposts—The Officer Commanding must at all times be ready to accompany the General or other Officer of the day when visited by him—and he should feel himself equal to answer, without hesitation, any question concerning the ground, communications, &c.—but the picquet is not to turn out nor to pay any compliment.

76. Picquets will get under arms in the morning an hour before daylight and if every thing appears quiet in front, the Officer will, as soon as he can discern objects distinctly, proceed to occupy the same posts that he held the day before—but he must previously send forward patrols to feel his way and should any change be remarked in the Enemy's posts or position, he will report it immediately to the Officer of the day.

77. Reliefs for outlying picquets are to be paraded in sufficient time to reach the advance half an hour before daylight, for as attacks are commonly made about that time, a desirable accession of force will thus be obtained. When necessary, Non-commissioned Officers should be sent from the old picquets to the place of rendezvous to act as guides.

78. The relieving Officers should be warned, before they are marched off, to receive the orders from the Officers of the old picquets.

79. Instances have occurred in which an active and enterprising Enemy has succeeded in carrying off an advanced picquet during the night, and a relieving picquet on its march from camp should, therefore, move with every precaution to prevent surprise. It should halt at four or five hundred paces from the post, and push forward the advanced party, by which it should always be preceded, to reconnoitre as far as the first sentinel.

80. On the arrival of the relief at the ground of the old picquet, the Officer should form his men in line a short distance in its rear to act as its support if attacked, or to move up on either flank as may be necessary.

81. He ought at least till daylight, to take the advice of the Officer he is to relieve, although inferior in rank, as he must be more master of the ground than himself.

82. The men of both picquets should remain mounted, or standing to their arms, till broad daylight, or till the morning front patrol has returned.

83. The Officer of the old picquet will point out the situation and strength of all the Enemy's posts, and afford every information in his power to the relieving Officer, whom he must accompany to all the videttes and sentries, and himself hear the orders for each, that he may be satisfied the relieving Officer knows on what particular road or points he may expect the Enemy—and if it be intended that the picquet should fall back at night, he must learn its proposed night position.

84. The Officer going off duty cannot be too explicit, particularly to youg Officers at the beginning of a campaign.

85. In making the relief the new picquet draws up on the left of the old one. Both picquets with *shouldered arms*, and *closed ranks*. No drums to beat, nor trumpets to sound.

86. When the sentries are relieved, and the weather is sufficiently clear to ascertain that there is no indication of an attack, the Officer who has been relieved will forward a written report to the Field Officer of the day, fall back upon the reserve picquet, and march to camp in the same order as when he advanced—*but if the advanced picquets should be attacked before he arrives in camp*, he will consider it his duty to face instantly about and march to their support.

87. The relieving Officer on being visited by the General should suggest any alteration of videttes or sentries he may think necessary, but he must on no account change their situation himself without previous reference to him, as the communications with the other picquets would be destroyed.

88. An Officer must not imagine that he will have guarded against every contingency by the execution of a part, or even of the whole, of the preceding instructions. It is from the nature of the ground itself, from the examination of surrounding circumstances, combined with the presence and position of the Enemy, that, guided by his own judgment, he will be enabled to decide more particularly upon the manner in which he should conduct himself on all occasions.

It is not possible to provide in detail for all the ever-varying occurrences of war—nor to anticipate the peculiarities of every possible situation.

Written instructions can be considered but as alphabets used for the formation of words—it is in the field, exposed to every inclemency of season—and in presence of an active and wary opponent, that an Officer must learn to mature the ideas acquired by previous study.

The regulations contained in this Section are intended for Troops actually in the Field. They are however to be followed, as far as applicable, by Corps in ordinary movements from Station to Station—and Commanding Officers are required to avail themselves of the opportunities then afforded of practically instructing all ranks in the various duties of a Camp.

The following is to be substituted for the final clause of Paragraph 29, under the head "Outlying Picquets." G. O. C. C. 10th May 1841, page 208. G. O. C. C. 14th Sept. 1842.

"With double sentries, when one gives the challenge, the other will prepare for his support, cocking his piece."

All Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

EMBARKATIONS, DISEMBARKATIONS AND DUTIES ON BOARD SHIP.

G. O. C. C. 19th January 1841.

The Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following "Extract Regulations," for the guidance of the Army.

EMBARKATIONS AND DISEMBARKATIONS.

1. All embarkations of Troops, of whatever description, those of Eurpean Pensioners and discharged men of the Company's Army excepted, are to be made under the superintendence of the Quarter Master General and according to the Regulations for his Department.

2. The embarkations and disembarkations of Brigades and Divisions of the Army must take place under the *immediate* superintendence of the Brigadiers and General Officers who are attached to them, on whom it is incumbent, by personally visiting the vessels, to ascertain that all due preparation is made for the comfort of the Troops, which are to embark or disembark at such time and under such instructions as may be given by the Commander-in-Chief through the Quarter Master General of the Army.

3. When a Regiment is ordered for embarkation for Foreign Service, in case the clothing, arms, accoutrements, and other articles of equipment are not all in a complete and serviceable state, it is the duty of the Commanding Officer to make an immediate and special report of the same to the Adjutant General *direct*, particularly specifying the number and description of the deficiencies, explaining their cause, and stating what measures have previously been taken to obtain a supply of the articles required. A copy of the report to be sent at the same time to the Officer Commanding the Brigade or Division in which the Regiment may be serving.

TONNAGE AND MESSING.

4. The following is the allotment of tonnage for each Commissioned Rank embarked for Foreign Service.

	Baggage.	Camp Equipage.	Total.
Field Officers	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Captains, Paymasters and Surgeons	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
Subalterns, and Assistant Surgeons not in charge of Corps	1	1	2
Native Officers	$\frac{1}{2}$		

An Officer Commanding a Corps to have half a ton additional.

5. A space 6 feet long by 15 inches broad will be allowed to the berth of each European Non-commissioned, Rank and file, and woman, and 6 feet by 1 for each Native Non-commissioned, Rank and file Every Native Officer to have a space of 6 feet by 3 allotted to him. The baggage of each man is to be confined to the contents of his knapsack and that of an European woman to a bundle of the same size.

6. When separate tonnage may be required for the mess or other public purpose, as for records, &c., application is to be made by the Commanding Officer to the Quarter Master General, accompanied by a specific list of the articles and quantities for which the tonnage is required.

7. During the preparation of transports for sea, the baggage warehouse will be open for the reception and examination of baggage from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon, and no baggage will be received at a later period than the day preceding the embarkation—except under the special authority of the Quarter Master General.

8. With the exception of General Officers, the Officer Commanding an Expedition, and the Second in Command, whose cases will be specially considered, all other mounted Officers embarking for Foreign Service are entitled to take only one horse each. The Adjutant and Quarter Master General, however, are each permitted to embark two chargers.

9. When Officers are embarked on foreign Service, their private followers will receive rations during the period they may be on board, for which the regulated amount of stoppages will be made.

10. The Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, or if none be present, the Officer Commanding at the station from which embarkations take place, will transmit to the Quarter Master General of the Army, a Roll specifying the name, rank, corps or department of the Officers, the number of private servants by which each is accompanied and the date of embarkation—similar Rolls are invariably to be prepared and forwarded by the same ships on which Officers return to the coast from Foreign Service.

11. The seals which have been placed by the Committee of Survey on provisions and stores intended for the use of Troops on ship board, are never to be removed, except in the presence of the Officer Commanding the Troops or of some Officer deputed by him for the purpose.

12. If such seals have been broken or removed, except under this supervision, and that the circumstance does not clearly appear to have been the result of accident, the Officer Commanding the Troops will report the fact to the Quarter Master General of the Army, and at the same time forward any explanation which the Commander of the transport may have to offer on the subject.

13. Officers during the period they are embarked on service are entitled to an allowance for accommodation and messing, &c. exclusive of wine, as under:

Major General	25	Rs. per diem.
Field Officer, Captain, and Surgeon	5	"
Lieutenant, Ensign, and Assistant Surgeon	4	"
Warrant Officers of the Ordnance, Commissariat & Medical Departments	4	"
Non-Commissioned Officers of the above Department	2	"

14. It will be at the option of an Officer proceeding alone, or of the majority of a number of Officers proceeding on service, to make over the above allowance with such addition as may be agreed upon, to the Commander of the transport to provide them with a suitable mess while on board, or to make their own private arrangements for this purpose.

15. A clear understanding should exist previous to embarkation between Officers embarking for service and the Commander of the transport, as to the description of fare to be provided for their messing—and if the terms offered be not in accordance with their wishes, they are at liberty to make their own arrangements for a mess and to draw the regulated allowance as above for that purpose.

16. In the event of a transport anchoring at any intermediate port, being a military station, a Return of the Troops on board is to be furnished to the Commanding Officer, if Senior, otherwise a notification of arrival only is to be forwarded.

SURVEYS.

1. At the Presidency it is the duty of the Quarter Master General to cause such Medical and other Surveys to be made of all the transports on which Troops are to embark, as may fully ascertain that they are in every respect fitted for the accommodation of the Troops and provided with proper stores for their use.

2. On Troops being ordered to embark from an outport on transports or other vessels, the General or Officer Commanding at the port from which the embarkation is to take place, will order a Committee consisting of a Medical Officer of experience, an Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, and in communication with the Collector, the Master Attendant or other Naval Officer whose attendance can be procured, to repair on board each vessel and make a most minute and particular inspection previous to the embarkation. The state and condition of each ship is to be reported upon according to Form No. 5."

EMBARKATIONS.——OUT PORTS.

1. All embarkations at out ports are to take place under the immediate direction of the General or other Senior Officer present at the station, and although he may not embark himself, the Troops remain under his orders until the ships clear the port, and go to sea—should the ships not sail immediately after the Troops are on board, it will be incumbent on the Officer under whose orders they were embarked, to visit them personally—or send a Staff Officer on whose report he can rely—to ascertain the state of the men and vessels.

2. He will also call for such reports from the Officers Commanding on board the different ships, as will afford him the most satisfactory information as to the state of the Detachments under their orders.

EMBARKATION RETURNS.——PRESIDENCY.

1. When a Regiment or Detachment receives orders for embarkation, the Officer Commanding it will without delay transmit to the Quarter Master General an Effective State made out agreeably to Form No. 1.

2. When a Regiment or Detachment has completed its embarkation, whether for Foreign Service or otherwise, the Commanding Officer shall immediately transmit to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General an Embarkation Return accounting for all ranks belonging to it and shewing the period and place of embarkation, Form No. 2.

3. When the Regiment or Detachment forms part of a Brigade or Division, the Embarkation Returns above ordered are to be transmitted through the Officer Commanding the Brigade.

EMBARKATION RETURNS.—OUT PORTS.

1. The Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment shall transmit to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department of the Division an Effective State Form No. 1, and on embarkation, forward direct to the Adjutant General, the Quarter Master General, and to the Officers of their Departments in the Division in which the port of embarkation is situated, an Embarkation Return Form No. 2. Should there be no Divisional Staff present at the port of embarkation, a Return Form No. 2 is also to be forwarded to the Station Staff Officer.

2. When the Regiment or Detachment forms part of a Brigade or Division, the Embarkation Returns above ordered are to be transmitted through the Officer Commanding the Brigade.

DISEMBARKATION.—PRESIDENCY.

1. No disembarkation of Troops can take place at the Presidency without the previous sanction of the Governor—the Senior Officer in charge will therefore immediately on arrival in the roadstead transmit to the Town Major of Fort Saint George a Return, Form No. 3. No other Reports or Returns are required.

2. As soon as practicable after disembarkation the Commanding Officer will transmit to the Quarter Master General a Disembarkation Return (Form No. 4) shewing the place and period both of embarkation and disembarkation, the number of all ranks effective at the period of disembarkation, names and rank of the Officers, and all casualties which have occurred since the date of embarkation. A similar Return is to be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

DISEMBARKATION.—OUT PORTS.

1. On the arrival of Troops in any port for disembarkation, the General or other Officer Commanding will order the vessels to be immediately visited, and the men inspected by a Staff Officer attended by a competent Medical Officer, from whose report he will ascertain the actual condition of the men and ship—what casualties have occurred on the passage—and whether the ship has been properly found, and the men supplied with accommodation and provisions according to Regulation.

2. Disembarkation Returns Form No. 4 are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General direct, and to the Officers of their Departments in the Division, and to the Staff Officer at the ports of disembarkation.

EMBARKATION OF HORSES.

Preliminary measures and arrangements.

1. After receiving warning orders to embark, the feed of horses of mounted corps should be immediately but gradually assimilated both in nature and quantity to that which they will receive on ship board. The change from green to dry forage in particular should not be made too suddenly.

2. An aperient ball should be given to all horses about to be embarked four days prior to their embarkation—and they should get mashes instead of gram for the intervening period before embarkation.

3. It is of the utmost importance to the future health of horses that they should not be heated at the time of embarkation.

4. With this view they should be accommodated the night before embarkation as near as possible to the place from whence they are to embark.

5. In cases where this salutary precaution cannot be observed, at least two hours should intervene between the arrival of the horses at the place of embarkation and their being put on board—and they should be well cleaned and perfectly cool before the embarkation commences.

EMBARKATION.

1. Horses must be blindfolded prior to embarkation, to prevent as much as possible their sustaining or inflicting injury, from the restiveness of alarm or the efforts of vice.

2. To prevent the delay arising from the hoisting in tackle of one ship being unemployed, while several boats are waiting with horses round another for their turn to be unloaded, arrangement should be made to despatch a boat for each ship in succession, instead of several at once for one particular transport.

3. The men and horsekeepers to whom the horses are accustomed should invariably embark with them.

4. On reaching the ship's side these men will assist the sailors in fixing the slings—and one will remain at the horse's head, soothing him, and not quitting his hold until the animal is fairly off his legs and supported by the sling.

5. In slinging a horse the following system is to be observed:

Four men are placed two on either side of the animal—Nos. 1 and 2 stand on the near or left side, Nos. 3 and 4 on the off or right side of the horse—Nos. 1 and 3 are placed nearest to the head. The sling is passed under the horse's belly, but not so as to touch it—Nos. 1 and 4 will raise the sling with their left hands and cross the loops with their right, No. 1 supporting the sling while No. 4 hooks on the tackle.—Nos. 2 and 3 in the mean time seize the bands attached to the sling with their right hand, and quickly passing it through the eye or cringle of the sling on their own side, secure it with a running knot. All will then stand clear, and the word is given to "hoist away"—previous to which the sling should not be permitted to touch the horse's belly.

6. When lowered into the hold, care must be taken that the horse is directly below the hatchway before his feet are permitted to touch the deck, and that all four may reach it simultaneously.—If these points be not attended to, the animal is liable to injury by struggling to free himself, and attempting to spring upwards, which a horse frequently does on finding partial support for either fore or hind feet.

7. When the horse has been placed on the deck, the sling should be removed as quickly as possible, and the animal led forward or aft to the furthest unoccupied stall:—those near the hatch being invariably reserved for the horses last embarked. Spare stalls must be reserved for sick horses, on that part of the deck which may be deemed most suitable by the Veterinary Surgeon.

8. Each horse must have the saddlery and appointments of every description which belong to him embarked at the same time and in the same boat.

ON BOARD.

1. When the horses have been secured in their stalls, the saddlery must be disposed of as follows.

2. Strong cotton or coir ropes of sufficient thickness to prevent all chance of chafing the pannelling of saddles, are to be stretched across from midships to the sides in some part of the between decks which may be appropriated to the purpose. The ropes are to be divided by stout pegs inserted into the strand or otherwise secured so as to stand perpendicularly to the rope and prevent the saddle when placed on it from slipping—the space between each peg to be sufficient to contain one saddle with its appurtenances—after the saddle has been placed on the rope, the girths are to be folded round the flaps as on shore—and the bridle, breast band, and boots are to be suspended in front of the saddle bow by dividing them on opposite sides of the rope. The heel ropes and picket pegs may be made available to suspend the saddles upon if necessary, by placing four together and binding them together at the requisite distances by ligatures sufficiently firm to maintain the pegs in an upright position. The pegs will prevent the saddles from slipping when the ship rolls and the swinging motion of the rope have a like effect when she pitches.

3. Sufficient space must be left between the lines of saddles to permit perfect freedom of access to each—several lines may be placed perpendicularly over each other from within two feet of the deck upwards.

4. The greatest attention must be paid to maintaining the condition of the horses in the highest possible efficiency for active service by minute regard to grooming and diet.

5. On the first night of their being on board, the horses should have a mash with some nitre, and during their passage care must be taken that they are not heated by being overfed.

6. If a horse appears to be heated, or refuse his food, an early bleeding will in general restore him, but the object which of all others requires the greatest attention is, that the horse lines be well ventilated by means of windsails, the ends of which ought to be occasionally shifted to different parts of the deck.

7. In cases where, from bad weather or other causes, the hatches have been kept on, and the lines are more than usually close, great advantage will be found in washing or sponging the nostrils of the horses with vinegar and water.

8. The stable duties are to be performed with the same regularity as when on shore, and as far as practicable in the mode prescribed in the Standing Orders for Cavalry.

9. The fetlocks, hoofs and anus of the horses should be washed at each stable hour, and their face, eyes and nostrils sponged.

10. The horse stalls are generally divided by moveable bars—which as well as those in front, should be furnished with well stuffed fenders, to prevent injury to the horses from the motion of the vessel.

11. One stall on each side of the transport should remain vacant, to permit the horses to be shifted in succession, in order that each stall may be thoroughly cleansed and dry rubbed every day. Thus the stall furthest forward being vacant, and quite clean and dry—the horse next to that stall is moved into it by displacing the side bars, and when the stall he occupied has been cleaned, the next horse will be removed into it—and so on in succession.

12. When it is found necessary to remove a horse from his stall to another, not imme-

diately adjacent, those in the intervening stalls must invariably be blindfolded, and a man placed at the head of each.

13. The horsekeepers are to be regularly detailed for the several duties they have to perform.

14. The dung is to be removed from the stall as soon as voided, and thrown overboard. Baskets are provided for this purpose and it will be the duty of the sentinels in the horse lines to see that in rotation one of the party of horsekeepers detailed for the duty, proceeds every quarter of an hour up one line of stalls and down the other with a basket to remove the dung—which when no port is specially provided for the purpose, is to be carried on deck immediately the round has been completed, and thrown overboard.

15. Scupper holes are made for the escape of the urine, and these are always to be kept clear and frequently cleansed by having water thrown through them. It is positively prohibited to pass dung, the sweepings of the deck, or other filth through the scuppers. Such dirt is invariably to be thrown overboard through the port, or carried on deck according to circumstances.

16. A horsekeeper will likewise be detailed from the party on duty in the lines, to swab up such of the urine as may not run through the scupper, as soon as voided.

17. When coir mats are supplied for bedding, they are to be removed, prior to morning stables, brought on deck, and so disposed as that they may be well aired. After evening stables has been completed and the nose bags removed—the mats are to be brought down and spread in the stalls.

18. In very rough weather the mats should not be removed, as they tend to afford a firmer footing to the horses, and prevent injury from falls.

19. The feeding or nose bags, are to be brought on deck—once in each day—turned inside out, and aired.

20. The forage is to be drawn and issued as prescribed for other rations.

21. When chenna is issued, it is invariably to be partially ground and mixed with the bran and then freely sprinkled with water after it has been placed in the nose bags.

22. When paddy is issued for the forage of horses, it must be parboiled or bruised and a portion of salt and black pepper mixed with it ere it is given to the animals.

23. If the ship on which horses are embarked touch at a port where she is likely to be detained for any period beyond ten days, the horses should be immediately landed in order that they may have the benefit of exercise, fresh air and a portion of green forage—but care must be taken not to give the latter in large quantities—but merely sufficient to act as an alterative.

24. When not expedient to land the horses, fresh forage if procurable should be obtained and given to them in moderate quantities.

DISEMBARKATION.

1. When horses are to be disembarked, each in succession, commencing with those nearest to the spot, will be brought directly under the hatchway, and the sling fixed in the mode prescribed for embarkation.

2. Soldiers and horsekeepers will be disembarked in the same boats with the horses to which they are usually attached. The saddlery and harness belonging to each horse will also be placed in the same boat with it.

3. If it can be avoided horses should not be made to swim from the ships to the shore, as the sudden transition from the heat of the ship is liable to injure their health.

4. When circumstances render this mode of disembarkation necessary, the horses are, if time admit, to be thoroughly dried and groomed instantly on reaching the shore.

5. The change from dry to green forage must be gradually made, and the greatest care taken to prevent rank grass being given to the horses at all, unless under urgent circumstances—and then as sparingly as possible. In these cases small quantities of black pepper and salt, should be given to correct the bad qualities of such fodder.

6. After disembarkation a cooling regimen and gentle exercise are the best means of restoring horses to their wonted vigour.

FORM No. 1.

EFFECTIVE STATE *for Embarkation of the Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Station and Date.	Commissioned																				Horses.			Attached to the Regiment												Remarks.
						Staff																					Adjutant's Establishment.		Quarter Master's Establishment.			Medical Department.				
	Lieutenant Colonel	Major	Captains	Lieutenants	Cornets	Adjutant	Quarter Master	Surgeon	Assistant Surgeon	Veterinary Surgeon	Subadars	Jemadars	Riding Master	Staff Serjeants	Havildars	Trumpeters	Farriers	Veterinary Pupils	Naigues	Privates	Officers and Warrant Officers	Regimental	Total	Choudries	Horsekeepers	Grass cutters	Boys	Bazar	Puckallies	Lascars	Artificers	Assistant Apothecary	Dressers, &c.	Camp Equipage Department	Servants and Followers	
Present for Embarkation.																																				

N. B.—Moosulmans
Rajpoots
Hindoos
Indo Britons

With the requisite alterations in the heading of the columns, this Form will serve for Horse Artillery, observing that when ordered to take Guns with them, the necessary particulars must be inserted in a Memorandum annexed. A Roll similar to that on the back of Native Infantry to be annexed, leaving out the column of Horses.

FORM No. 1.

Effective State *for Embarkation of the* *European Regiment.*

	Commissioned.													Attached to the Regiment.									
						Staff.									Quarter Master's Establishment.		Medical Establishment.						
Station Date	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Quarter Master.	Surgeon.	Asst. Surgeon.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Bazar.	Puckallies or Bheasties.	Artificers.	2d Apothecary.	Ast. Apothecary & Apprentices.	2d Dressers &c.	Camp Equipage Dept.	Servants and Followers.	Horses.	Remarks.
Present for Embarkation..........																							

N. B.

Attached to the Regiment { Moosulmans. Rajpoots. Hindoos. Indo Britons.

With the requisite alterations in the heading of the columns this Form will serve for Foot Artillery, observing that when ordered to take Guns with them the necessary particulars must be inserted in the Memorandum annexed. A Roll similar to that on the back of Native Infantry, to be annexed.

FORM No. I.

EFFECTIVE STATE *for Embarkation of the*   *Regiment Native Infantry.*

Station Date	Commissioned.																Attached to the Regiment.									Remarks.
						Staff.											Adjutant's Establishment.		Quarter Master's Establishment.		Medical Establishment.					
	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Quarter Master.	Surgeon.	Assist.-Surgeon.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Naigues.	Privates.	Boys.	Bazar.	Puckallies or Bheasties.	Artificers.	Assistant Apothecary.	2d Dressers, &c.	Camp Equipage Dept.	Servants and Followers.	Horses.	
Present for Embarkation.																										

N. B.—Moosulmans.

Rajpoots.

Hindoos.

Indo Britons.

With the requisite alteration in the heading of the columns, this Form will serve for the Golundauze.

FORM No. 1 *continued.*

ROLL OF OFFICERS AND FAMILIES.

Rank	Names	Families	Servants and Followers.	Horses.
Lieutenant Colonel...............	A. B..........	Lady and 2 Children..........		
Major.........................	E. C..........	1 Child........................		
Captain.......................	D. F....			
do	G. I..........	Lady and Child...............		
Lieutenant and Adjutant..........	I. D..........			
Lieutenant......................	I. F..........	Lady and 2 Children........		
Ensign........................	D.M..........			
Assistant Surgeon...............	E. G..........	Lady		
Serjeant Major..................	E. F..........	Mother and Sister.............		
Quarter Master Serjeant.........	I. I..........	Wife and Child................		
Servants to Native Officers and Followers of the Regiment Mess Servants...				
Total..				

When the Regiment may be ordered to carry with it more than the Effective Number of Arms, &c. or more than the Field Allowance of Ammunition, it must be noticed here.

FORM No. 2.

EMBARKATION RETURN *of the* —— *Regiment* —— *at this* —— *day of* —— 18 *destined for*

Ships' Names and Description, (whether Transports or Ships of War.)	*For columns vide Effective States.*									Women.	Children.	Total on each Ship.	Remarks.
H. M. S.													
Transport *Mermaid.*													1 Private drowned during embarkation not included.
Total..													

FORM No. 3.

RETURN *of Troops on board the* ....

Madras Roads, 18

Corps	*For columns vide Effective States.*											Officers' Names.
..Bat. Arty., for Duty												
Sick..												
..Regt. N. I. for Duty												
Sick..												
..Regt. N. I. for Duty												
Sick..												

A. B.

Lieutenant Colonel ....Regiment
Commanding.

FORM No. 4.

DISEMBARKATION RETURN *of the* —— *Regiment* —— *at* —— *this* —— *day of* ——
from —— *at which place it embarked on the* —— *day of* ——.

Ships' Names and Description, (whether Transports or Ships of War)	*For columns vide Effective States.*											
Total..												

The above to be entered on the first page of the sheet—on page 2, a List of Officers—and on page 3, Return of Casualties.

FORM No. 4 *continued.*

RETURN OF CASUALTIES.

Names.	No.	Rank.					Date.

FORM No. 5.

INSPECTION REPORT OF TRANSPORTS.

Station. *Date.*

Name or Number of the Transport.	Tonnage.	For what description of Troops calculated.	For what number there is accommodation.	What part of the Ship assigned to the Troops.	Height between Decks.	Dimensions of the space allotted for Troops.		Means of Ventilation.
						Length.	Breadth.	

Remarks.

N. B.—The report is to be signed by the whole of the Committee.

The whole of the preceding Returns are to be made out on Foolscap Paper.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders the following Scale, exhibiting the proportions of Tonnage to be allowed to Warrant Officers when proceeding on Service by Sea. G. O. G. 19th Feb. 1841. No. 32

	Tonnage including Camp Equipage.	Tonnage of Camp Equipage.
Deputy Commissary; Assistant Commissary; Deputy Assistant Commissary; Head Overseer Commissariat	2	1
Conductor; Overseer; Apothecary	1½	½
Sub Conductor; Sub-Overseer; Assistant Apothecary	1	½

MEMORANDUM.

30th April 1841.

With reference to G. O. C. C. 19th January 1841, para. 13, pages 43 and 44. G. O. C. C. 1st May 1841.

For

"Conductors of Ordnance and Warrant Officers........................ 3 Rupees per diem.",

Read

"Warrant Officers of the Ordnance, Commissariat and Medical Departments........................ 4 Rupees per diem.
Non-commissioned Officers of the above Department........................ 2 Rupees "
All Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The Court of Directors with a view to the better preservation of the Arms on board Ship which are sent with Recruits proceeding to India, and with Invalids returning to England, have authorized the appointment of one of the Men of each Detachment as an Armourer, to whom a donation of twelve Rupees will be issued on the production (at the conclusion of the voyage) of a certificate from the Officer in Command of the Detachment that the duty has been properly discharged. G. O. G. 5th October 1841. No. 173.

On the arrival of Recruits from England, the Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Fort St. George, on being furnished with the prescribed certificate, will prepare a bill on the Presidency Paymaster, and disburse the amount to the person entitled to receive it.

A copy of this order is to be furnished by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance to the Officer Commanding the Detachment, at the time the Arms are shipped for Invalids proceeding to England.

The Military Board are directed to sanction, on the Indent of the Principal Commissary of Ordnance, the materials required for cleaning the Arms on the passage.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council deems it necessary to call the attention of Departments concerned, to that part of the Regulations for the conduct of the Quarter Master General's Department at the Presidency which relates to the embarkation of Troops and to declare, that all applications to Government, for passage by Sea, whether for Regiments, Detachments, Invalids, Time-expired men, or Out pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and whether they are proceeding to England or elsewhere, in parties or as private servants, with the exception of Invalids of the Honorable East India Company's Service, who are placed under charge of the Town Major of Fort St. George, are to be made by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and that no other requisitions be complied with. G. O. G. 8th March 1842. No. 43.

G. O. C. C. 8th Aug. 184[illegible]

With the sanction of Government, the following is to be substituted for the N. B. to Para. 61, G. O. C. C. 2d March 1840.

N. B. Women receive the same ration as Men, and Children half the ration, with the exception of Arrack, which is not allowed to either.

When Salt fish is substituted at the discretion of the Officer Commanding, the issue is to be made in the proportion of one and a half lb. of Salt fish, for one of Salt meat.

Europe Salted Provisions, viz. Beef and Pork, are packed in Tierces, Barrels and Firkins. The weight of a piece of Salted Beef is taken at 8 lbs. or 4 lbs. and of Salted Pork at 6 lbs. or 4 lbs., according to the Commissariat Brand on the Cask and agreeably to the following Scale.

Beef	per Tierce	of 38	Pieces	of 8 lbs....	304 lbs.
,,	,,	of 42	,,	of 8 lbs....	336 ,,
,,	per Barrel	of 25	,,	of 8 lbs....	200 ,,
,,	per Firkin	of 25	,,	of 4 lbs....	100 ,,
Pork	per Tierce	of 53	,,	of 6 lbs ...	318 ,,
,,	per ,,	of 80	,,	of 4 lbs ...	320 ,,
,,	per Barrel	of 52	,,	of 4 lbs....	208 ,,
,,	,,	of 50	,,	of 4 lbs....	200 ,,
,,	per Firkin	of 25	,,	of 4 lbs....	100 ,,

The Order to be corrected accordingly.

ENGINEERS.

The following Extract from General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published.

G. O. G. 2d Sept. 1840. No. 169.

29th *July* 1840.

No. 165 of 1840.—"In continuation of * General Orders No. 77, dated 20th May 1839, 2d Lieutenant Frederick Pollock of the Corps of Engineers, is transferred from the Madras to the Bengal Establishment, and will take rank in the Engineer Corps under this Presidency agreeably to the List received from the Honorable the Court of Directors and published in General Orders above mentioned."

The following Extracts from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 13th April 1841, No. 24, are published for the information of the Army.

G. O. G. 9d July 1841. No. 114.

1. "We have at different times communicated to our Governments in India the arrangements made by us for obtaining for the Corps of Engineers the services of Officers of superior talents; and for securing to them before they leave England a high degree of professional knowledge.

2. "We have now to apprize you that in addition to the opportunities furnished to our Engineer Officers at the Military Seminary and at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham under Colonel Pasley, C. B. it is our intention to give to such as may be recommended for the purpose by Colonel Pasley the opportunity of studying some additional branch or branches of Civil Engineering after they are reported qualified for Commissions. With this view we shall grant to those so recommended permission to remain in this Country six months instead of three months as at present authorized, upon the condition however that their rank and standing in the Corps to which they may be posted shall only be secured to them on their producing satisfactory evidence that they have devoted three months of the time to scientific studies connected with their profession. Upon the fulfilment of this condition the Engineer Cadets so employed will receive pay at the rate of five shillings per diem for those three months.

3. "We have further to apprize you of our wish and desire to give to Officers of Engineers who may come to this Country on leave every encouragement to gain an intimate professional knowledge of such branch or branches of Civil Engineering as they may deem calculated to be of use in their future service in India. With this view we shall exert all the influence we possess with the different Engineers employed by us from time to time in the provision of Steam and other Machinery to give ample facilities to such Officers of Engineers as may desire to gain an accurate knowledge of all the details of their respective Establishments. We need scarcely add that the Buildings, Works and Steam Factories in the Royal Dock Yards and the other Establishments of Her Majesty's Government, will, in like manner, at our request be open to the inspection of our Officers. The bona-fide travelling expenses together with a moderate pecuniary allowance, as a compensation for extra expenses during the time certified to us to have been actually employed in such pursuits by our Engineer Officers when on furlough will be defrayed by us on our being satisfied that the objects in view have been attained and that the Officers who have profited by the opportunities thus given are returning to our service in India.

4. "Copies of the Certificates which may be laid before us shewing the attention given by our Engineer Officers to any particular branch or branches of Civil Engineering will be transmitted to the Government of the Presidency to which they may belong, in order that when information or assistance is required it may be sought after from the Officer who is most likely to possess the requisite knowledge.

5. "You will be pleased to cause a notification of the views and intentions now expressed to be made to every Engineer Officer who may obtain your permission to return to this Country on leave. We shall make a similar notification to those who are at present here or who may have quitted India before the receipt of this despatch."

* G. O. G. Fort Saint George, 14th June 1839, No. 83.

ESTATES OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

G. O. C. C. 3d Sept. 1840.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified, that Fees on Commissions are in future to be considered as Regimental claims—and that in the event of the decease of an Officer recently promoted, it will be the duty of the Officer taking charge of his effects to ascertain whether such Fees have been recovered, before making over the proceeds of the Estate.

G. O. G. 28th May 1841, No. 92.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promulgate, for general information and guidance, the subjoined Sections of the Act 3d and 4th Victoria, Chapter XXXVII, and Extracts from the Articles of War, providing for the Care, Application and Distribution of the Effects and Credits of deceased Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company.

Section 6 G. 4. C. 61.

XLVIII. And whereas by an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act to amend Two Acts; of the Fifty-eighth Year of His late Majesty, for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in Service, and the Receipt of Sums due to Soldiers; and of the Fourth Year of His present Majesty, for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the* East India *Company*, Provision is made for the Care, Application, and Distribution of the Effects and Credits of Officers and Soldiers in the said Company's Service; and it is expedient to render such Provisions more effectual; be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for all Persons, who may be employed or required, by or under the Authority of any Articles of War in force for the Time being for the *European* Officers or Soldiers in the Service of the said Company, to take care of, collect, or superintend or direct the Collection of the Effects of Officers or Soldiers dying in the Service of the said Company out of the United Kingdom, to ask, demand, and receive any such Effects, and to commence, prosecute, and carry on any Actions or Suits for the recovery thereof, and to sell and dispose of the same, without taking out any Letters of Administration, either with any Will annexed or otherwise, in every respect as if such Officers or Persons employed or required as aforesaid had been appointed Executors or had taken out Administration of such Effects; and no Registrar of any Court in the *East Indies*, or any Person Acting under the Appointment or Authority of such Court, *ad colligenda* or otherwise, shall in any manner interpose in relation to any such Effects unless required and authorized so to do by any such Officers or Persons employed or required as aforesaid, any Act or Acts, Law, Statute, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons employed under Articles of War to collect Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in Service abroad, may do so without Probate or Letters of Administration.

XLIX. And it be enacted, That all sums of money due by deceased Officers and Soldiers in respect of any Military clothing, Appointments, and Equipments, Servants' Wages due, and Household Expences during the current month, or in respect of any Quarters, or of any Mess or Regimental Accounts, and all sums of Money due to any Agent or Paymaster or Quartermaster, or any other Officer, upon any such Accounts, or on account of any Advance made for any such Purpose, and also any Charges or Expences attending or relating to the Illness or Funeral of any such Officer or Soldier, shall be deemed and taken to be Regimental Debts, and shall be paid out of any Arrears of Pay or Allowances, or out of any Prize or Bounty Money, or the Equipage, Goods, Chattels, and Effects of any Officer or Soldier dying out of the United Kingdom while in the Service of the said Company, in preference to any other Debts, Claims, or Demands whatsoever upon the Estate and Effects of such Officer or Soldier; and if any doubt shall arise as to whether any Claim or Demand made in relation to any Officer or Soldier is a Regimental Debt or not, or whether such Charges or Expences attending or relating to the Illness or Funeral of such Officer or Soldier are proper to be allowed, such question shall be decided and concluded by the Order or Certificate of the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which such Officer or Soldier shall have belonged; and all such Payments shall be good and valid in Law; and every Person who shall make any such Payment out of any such Arrears of Pay, Effects or Proceeds as afore-

What Debts to be deemed Regimental Debts, and to have Priority accordingly.

Military Secretary to decide doubts as to Regimental Debts.

said under the Provisions of this Act, or in pursuance of any such Order or Certificate of such Military Secretary, or into whose hands any such money shall come, shall be and are hereby indemnified for and in respect of such Payments, and all other Acts, Matters, and Things done in pursuance of the Provisions of this Act, or of the Order or Certificate of the said Military Secretary, in relation to the distribution of such Assets; any thing in any Act or Acts, or Law or Laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Regimental Debts to be paid without Probate or Letters of Administration, and the surplus only to be deemed the Personal Estate to be administered.

L. And be it enacted, That all such Regimental Debts shall and may be paid without Probate of any Will being obtained, or any Letters of Administration, or any Confirmation of Testament, or Letters testamentary or dative, being taken out of any Person; and the surplus only of such arrears of Pay or Allowances, Prize or Bounty Money, Equipage, Goods, and Chattels, or the Proceeds thereof, shall be deemed the Personal Estate of the Deceased, for the Payment of any Duty in respect of any Probate, or of any Letters of Administration or Confirmation of Testament, or Letters testamentary or dative, or for the purpose of Distribution as Personal Estate; and it shall be lawful for the said Military Secretary to order and direct the Payment or Distribution of any such surplus in any case in which the same shall not exceed Five Hundred Company's Rupees, without any Probate or Letters of Administration or Confirmation of Testament, or Letters testamentary or dative, or Payment of any duty of Stamps, or upon Legacies or otherwise, and it shall also be lawful for any Paymaster or other Person to issue any Sum not exceeding the value of Five Hundred Company's Rupees which may be due to any Officer deceased, or to the Widow or Relative of any Officer deceased, or to the Representative or Representatives of any such Officer's Widow or Relative in *India*, in like manner without any Probate or Letters of Administration, or Confirmation of Testament, or Letters testamentary or dative, or Payment of any duty of Stamps, or upon Legacies or otherwise, the same to be paid to the Person who shall be notified by the said Military Secretary as aforesaid as being entitled thereto; and all such Payments respectively shall be as valid and effectual, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the same had been made by or to any Executor or Administrator, or under the Authority of any Probate or Letters of Administration, or Confirmation of Testament, Letters testamentary or dative; any thing in any Act or Acts, or Law or Laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Military Secretary to administer such surplus when not exceeding 500 Company's Rupees, without Probate or Administration and Duty free.

Effects remitted, not deemed Assets in the place to which remitted, so as to render Administration necessary, &c.

Military Secretary authorized to order remittance of Effects to any other Place in India.

LI. And be it enacted, that such Effects, or the Proceeds or Surplus of such Effects of any Officer or Soldier so dying, when remitted to any Person under any order of the Military Secretary to the Government of any of the said Company's Presidencies or to such Military Secretary, shall not by reason of coming to the Hands of such Person or Military Secretary be taken to be Assets or Effects in the Place to which such Proceeds or Surplus may be remitted so as to render it necessary that Administration should be taken out in respect thereof; and it shall be lawful for the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which the deceased Officer or Soldier shall have belonged to order that such Effects, or the Proceeds or Surplus of any such Effects, shall be remitted to any other Place in *India* where the same can more conveniently be paid over to the Person or Persons entitled thereto; and the obedience of the Orders of such Military Secretary in respect to the Payment and disposal of any such Effects, Proceeds, or Surplus of such Effects, shall be a discharge from all Actions, Suits and Demands in respect thereof to any Person to whose Hands any such Effects, Proceeds, or Surplus shall have come, and which shall have been paid and disposed of under the Order of such Military Secretary.

Mode of administering Surplus prescribed.

LII. And be it enacted, That the Effects, or the Proceeds or Surplus of such Effects, of any such Officer or Soldier dying as aforesaid, which shall remain after satisfying such Regimental Debts as aforesaid, shall with all convenient speed be transmitted to such Military Secretary, by the Officer or Person employed or required to take care of, collect, and receive the same as aforesaid; and such Military Secretary shall cause the same, or the Surplus thereof remaining after satisfying such debts, and after such Payment and Application as is herein before authorized, to be paid to the Executor or legal Representative, (if in *India*,) of such Officer or Soldier; or if such Executor or legal Representative shall not be in *India*, or shall not within Twelve Months from the Death of such Officer or Soldier claim such Surplus, then and in that case such Military Secretary shall remit the said surplus to the Court of Directors of the said Company in *London*, to be by them paid to the Executor or legal Representative of such Officer or Soldier so deceased; and such Remittance, at the end of Twelve Months as aforesaid, shall be a Discharge to such Military Secretary from all Actions, Suits, and Demands in respect of such

Registrars of Supreme Courts not to take out Administration to Surplus. Court of Directors may distribute remitted Surplus if not exceeding £50.

Surplus; provided always, that the Registrars of Her Majesty's several Supreme Courts in *India* shall not be required or entitled to take out Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed or otherwise, in respect of such Surplus; and in all cases in which the Surplus so to be remitted by the said Military Secretary to the said Court of Directors in *London* shall not exceed Fifty Pounds, it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to order and direct the Payment and Distribution thereof to the Parties entitled thereto, without any Probate, Letters testamentary or dative, or Payment of any Duty or Stamps upon any Legacies or otherwise.

Article 110.

When any Commissioned Officer shall happen to die out of the United Kingdom, or be killed in the Service, the Major of the Regiment or Battalion, or the Officer doing the Major's duty, shall immediately secure all his Effects or Equipage then in Camp or Quarters, and shall with all convenient speed, and not later than one month after the death of the Officer, with the assistance of two other Officers not under the rank of Lieutenant, having served not less than eight years as a Commissioned Officer, to be appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Battalion, make an Inventory thereof, and transmit that Inventory, together with an account of the Debts and Credits, to the Office of the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which such Officer belonged, to the end that after payment of such Officer's Regimental Debts, and Quarters and Interment, the overplus, if any, be paid over by the said Military Secretary to the legal Representatives of the Officer so deceased, as hereinafter mentioned.

III. When any Non-commissioned Officer or Private Soldier shall happen to die out of the United Kingdom, or be killed in the Service, the then Commanding Officer of the Troop or Company to which he may have belonged, shall, in the presence of two other Commissioned Officers, take an account of whatever Effects he dies possessed of, besides his Regimental Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements, and of his Credits, and shall take care that the same be applied in the first instance to the liquidation of his Regimental Debts, the remainder, if any, to be paid over to his legal Representative, under the directions of the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which such Soldier shall have belonged, and the Major and other Officers to be selected and appointed for the purposes aforesaid, who are hereby authorized and required to take upon them the said duties, shall faithfully discharge the same, and in all respects conform to the provisions and regulations of the Laws in force in this behalf, particularly of an Act passed in the 3d and 4th years of our Reign, Chapter 37, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and for providing for the observance of discipline in the Indian Navy, and to amend the Laws for regulating the payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service," particularly Sections 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52, of the said Act.

In pursuance of the provisions of the above cited Sections of the Mutiny Act, and Articles of War for the better Government of Officers and Soldiers in the service of the East India Company, the Governor in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules of procedure to be observed on the decease of Officers and Soldiers. The General Orders mentioned in the margin, are hereby cancelled.

No. 51, 15th February 1833
No. 83, 22d March ...
No. 264, 7th July 1835

1. Immediately upon the decease of an Officer present with his Regiment, the Major of the Regiment, or the Officer who may be second in Command at the time with the Regiment, having secured the Effects or Equipage of the deceased, a Committee of Adjustment shall be assembled without delay.

2. Should there not be Officers present with the Regiment of the description specified in Art: 110, Section V of the Articles of War, then the Committee may be composed of such as may be available, the Seniors being selected.

3. The Committee are to take a correct Inventory of the whole of the Effects and Account of the Credits of the deceased, mentioning especially and in all cases whether any and what amount of Cash was found in the deceased's possession, and whether any and what amount of Pay and allowances was due to the deceased, also an account of his Regimental Debts, and the same are to be entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose to be entitled "Register of Estate;" which Book shall form a Regimental Record, and a copy of such Inventory and Account shall be forthwith forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, such copy to be attested "a true copy from the entry in the Register."

4. It will be the duty of the Committee in preparing such account of Credits and Debts, carefully to investigate the latter and to record their opinion as to the correctness of each claim.

5. In all cases where a Will is not found; or when a Will is found and the Estate is not solvent; or when no Executor is appointed; or when the Executor named in the Will is at too great a distance to be communicated with within one month; it will be the duty of the Committee to cause the live stock and other property of the Estate to be sold by public auc-

tion without delay: but in the event of the Executor being on the spot or within the distance above indicated, the Estate appearing to be solvent, the Committee will communicate with him and reserve or dispose of the live stock and other property of the Estate as he may desire; the proceeds of sale and the property reserved being subject, however, to the orders of the Military Secretary to Government, without whose authority no Effects or proceeds or surplus of Effects, are to be made over to the Executor.

6. Whenever the parties named as Executors to the Estates of deceased Officers shall be beyond the limits of this Presidency, or shall decline to act as Executors, the Original Wills, together with the copy of the Inventory and account of Credits and Debts mentioned in para. 3. shall be transmitted to the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, and duly certified copies of Wills retained with the Regimental Records.

7. The Committee will in all cases draw the arrears of Pay, &c. which may be due to the deceased, and accounts of Estates are not to be closed until such Pay, &c. shall have been received. To relieve the Committee, however, from the charge and responsibility of keeping proceeds of Estates in their hands, pending the close of accounts, remittances on account are to be made by Sub-Treasurer's receipts to the Military Secretary to Government.

8. To avoid delay in adjusting the arrears of Pay due to Officers deceased, it will be the duty of the Military Auditor General, immediately on receiving notice from the Military Secretary to Government, or other certain information, of the decease of an Officer, to cause all bills in his Office connected with the deceased in any way to be examined and checked, in order to their early settlement.

9. The Committee will record and sign their Proceedings, entering with all other necessary particulars the date, places, and object of their assembly, as well as the names of the convening Officer and of the President and Members.

10. All Proceedings and Papers connected with Estates transmitted to the Military Secretary to Government, and all references for instructions made to him, are to be forwarded through the convening Officer, who is considered responsible for the regularity of the procedure of the Committee. All correspondence with the Registrar of the Supreme Court relative to his taking out Administration to Estates, is restricted to the Military Department; and Committees of Adjustment will not communicate their proceedings direct to the Registrar, but only through the Military Secretary to Government.

11. In the case of the demise of an Officer possessed of Instruments, Field Books or Maps, or other Articles, the property of Government, it will be the duty of the Committee of Adjustment to report especially upon such public property to the convening Officer; who will be held responsible that the same be not sold with the private Effects of the deceased, and that proper measures be taken for its safe custody. A copy of such special report will be inserted in the proceedings of the Committee.

12. With reference to Section XLIX of the Mutiny Act, it is hereby notified that all sums due to the Military Fund, the Medical Fund, are of the nature of Regimental debts; but claims or demands of the undermentioned descriptions are not Regimental debts, and therefore will not be settled by Committees of Adjustment.

Bills of Tradesmen of every Class without exception.

Private Accounts of Agents, Merchants, Shopkeepers, Money lenders, and Dealers.

Claims for Money borrowed, for the purpose of building or purchasing Quarters, to distinguish it from money due for the hire of Quarters, or for their purchase from the former proprietor, which is a Regimental Debt.

Mess Bills for any period in arrears beyond the month in which an Officer dies and the immediately preceding month.

Bills for Liquors supplied from the Mess Stores to unmarried Officers, separate from their charges at Mess.

Bills on account of Subscription to Regimental Bands, Book Clubs, and similar private institutions.

13. When an Officer separated from his Regiment by employment on the General Staff, or by having obtained leave of absence, or by any other circumstance, or an Officer of the Invalid Establishment, shall die at any station, it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding at such station to order a Committee of Adjustment to assemble without delay, consisting of a President being either an Officer not under the rank of Major or the next Senior Officer available at the station, and of two Members who shall in all practicable cases be Officers of eight years standing in the service; and such Committee shall proceed in every particular in the mode laid down in the foregoing Rules for the guidance of Regimental Committees of Adjustment. An Officer dying on route between two stations, his effects to be conveyed to the nearest Military station, when the Officer Commanding will proceed as above directed. In the case, however, of an Officer temporarily detached from his Regiment, dying at a station other than that to which he properly belongs, it will likewise be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, on receiving intimation of his decease, to convene a Regimental Committee in the usual manner; and in such a case, the Regimental Committee.

and not that assembled where the individual died, will draw the arrears of pay; and the proceedings of the latter Committee will be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Regiment to which the deceased belonged, in order to their communication to the Regimental Committee of Adjustment, and to their transmission simultaneously with the proceedings of the Regimental Committee to the Military Secretary to Government.

14. Officers Commanding at stations where detached Officers die, will consider all the foregoing rules relating to the duties and responsibilities of Regimental Commanding Officers, to be equally applicable to themselves.

15. On the decease of Warrant Officers, and of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in detached employ, Committees of Adjustment composed of three Commissioned Officers will be assembled by order of the Officer Commanding at the station, and will proceed in the mode herein before prescribed.

16. It is the duty of the Town Major to convene Committees of Adjustment on the Effects of Officers dying at the Presidency; such Committees to consist of any three Officers who may be available, the President being not under the rank of Major, and the Members of at least eight years standing in the service. The proceedings of such Committees will be forwarded direct to the Military Secretary to Government; to whom application is to be made when necessary for instructions.

17. In cases of an intestacy, it is ordered that within one fortnight, after the taking of the inventory, a sale of the effects shall take place by public auction to the highest bidder, due notice thereof having been given, and within one fortnight after such sale, the Account Sale shall with the names of the bonafide purchases of the different articles be entered in the "Register of Estates," and a copy of such Account Sale shall be forthwith forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, such copy to be attested as directed in para. 3.

18. The Officer Commanding will be accountable for the recovery of the amount of all purchases, and for the correctness of all payments from the proceeds of Estates. It being his province to nominate the Auctioneer, and when he may see fit to prohibit the delivery of goods until their value has been received; credit may be given to Military persons but not beyond the second issue of Pay, after the sale.

19. It is ordered that within one fornight after such second issue of Pay the Officer Commanding shall cause to be entered in the said Register an account in the form annexed, debiting himself with all the credits of the Estate and crediting himself with all payments of Regimental debts, and shewing that the balance has been lodged in the Pay Office and a transfer receipt obtained, and a copy of the same, attested as in para. 3, together with all vouchers for all payments and the Sub-Treasurer's receipt for the balance is to be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department as soon as the Sub-Treasurer's receipt for the balance shall have been received.

20. The Auctioneer shall in no case receive a greater per centage or remuneration than 5 per cent. which shall be paid by the Commanding Officer on the day on which the accounts of the Estate are finally closed, if his accounts are correct and the amount of purchases recovered, but not otherwise.

21. If there be any house or article of great value which may seem to the Officer Commanding to justify the postponement of the sale or the extension of credit beyond the time by this Order limited, he may, if he sees fit, postpone the sale, or, on his own responsibility, make a special agreement for the payment of the price of such house or article of great value, such postponement of the sale and such special agreement being immediately brought to the notice of the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, together with the special circumstances which have seemed to such Officer Commanding to justify a departure from the course prescribed in the 17th para. of this Order.

22. When any Military person indebted to an Estate shall, before the full payment of the account of his purchase, apply for leave of absence on sick certificate or otherwise, it will be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Estate from which such purchases have been made to recover the payment of the debt prior to the departure of the individual from his station, or to report the default to the Accountant General and to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

23. An Officer Commanding, quitting or being relieved from the charge of a Regiment, shall render to the Officer succeeding to such charge, the account of every Estate, whether of an Intestate or otherwise, the accounts and balance of which shall not have been then already rendered to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, or Executor, as the case may be: and such succeeding Officer will be responsible for the correctness of the account, unless, at the time of receiving charge of the Regiment, he objects to the account and brings such objection to the notice of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

24. In case of any Officer Commanding dying, or being by sickness incapacitated from rendering any account, the next Senior Officer shall direct the assembly of a Committee consisting of three of the Senior Officers of the Station or Regiment, for the purpose of taking an account of all Estates, whether of Intestates or otherwise, the accounts and balances of which

shall not have been then already rendered to the Military Secretary or Executor, as the case may be; and the Committee so assembled shall render the accounts taken to the officer succeeding to the command, in case of such death or sickness.

25. Officers Commanding will be held responsible for the strict fulfilment of the several provisions of this order, and any loss which may arise by a deviation therefrom, will be recovered from their pay and allowances under the authority of Government.

26. They will likewise on making over an Estate to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, to the Executor, or to the Registrar of the Supreme Court as the case may be, submit a Notification of their having done so for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette.* No charge for Advertisements inserted in other Papers will be hereafter admitted against the Estate of any deceased Officer or Soldier.

27. Such parts of the foregoing Rules as are applicable to the cases of Soldiers dying in the Service and are in conformity with the Mutiny Act and Articles of War relating thereto, are hereby extended to such cases.

Dr.——Commanding——Regiment——*Cr.*

In Account Current with the Estate of the late——of——Regiment——deceased.

1841						1841					
		To Cash found among the Effects......						By Cash paid Funeral Expences, Voucher No.			
								By do. do. Servants' Wages, Voucher No.			
								By do. do. for House Expences, per do. No.			
		To Pay and Allowances as follows:						By do. do. for House Rent, per do. No.			
								By do. do. for Mess per do. No.			
								By do. do. to Military Fund per do. No.			
								By do. do. to Medical Fund per do. No.			
		To gross Amount of Account Sale...						By Cash paid Auctioneer, being his Commission on amount of account sale, at 5 per cent.			
								Total Cash paid Rupees...			
								By Balance paid into Pay Office as per Cash Receipt of this date and on this day forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer for his Receipt.....			
			0	0	0						

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS AND WOMEN.

G. O. G. 18th September 1840. No. 159.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that a Depôt shall be established at the Mount for the European Infantry of the Madras Army.

2. All European Recruits will in future be disembarked under the direction of the Quarter Master General, and marched to the Mount on landing, those for the Artillery being taken charge of by the Assistant Adjutant General of the Artillery, and those for the Infantry being received into the Depôt.

3. All sick men sent to the Presidency for the recovery of their health, and such others as may be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, will in future be sent to the Mount as above.

4. Final Invaliding Committees may in future be assembled either at the Presidency or at the Mount, as circumstances may render expedient.

5. The Depôt will be under the command of the Staff Officer at the Mount—unless when a Senior Officer may be placed by the Commander-in-Chief in temporary charge. Its establishment will consist of one Serjeant Major and one Quarter Master Serjeant, assisted by such detail of Non-commissioned Officers from either Regiment of European Infantry as the Commander-in-Chief may from time to time appoint to do duty at the Depôt.

6. All necessary subsidiary arrangements will be made by the Commander-in-Chief.

G. O. C. C. 26th Oct. 1840.

The following correction to be made in the Standing Orders, European Infantry.

SECTION XXV.

For Paragraph 8—substitute

"The allowance granted to the Wives of Soldiers is liable to be suspended, wholly or in part, whenever the Commanding Officer may consider it necessary, from their misconduct, to withold the same. The allowance so withheld will be paid over to the Canteen or School Fund as may be directed in Regimental Orders at the time."

G. O. G. 3rd Nov. 1840. No. 187.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following paragraph be substituted for para 3. of the G. O. G. 18th September 1840, No. 159, establishing a Depôt for the European Infantry of the Madras Army at the Mount.

3. All sick men sent to the Presidency for the recovery of their health, and such others as may be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, will in future be sent to the Mount as above.

G. O. G. 13th April 1841. No. 65.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules which, as far as circumstances permit, are in accordance with the practice in Bengal, to govern the issue of subsistence money to the Children of Soldiers (Queen's and Company's) under this Presidency.

1st. The Children of Soldiers (Queen's and Company's) are to be under the immediate control of the Commanding Officers of Corps—Children of Non-commissioned Officers, Privates, &c. attached to Garrisons are in like manner to be under the control of the Officer Commanding the Garrison or Station. They are to be regularly mustered as present with the Father, and their pay is to be drawn in the same abstract as the pay of the Father—when the Father is, from any cause, absent, Pay for the Child is to be drawn as directed in G. O. G. 12th January 1841, para. 27.

Note—No exception to this rule is to be allowed without the special sanction of Government.

2d. Children of Company's Soldiers upwards of 4 years of age, are required to attend the Regimental School when there happens to be one at the Station to which the Parents are attached. The Children of Company's Soldiers of the Roman Catholic persuasion are not,

however, to be compelled to attend in opposition to the wishes of the Parents. This rule does not apply to the Children of Soldiers belonging to Her Majesty's Regiments who are to be governed, as regards attendance at School by the Regulations in force in Her Majesty's Service.

3d. The allowance will not be drawn for the Children of Soldiers admitted on the foundation of any Charitable Institution. The Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums are exceptions to this rule.

4th. When doubts exist of the legitimacy of a Child, it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Corps or Station to which the Parents or Guardians belong to institute such enquiries as may be necessary to establish the fact, and should the information thus acquired, be sufficient for that purpose, an affidavit may then be required from the Parents and Guardians of the Child.

5th. The Children of men of the undermentioned ranks, the *Fathers being of the lineage or extraction described in the margin, are entitled to subsistence money, as are also the offspring of intermarriages in this class.

* Lineage or Extraction.
A man whose Father was an European and his Mother a half cast woman (the daughter of an European Father and a Native Mother) is recognized as an European, and is allowed all the privileges of an European Soldier.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates attached to Garrisons.
Staff Serjeants—Native Regiments.
Medical Subordinates under the rank of Warrant Officers.

6th. The allowance is not to be drawn for the Children of Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital; nor in any case, for a boy who is employed in the Public Service, and receives Pay from the State.

Orphans.

7th. Orphans under 14 years of age, being the legitimate Children of Queen's or Company's Soldiers who die in India, are entitled to subsistence money—without reference to the remarriage of the Mother whether in or out of the service, or to her remaining a widow. The Orphans will receive the allowance from the 1st of November 1840, or from the date of the Father's demise, if he died subsequently to the 1st of November 1840. The allowance will be drawn for the orphans by the Station Staff Officer, and will be paid by him, under the orders, and at the discretion of an Orphan Station Committee, which will be hereafter described, to the Mother, or Guardian, or other proper person, for the benefit of the Orphan. If the Orphan is admitted into the Military Male or Female Orphan Asylum at Madras, the allowance will be payable to the Institution from the date of admission, and will be continued for boys until they attain the age of 14, and for girls until they are provided for.

8th. The legitimate Children of Queen's and Company's Soldiers who died in India anterior to the 1st November 1840, who are under 14 years of age, will be entitled to the allowance from the 1st November 1840, and to the continuance of it until they have attained that age.

9th. The allowance will be passed for all legitimate Children of Queen's or Company's Soldier's, the Fathers having died in India anterior to the 1st November 1840, who are at present in the Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums, and for whom no other allowance is drawn from the Government. The allowance to be drawn in arrears from the 1st November 1840—to be discontinued for boys after they are 14, but to be continued for girls until they are provided for.

10th. All Orphans of Pensioners of the Honorable Company's Service, the offspring of marriages contracted anterior to transfer to the Pension Establishment, are entitled to subsistence money the same as the Children of Effective Soldiers, but the offspring of marriages contracted subsequently to transfer to the Pension List are excluded.

11th. The Orphans of Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital are not entitled to subsistence money.

12th. The Superintendent of Pensions is invested with the general control over the subsistence money of Orphans whether belonging to the Queen's or Company's Service, and a correct descriptive register of all Orphans receiving Pay from the State will be kept in his Office.

13th. The claims of Orphans will be preferred before a standing Orphan Committee to be formed at each Station where there are Children of European Soldiers.

The Officer Commanding the Station... ... . *President.*
The next Senior Officer (not the Fort Adjutant,) } *Members.*
The Fort Adjutant or Staff Officer,.. ... ... }

14th. The Station Committee will carefully investigate claims, and will forward them, with their report, together with registers of the Children, to the Superintendent of Pensions, who will submit them, with his opinion, for the orders of Government.

15th. The Superintendent of Pensions will be the channel of communication between Orphan Committees and the Government.

16th. The Superintendent of Pensions, after sufficient time has elapsed, will submit a statement shewing the number of Orphans receiving pay from the State, their ages, and the Stations where they are residing, and no change of Station will afterwards be permitted without the sanction of Government, which must be obtained when the removal will be for the benefit of the Orphan, by the Station Committee, through the Superintendent of Pensions.

G. O. C. C. 22nd April 1841.

It having been brought to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief that Officers in Command of Detachments of European Troops have allowed credit to be given to the men for spirits to an extent that has led to much drunkenness when marching, Major General Sir Robert Dick most strictly prohibits this practice in future and directs that beyond two drams to be issued daily to each man who may wish to obtain them under the provisions of para 6, G. O. G. G. 7th October 1840, re-published at this Presidency on the 27th *idem*, no issue of spirits shall be authorized except for prompt payment.

No man is to be allowed to draw spirits on credit except for his own use and Officers Commanding Detachments are to ascertain at evening roll call which men wish to obtain drams on the following day.

Officers Commanding Stations or European Regiments will be careful that this order is always made known to Commanders of Detachments previous to their march.

G. O. G. 4th May 1841, No. 79.

With reference to G. O. G. 13th April 1841, No. 65, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Form of Proceedings, which has been adopted for Orphan Station Committees, be published for general information.

FORM.

Proceedings of an Orphan Station Committee held at St. Thomas's Mount, agreeably to G. O. G. No. 65, dated 13th April 1841—to investigate claims to Orphan allowance preferred by persons stating themselves to be the legitimate Children of European Soldiers of the Honorable Company's Army *(or of her Majesty's Army as the case may be)* who have died in India.

President.

Colonel A. B. .... Brigadier Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. 1st Bat. Arty. } *Members.* { Captain E. F. Station Staff Officer (or Fort Adjutant.)

Column	Instructions
Number of the Claim.	
Name of the Orphan.	Baptismal Name or names to be inserted in full.
Date of Birth.	Date to be obtained from the Baptismal Certificate, a copy of which duly attested by the Committee to accompany the Proceedings.
Age at the date of Father's decease. — Years.	
Age at the date of Father's decease. — Months.	
Age at the date of Father's decease. — Days.	
Indelible marks tending to the future identification of the Orphan and the general appearance of the party at present.	
Whether Son or Daughter.	
Description of the deceased Father. — Name.	
Description of the deceased Father. — Lineage.	
Description of the deceased Father. — Rank.	
Description of the deceased Father. — Corps or Department.	If the Claimant is the Offspring of a Pensioner of the Company's Service and of a Marriage contracted anterior to transfer to the Pension Establishment, a Copy of the Certificate of such Marriage duly attested by the Committee is to accompany the Proceedings.
Description of the deceased Father. — Station and date of decease.	A Certificate from the Corps or Department of the date of the decease of the Father, is to accompany the Proceedings.
The name of the Mother, Guardian, or Institution receiving the allowance.	If the Guardian of the Orphan is to receive the allowance, his Rank, Occupation or calling is also to be inserted.
Station selected for Residence.	
The date up to which last pay was drawn for the Claimant.	This Column to be filled up with reference to the Certificate of last pay drawn, a Copy of which duly attested by the Committee is to accompany the Proceedings.
Whether in the receipt of any other allowance from Government; what amount and on what account.	
Claim admitted or rejected by the Committee.	
Remarks.	

Station and date.)

(Signed) A. B. Brigadier, *President.*
(„) C. D. Lieut. Col. *Member.*
(„) E. F. Captain, *do.*

☞ The Proceedings for Orphan claims of the Honorable Company's Army are to be prepared separately and distinct from those of Her Majesty's Army.

Whenever it is practicable, the Originals of Certificates or other documents are to be forwarded in support of the Claims preferred, and they are to be noted by the Committee in the Column of "Remarks."

G. O. C. C. 24th June 1841. With reference to paras. 21 and 34 of G. O. G. 12th January 1841, the following forms of Certificates of Descent and Education are established for all future cases.

For those educated at Regimental or other established Military Schools.

No. 1. European.

Certified that A. B. wife of Gunner C. D. of the——Company——Battalion Artillery was educated at the (here enter Regimental or other School in which she was educated and the period she was there) and that her descent is as follows:

Her father was a European, his name was E. F. a Serjeant in the——Regiment of Her Majesty's Service.

Her mother was an Indo Briton and her maternal grandfather a European, his name was G. H., a Gunner in the——Battalion Artillery.

C. D.
Commanding.

No. 2. Indo Briton.

The same with descent as under.

Her father was a European, his name was E. F., a Private in the—Regiment of Her Majesty's Service.

No. 3. Indo Briton.

The same with descent as under.

Her father was an East Indian, whose name was E. F., a Cabinet Maker at Madras, and her mother was also an East Indian.

Both her paternal and maternal grandfathers were Europeans, the former named G. H. was a private in the Grenadier Company of Her Majesty's—Regiment, and the latter named I. J., was a Gunner in the—Company—Battalion Artillery.

For those who have not been educated at Regimental or other established Military Schools.

No. 4.

Certified that A. B. wife of Gunner C. D. of the—Company—Battalion Artillery, has been examined by me and that I consider her to have received such instruction as the daughter of a Christian Soldier should receive.

C. D.
Chaplain.

Certified that the descent of A. B. wife of Gunner C. D. of the—Company—Battalion Artillery, is as follows:

Here enter the descent as above, as the case may be.

Note.—*Both Certificates in No. 4. to be written on the same sheet.*

No Certificate to be made out upon less than a half page of foolscap.

The Forms published in G. O. C. C. 13th March last are cancelled.

G. O. G. 13th August 1841. No. 137. Erratum.—In the marginal note rule 5, G. O. G. 13th April 1841; No. 65, Expunge the words "the daughter of an European by."

18th *September* 1841.

G. O. C. C. 18th September 1841. The Marriage Certificates of European Soldiers being required to support the claims of their Widows to admission on Lord Clive's Fund and Orphans to the benefits of G. O. G. 13th April 1841, No. 65, it is hereby notified, that authenticated copies will be sufficient to support applications for the allowance authorized to the Wives of Soldiers, by G. O. G. No. 6 of 1841.

G. O. C. C. 25th Aug. 1842. With reference to G. O. G. 25th November 1816 and G. O. C. C. 5th September 1838, the Commander of the Forces, under instructions from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, is pleased to direct that the Alphabetical Registers of the European Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in the Company's Service to be sent to England, shall in future be prepared quarterly on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October in each year, and transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office by the 1st of the months of March, June, September and December respectively.

A Column for Prize Money will be inserted in the Register No. 3, of Estates, in which is to be specified opposite the name of each individual, the Amount of Prize, if any, due to the Estate, as well as the Service on which it was captured.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Para. 3, "Forms" Section 2d of the Pay and Audit Regulations, to direct that in cases where European Soldiers to whom Last Pay Certificates are granted, have families, the names of the wives and children, together with the date or dates of birth of the latter, shall be inserted on the back of the Certificate shewing the month for which they last received their allowances, as in printed blank form B. of Pay Certificate issued from the Pay Department. G. O. G. 15th Nov. 1842. No. 209.

FAMILY PAYMENT AND PENSIONS.

G. O. G. 21st Sept. 1841. No. 164.

No. 164 of 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Revised Table of the amount permitted to be granted on Family Certificates by the Native Troops, prepared with reference to the rates of Pay and Allowances published in G. O. G. No. 107, dated 30th May 1837.

		Horse Artillery.		Cavalry.		Foot Artillery		Infantry.			Sappers and Miners.	
		In the Field or on the Frontier.	On Foreign Service.	In the Field or on the Frontier.	On Foreign Service.	In the Field or on the Frontier.	On Foreign Service.	In the Field or on the Frontier.	On Foreign Service.		In the Field or on the Frontier.	On Foreign Service.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Jemadars....	Entertained on or prior to 30th April 1837..									1st Class	21 0 0	33 0 0
	Subsequent to ,, ,, ...										13 0 0	22 0 0
	Entertained on or prior to 30th April 1837...	20 0 0	34 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	14 0 0	24 0 0	13 0 0	22 0 0	2d Class.	16 0 0	26 0 0
	Subsequent to ,, ,, ...	16 0 0	27 0 0	15 0 0	27 0 0	13 0 0	22 0 0	13 0 0	22 0 0		13 0 0	22 0 0
	Entertained on or prior to 30th April 1837...									3d Class.	13 0 0	22 0 0
	Subsequent to ,, ,, ...										13 0 0	24 0 0
Havildars.	Entertained on or prior to 30th April 1837...	13 0 0	22 0 0	11 0 0	19 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0		7 0 0	13 0 0
	Subsequent to ,, ,, ...	10 0 0	17 0 0	10 0 0	17 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0		7 0 0	13 0 0
Naigues. ..	Entertained on or prior to 30th April 1837...	11 0 0	17 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0		6 0 0	12 0 0
	Subsequent to ,, ,, ...	8 0 0	14 0 0	8 0 0	14 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0		6 0 0	12 0 0
Trumpeters..	Entertained on or prior to 30th April 1837...	11 0 0	17 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0							
	Subsequent to ,, ,, ...	8 0 0	14 0 0	8 0 0	14 0 0							
Drummers & Fifers	Entertained on or prior to 30th April 1837...					6 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0			
	Subsequent to ,, ,, ...					6 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0			
Privates.......	Entertained on or prior to 30th April 1837...	7 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0		4 0 0	7 0 0
	After 16 Years....	7 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0		5 0 0	8 0 0
	,, 20 Years....	8 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0		5 0 0	9 0 0
	Subsequent to 30th April 1837...	5 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0		4 0 0	6 0 0
	After 16 Years....	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0		4 0 0	7 0 0
	,, 20 Years....	6 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0		5 0 0	7 0 0

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that, in accordance with the practice in Bengal, no individual belonging to the Native Army of this Presidency will, in future, be considered eligible for a Pension under Para. 13, Section 2, Page 25, of the Pension Regulations, on the ground of his having been rendered unfit for the service by an accident in the execution of his duty, unless he has received a permanent injury of such a nature as to incapacitate him from earning a livelihood. G. O. G. 3rd Dec. 1841. No. 208.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, in modification of para. 5 of G. O. G. No. 50 of 1835, to provide, that, at stations where the holders of Family and Pension Certificates amount to 100 or upwards, Invalid Officers shall, in every case when practicable, be appointed by Government to the charge, for which, when the number falls short of 125, they shall receive an allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem; and when it amounts to 125 or upwards an additional Rupee per mensem for every 25 in excess of 100 Certificates, the maximum allowance being limited to Rupees 105 which will, in no instance, be exceeded. G. O. G. 8th March 1842. No. 40.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised Table of sums permitted to be granted on Family Certificates by Gun Lascars and Ordnance Drivers, prepared with reference to the Pay and Allowances at present enjoyed by those grades. G. O. G. 21st June 1842. No. 110.

Revised Table of the amount permitted to be granted on Family Certificates by the Gun Lascars and Ordnance Drivers, prepared with reference to the rates of Pay and Allowances published in G. O. G. No. 184, dated 12th November 1839.

		In the Field.	On Foreign ervice.
Gun Lascars.	Subadar, 1st class (or after 10 years)	21 0 0	33 0 0
	,, 2d ,, (or after 6 years)	16 0 6	26 0 0
	,, 3d ,, (or under 6 years)	12 0 0	21 0 0
	Jemadar	9 0 0	14 0 0
	Havildar	5 0 0	9 0 0
	Lascar, 1st class (or after 20 years)	4 0 0	8 0 0
	,, 2d ,, (or after 16 years)	4 0 0	7 0 0
	,, 3d ,, entertained prior to 1st May 1837	4 0 0	7 0 0
	,, 4th ,, entertained subsequent to 30th April 1837, but prior to 12th November 1839	4 0 0	6 0 0
	,, 5th ,, entertained on or subsequent to 12th Nov. 1839	4 0 0	6 0 0
Ordnance Drivers.	Darogah	8 0 0	13 0 0
	Choudry	6 0 0	9 0 0
	Driver, 1st class or after 20 years	4 0 0	7 0 0
	,, 2d ,, or after 16 years	4 0 0	6 0 0
	,, 3d ,, or under 16 years entertained prior to 1st May 1837	3 0 0	6 0 0
	,, 4th ,, ,, ,, entertained subsequent to 30th April 1837	3 0 0	6 0 0

In modification of the rates of Pension to Warrant Officers in Para. 2 "Warrant Officers" Section 15 of the Military Pay and Audit Regulations, which rates are only applicable to those pensioned prior to 1st September 1839, the following Table of rates will be substituted. G. O. G. 28th June 1842. No. 115.

	Pensioned prior to 1st September 1839.			Pensioned subsequent to 1st September 1839.		
	Pay	Half Batta	Total.	Pay	Half Batta	Total.
Commissary of Ordnance	121 12 0	91 5 0	213 1 0	121 12 0	91 5 0	213 1 0
Dy. Commissary of Ordnance	60 14 0	60 14 0	121 12 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	121 12 0
Asst. & Dy. Asst. do. & Head Overseer	48 11 0	45 10 6	94 5 6	49 7 5	45 10 6	95 1 11
Conductor of Ordnance and Overseer	40 0 0	45 10 6	85 10 6	50 0 0	30 7 0	80 7 0
Riding Master and Troop Qr. Mr.	40 0 0	30 7 0	70 7 0	50 0 0	30 7 0	80 7 0
Sub Conductor of Ordnance and Sub Overseer	30 0 0	15 3 6	45 3 6	30 7 0	22 13 2	53 4 2

G. O. G. 8th July 1842, No. 121. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the Widows of Serjeants pensioned on Rupees 30 per mensem, if married to their husbands prior to the transfer of the latter to the Pension Establishment, are admissible to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund on the same rates of pension as they would have been entitled to, at the time of transfer, had their husbands died on the Effective List.

G. O. G. 16th August 1842, No. 151. The following General Orders by the Honorable the President in Council, is published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Honorable the* PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *29th July*, 1842.

No. 189 of 1842.—With reference to the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, published in the Government General Order *No. 120, dated the 13th of August 1838, establishing prospectively for the Native Armies of the Three Presidencies, a new and graduated Scale of Pensions for Wounds received in Action, and declaring that those Pensions being a compensation for the permanent disability caused by such Wounds, may be held together with any other Pension to which a Native Officer or Soldier may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof, The Hon'ble the President in Council, in communication with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is pleased, with the view of removing existing doubts and misapprehensions, to notify for general information, that all former Regulations for the grant of Wound Pensions to Native Soldiers were thereby rescinded, the provision on that head of the General Order †No. 84, dated the 17th of April 1837, included.

2. Wound Pension as established by the General Order of the 13th of August 1838, affords both a provision for Men disabled by Wounds, whose period of service does not entitle them to any other Pension, and an additional provision for Men similarly disabled, who from length of service are eligible to the benefit of Invalid Retiring Pension.

3. In the former of those cases Wound Pension precludes all claim on account of the injury sustained, to any other Pension or provision whatsoever; in the latter, it may be held together with the Ordinary rate of Retiring Invalid Pension, by all Men whose length of service entitles them to that provision, and with the Superior rate of the same Pension, by such Officers and Soldiers as have served 40 years and upwards, and also belong to the Class whose exclusive privilege it is to receive such superior rate; which privilege, it is to be distinctly understood, is restricted by the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to "Fighting Men of the Regular Army"—and to the grades of that Class detailed in the General Order No. 84, dated the 17th of April 1837.

4. The General Order of the 17th April 1837, in so far as it reserved to Officers and Soldiers of the Madras and Bombay Armies, enlisted before the 1st of May of that year, the right of receiving the Pensions theretofore authorized by the Regulations of their respective Presidencies, whenever such Pensions exceeded the Bengal rates, was not affected by the General Order of the 13th of August 1838; but the last mentioned Order must not be construed cumulatively, nor be held to confer on such Officers and Men, of those Armies, so enlisted, any claim to the Pension grantable under its provisions, in addition to the higher Pension before receivable by them in virtue of the right reserved to them by the Regulations of 1837.

G. O. G. 25th Oct. 1842, No. 199. The following General Order by the Hon'ble the President in Council, is re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDER *by the Hon'ble the* PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *7th October* 1842.

No. 254 of 1842.—1. The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed Table, exhibiting the Pay, Batta and Superannuation Allowances of Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, to have effect at the three Presidencies from this date.

2. To entitle Apothecaries and Hospital Stewards to retire, in Europe, on the Pension of their rank, they must have served in India, and the Department, for the periods laid down for

* Published in G. O. G. Fort St. George, 31st January 1840, No. 19.
† Published in G. O. G. Fort St. George, 2d May 1837, No. 85.

Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department, in Government General Order, 17th July 1819, No. 187, the Rules contained in paragraphs 5 to 9 inclusive, of which Regulation, will continue to be applicable to all Warrant Officers of the Medical Establishment.

3. Full or Half Batta is to be drawn for Medical Warrant Officers, as well as for those of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments at all Garrisons and Stations, where either rate of Batta is admissible to European Commissioned Officer.

4. Although it has not been deemed necessary to admit Assistant Apothecaries and Assistant Stewards to the benefits of Furlough, or to retire on a Pension in Europe, yet should any individual of those classes establish a fair claim to the indulgence, the Government will be prepared to give the circumstances of each case a favorable consideration, on their being brought under its notice by the Commander-in-Chief.

TABLE *of the rates of Effective Pay and Batta; Furls' Pay, Retiring Pension, and Invalid Allowances of Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Medical Establishment.*

	Effective Pay and Batta.			Furlough Pay.		Retiring Pension		Invalid Allowances.		
	Pay.	Full Batta	Total	£ per Annum.	Co.'s Rs. Pr. Mth.	£ per Annum	Co.'s Rs. Pr. Mth.	Pay	Half Batta	Total
Apothecaries,.........	50	60 14	110 14	75	50	60	40	50	30 7	80 7
Stewards,...	30 7	60 14	91 5	45 12 6	30 7	45 12 0	30 7	30 7	30 7	60 14
Assistant Apothecaries,	25	30	55	......	......	......	......	25	15	40
Assistant Stewards,...	25	30	55	......	......	......	......	25	15	40

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of a Dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 28th September last, No. 52, for general information. G. O. C. [illegible] Dec. 1842, No. [illegible]

Reply to Para. 20 of Letter dated 8th July 1842, No. 20.
Petition from Pensioned Serjeant Flood, soliciting that his Pension may be paid at the exchange of 2s. ½d.

Para. 1. Having again taken into our consideration the question of the rate of exchange at which Pensions fixed in British Currency are to be issued to Pensioned Soldiers from our Service, permitted to reside in India, we authorize you to issue the Pensions of Serjeant P. Flood and of other Soldiers placed in similar circumstances, at the exchange of 2s. ½d the Company's Rupee.

2. We take this opportunity of authorizing you to issue, at the same rate of exchange, the Bounty receivable in certain cases by Soldiers of Her Majesty's and our Service on re-enlisting.

FURLOUGH TO EUROPE RETIRING REGULATIONS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE IN INDIA.

G. O. C. C. 4th July 1840.

ERRATA.—In G. O. C. C. 22nd June 1840.—For "G. O. G. 26th December 1836," as quoted in the margin, read "G. O. G. 26th January 1836."

Para. 42—for "from the port of embarkation," read "from the port of debarkation."

Gazette 17th July 1840. Page 483.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, dated 24th June 1840, is published for general information.

In explanation of Section V. of the Rules respecting absence from Civil Appointment on account of ill health, published under date the 29th of January last, and in modification of the said Section. The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that in cases of extreme urgency, which, owing to the distance of the residence of the Medical Board, preclude the previous reference to that Authority, the Certificate of the Medical Attendant required from Applicants for leave of absence on account of ill health, shall be submitted by them for the consideration and countersignature of the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, or of the nearest Division, which Officer in these cases will be responsible for the prescribed regularity of the Certificate, instead of the Medical Board.

Gazette 15th October 1840. Page 707.

The following Notification of the Government of India, is republished for general information.

FORT WILLIAM: FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, *the 2nd September* 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

Public Servants are requested, in making application for leave of absence under the Regulations published from this Department bearing date the 29th January 1840, to specify in their application, the particular Section of the Absentee Rules under which the indulgence of leave is solicited.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *8th December* 1840.

Gazette 11th Dec. 1840. Page 877.

Doubts having been entertained whether Public Officers could be permitted to avail themselves at two or more periods of the indulgence authorized by Section XI. of the Absentee Rules of 29th January 1840 (published at page 142 of the Official Gazette of the current year) of leave of absence from their Stations without deduction from their allowances; His Lordship in Council has been pleased to decide that it be considered *the rule* that the full term due, be it one, two or three months, be applied for at once: but that it be open to Government to make exceptions to this rule, in special cases, whenever on good cause shown, it may appear better for the *Public Service* that the prescribed leave of absence should be granted by instalments instead of all at once, or where, without inconvenience to the Public Service, such an indulgence may, under special circumstances, be allowed.

G. O. G. 2d March 1841. No. 42.

The following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, is published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

Extract Para. 7th of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 79, dated 2d December 1840.

Reporting that several instances have occurred of Officers of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies arriving at Bombay, by the Steamers having, owing to defective arrangements on their part, been detained in Bombay until the arrival of the Baggage from England, and suggesting the adoption of certain regulations to guard against similar inconvenience.

Para. 7th.—When we permitted Officers returning to Bengal and Madras, via Bombay, to draw pay and allowances, from the date of their arrival at Bombay, provided the Regiment to which they belonged was stationed within certain limits, it was our intention that they should have no greater advantage with respect to leave of absence after their arrival than would be granted to them if arriving direct from England at the Capitals of their respective Presidencies. That advantage is limited to one month on private affairs, and we desire that in no case may pay and allowances be granted for a longer period under these circumstances at your Presidency.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *November* 30, 1840.

Gazette 5th March 1841. Page 125.

* See G. O. G. 31st March 1840, No. 51.

Considerable inconvenience having been experienced from the present mode of submitting to Government applications from Public Servants for leave of absence under the Regulations published * at page 142 of the Official Gazette for the present year, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to direct, that henceforward all such applications shall be sent to the Office of Audit, previous to their final submission to Government, and that they shall contain a specification of the particular section of the Absentee Rules under which the indulgence of leave is solicited.

The collective or individual Authorities, through whom these applications must pass, are requested to adopt this course in all cases which they may be disposed to recommend; and it will be for the Office of Audit, in forwarding them to Government, to state in each instance whether the provisions of the Rules have been conformed to, and what, if any, objection exists to a compliance with the applications.

G. O. G. 16th March 1841, No. 53.

The following Extracts from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 1st January 1841, No. 1, is published for the information of the Army.

6 and 7. Forward a Memorial from Major J. D. Stokes, 4th N. I. soliciting that a 2d furlough to Europe may be allowed to Officers after 20 years' service in India.

Para. 20. "There is no regulation which precludes our several Governments from granting the previlege of a second furlough on private affairs when the Public Service will permit of the indulgence, but the rule which precludes an Officer receiving pay when absent in Europe on private affairs for a longer period than 3 years, must be fully maintained.

21. The following is a copy of the Regulation as published in the Bengal Code and which is applicable to the other Presidencies also, viz.

"No Officer who has drawn three years furlough pay is allowed pay during any future "furlough, except in cases of certified sickness; but if he has not received pay for the full term, "he may during a second furloubg on private affairs, be allowed the same for such space of time "as will complete the three years."

G. O. C. C. 3d April 1841.

Leave of absence is not, in future, to be granted to passed Medical Apprentices or Native Medical Pupils, without previous reference to the Adjutant General.

G. O. C. C. 24th April 1841.

With the sanction of Government, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following "Extract Regulations," for the guidance of the Army.

RETIRING REGULATIONS.

1. The rules under which the period of service required to entitle Officers to the Retiring Regulations is calculated are as follow:

G. O. G. 11th June 1813. G. O. G. 27th May 1815.

2. Officers appointed *direct*, count service from the date of arrival within the limits of the Madras Presidency—unless specially authorized by the Court of Directors to embark in a Ship bound for another Presidency.

G. O. G. 23d Feb. 1841.

3. Officers appointed from Addiscombe subsequently to the 22d November 1837 to the Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, count service as above, with the addition of the period passed at Addiscombe after attaining the age of sixteen.

G. O. G. 31st Aug. 1816.

4. Officers of Engineers count service from the date of arrival of the first Artillery Cadet of the same examination, with the addition of the Addiscombe period as above.

G. O. G. 29th Decr. 1800.

5. Officers appointed in India, if within the limits of the Madras Presidency count service from the date of the Government Order notifying their appointment—otherwise from the date of arrival within the limits.

G. O. G. 11th June 1813. G. O. G. 22d June 1827.

6. Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons count service from the date of arrival within the limits of the Madras Presidency.

G. O. G. 17th Jany. 1823.

7. The period during which Officers may be absent on *medical certificate* within the Indian limits, not exceeding the period of two years, is allowed to be included in calculating the period of service in India required to entitle them to retire on their pay.

G. O. G. G. 28th Feby. 1823.

8. Absence beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency upon private affairs is also allowed to be included, provided it does not exceed the term of three months.

G. O. G. 29th Decr. 1800.

9. Every Officer who has completed twenty-two years' service in India is allowed to retire with the pay of the rank to which he has attained.

G. O. G. 19th Jany. 1838. G. O. G. 28th Sept. 1837.

10. All Effective Officers, without reference to their actual rank, are allowed to retire.

After twenty years' service in India, on the pay of Captains.
After twenty-four years' service in India, on the pay of Majors.
After twenty-eight years' service in India, on the pay of Lieutenant Colonels.
And after thirty-two years' service in India on the pay of Colonels.

G. O. G. 21st Oct. 1836.

11. Officers who may be compelled to quit the service by wounds received in action or by ill health contracted on duty, after three years' service in India, will be permitted to retire on the half pay of their rank, on the production of the usual certificates that their health will not permit them to serve in India. This indulgence, however, can be granted only in England, by the Court of Directors.

G. O. G. 27th Jany. 1829. G. O. G. 25th Novr. 1831.

12. Members of the Medical Board who shall have served in that situation not less than two years and not less than seventeen years *in India*, are permitted to retire from the service and allowed £500 per annum.

13. Members of the Medical Board who shall have served five years in that situation, and not less than seventeen years *in India*, are permitted to retire and allowed £700 per annum.

14. Superintending Surgeons who shall have served in that situation not less than two years and not less than seventeen years *in India*, are permitted to retire from the service and allowed £300 per annum.

15. Superintending Surgeons who shall have served five years in that situation and not less than seventeen years *in India*, are entitled to retire on £365 per annum.

16. Members of the Medical Board and Superintending Surgeons compelled by sickness to return to Europe will be permitted to retire from the service upon their respective pensions of £500 and £300 at any period anterior to two years' service as required by paragraphs 12 and 14, and if after having served three years, then upon the full pension of £700 and £365.

G. O. G. 12th July 1796.

17. All other Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons attached to the Army are permitted to retire from the service on the pay of their rank on the completion of seventeen years' service in India.

G. O. G. 22d June 1827.

18. A Veterinary Surgeon is allowed to retire after seventeen years' service in India upon seven shillings a day—or provided his health shall not permit him to continue to serve in India, then after ten years upon five shillings and six pence, and after six years upon three shillings a day.

19. Officers who have completed the prescribed period of service, are allowed to retire either in England or in India.

G. O. G. 8th March 1802.

20. Officers retiring in England are allowed the benefit of the rank they may hold at the expiration of twelve months from their arrival in Europe.

G. O. G. 13th May 1836.

21. Officers retiring from the service in England will be considered to have retired from the date of their application, or from the expiration of two years and a half from the date of the commencement of their furloughs whichever may first happen.

22. Applications from Officers to retire from the service in India, are to be addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council under the signature of the parties, and transmitted through the ordered channel of correspondence. Each application is to be accompanied by a Certificate of Service from the Adjutant General.

23. The rates of Full Pension and Half Pay allowed to all Officers, whether of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, or Infantry, are as under:

		Full			Half		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonel	per diem...	1	5	0	0	12	6
Lieutenant Colonel	" ...	1	0	0	0	11	0
Major	" ...	0	16	0	0	9	6
Captain	" ...	0	10	6	0	7	0
Lieutenant	" ..	0	6	6	0	4	0
2d Lieutenant, Cornet or Ensign	" ...	0	5	3	0	3	0

G. O. G. 11th May 1841. No. 52.

The following Order is published for general information, in reference to G. O. G. 31st March 1840, No. 51.

Fort William, *Financial Department, the 14th April* 1841.

Read Proceedings in this Department, No. 235, dated 31st ultimo.
Read Do. No. 234, Do.

Read Extract from Judicial Department, No. 14, dated 29th ultimo.

Resolution—With a view to uniformity of practice at all the Presidencies, the following Constructions of Rules of the Absentee Regulations, dated the 29th January 1840, are ordered to be published for general information and guidance.

SECTION III.

SECTION III.

No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness to be attested by Medical Certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section V.

1st.—The leave with retrospective effect referred to in this Section is leave extending to absence antecedent to the permission of the Government—that is, to absence in anticipation of original leave without the excuse of sickness.

SECTION VI. AND VIII.

SECTION VI.

Civil Servants absent from their Stations under Medical Certificate will be entitled to the Salaries of their respective offices subject to the following deductions. If the Salary exceed Rupees 2,000 per mensem, one-sixth for the first year and for the second year one-fourth. If the salary do not exceed Rupees 2,000 per mensem, one-eighth for the first year and one-sixth for the second. But if the salary of office be not more than Rupees 500 per mensem, no deduction shall be made for the first year, and if it be only so much more that the prescribed deduction of one-eighth would reduce the allowance below Rupees 500 per mensem only the excess beyond Rupees 500 shall be deducted. For the second year the absentee shall become liable to the deduction of one-eighth. An absent Servant shall in no case retain any office or employment nor be permitted to draw any portion of Official Salary for a longer period than two years; but a Civil Servant, who may, on account of sickness duly certified, obtain an extension of leave beyond two years will, if below the rank of a senior Merchant, be allowed to draw the subsistence Allowance of a Junior Merchant, and if a senior Merchant, the subsistence Allowance of his rank, but if he continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown, that Allowance also will be forfeited. The period of absence shall be computed from the date at which the Absentee shall quit the limits of the Territories, subject to the Presidency to which he may belong, to the date of his return within such limits, or if he shall proceed beyond sea from the date of his embarking at any place or port in India, which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own Presidency; but if the place to which he shall proceed shall be within the Territories subject to such Presidency his period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his station to the date of his return thereto.

2.—A Servant is not allowed to be absent, retaining "Office or Employment" or "portion of Official Salary," for a period exceeding two years; but extension of leave may be obtained on account of sickness duly certified, and during such extension the Absentee is authorized to draw the Subsistence Allowance of his rank. If the absence be beyond the Territories of the Presidency to which the Servant belongs, it is to be computed from the date of his quitting the limits of his Presidency to the date of his return within those limits; if beyond Sea, from the date of his embarkation from the port of his Presidency or from any Port not more distant than the Port of his Presidency to the date of his return within the limits of his Presidency. If the place to which he shall proceed be within the Territories subject to his Presidency, his period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his Station to the date of his return thereto.

SECTION VIII.

NOTE.—This Rule applies to all descriptions of leave on account of health, excepting those granted under Section XII.

Thus a second leave within the Presidency no less than a second leave to Sea will be computed as forming part of the period of two years, if taken before three years have elapsed since return from the first leave and the deductions will be made upon computation of the accumulated period of absence under all such leaves taken without the intervention of three years of consecutive service.

No second leave will be granted to any Civil or Military Servant holding a Civil appointment, who has been absent under the above rules for two years until three years at the least shall have passed after the date of such Servant's return, but if such Servant is compelled by sickness again to absent himself from his Station within three years after having been absent under the above rule for less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period subject to the limitations and conditions heretofore prescribed, drawing the proportion of Salary allowed for the remaining time as if the leave had been continuous.

A second leave of this kind cannot be granted until three years at the least shall have passed after the date of such Servant's return, but any time short of two years in a previous absence may be subsequently allowed in completion of two years. The Note attached to Section VIII. specifies that this Rule applies to all descriptions of leave on account* of health excepting those granted under Section XII.

After two years of absence, continuous or accumulated, under these Rules, if a Servant obtain leave of absence on Sick Certificate before an interval has passed of three years, he cannot regain office or employment, or any portion of Official Salary, but he is entitled to the Subsistence Allowance of his rank. The Rule* in Section VI., if literally interpreted, would require the Servant returning from beyond Sea, whose full period of two years had expired between the date of his embarkation, and the date of his return within the limits of his Presidency, to be reappointed to his Office. For the time spent in joining his Station in excess of two years, he is entitled to draw only the Subsistence Allowance of his rank.

* "An absent Servant shall in no case retain any office or employment, nor be permitted to draw any portion of Official Salary, for a longer period than two years."

It is not provided that in cases in which the full period of two years absence is composed of accumulated leaves, the intervals of time passed in the performance of duty shall be reckoned in part of the three years which must expire before a Servant is eligible to new series of leave.

But if this were not allowed the operation of the Rule might be unintentionally severe on a Servant whose health should compel him to obtain leave of absence for a portion of the two years, say for only a month, at the extremity of the three years after the date of his return, the same Servant having been already absent for 23 months either all at once, or his absences at different times having accumulated to 23 months: it would not have been intended by the Rule that after 35 months of duty, being entitled to one month on account of the old score, a new series of leave or a single instance of leave on Sick Certificate should not be obtainable for three years from the expiration of that one or 36th month.

The Rules do not prescribe any different rate of deduction from allowances during absence on Sick Certificate within the Territories of the East India Company and during similar absence at the Cape of Good Hope, or within the limits out of the Territories of the East India Company declared in Section IV. But they fix the computation of the Servant's absence beyond the Presidencies to be from the date of leaving to the date of returning to the Port of his Presidency.

The Rules provide sufficiently for the Audit of his Allowances after two years absence beyond Sea, until the Servant rejoins his Station, but they do not specify what rate of deduction is to be made from the Absentee's Allowance for the time elapsing after departure from Station and before embarkation. This therefore has required to be provided for by a new Regulation, or by some exposition of the existing rules.

The Rule that admits of an absence of two years enables a Sick Servant to reside sufficiently long in another climate under ordinary circumstances to re-establish his health; for which object that protracted absence is permitted, when certified to be necessary. Forfeiture of Appointment, therefore, does not take place till a full two years have transpired between embarkation and return to Port. If the latter part of the Section VI. be taken to apply only to computation of absence as respects appointment the course of the Audit will be easy: For two years, reckoning from departure, from Station to return to Station, the deductions will be as laid down at the commencement of the Section, and for any excess whether occasioned by the time elapsing before embarkation or after return to Port until return to Station, the Servant will be entitled to Subsistence Allowance without losing his Appointment.

SECTION XI.

The Government of each Presidency may grant to Civil or Military Servants holding Civil Appointments, leave of absence for one month in each year, without deduction from the Salaries and Emoluments drawn by such Servants. Such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the Officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months, from the expiration of the last leave, but the Servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year may obtain under the like conditions leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of 22 months, from the termination of their former leave, and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may in like manner be granted at the expiration of 33 months from the termination of the last preceding leave. But no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an Officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall if absent on private affairs be subjected to the deduction of one-third of his Salary and Allowances for the entire term of absence, and if he shall continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant. If his protracted absence be occasioned by sickness, the case must be determined under the Provisions of Chapter II.

SECTION XI.

3d. The design of this Rule is to grant one leave of absence without loss of Salary to the Servant who is present at his duty for the periods specified.

By Authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

G. O. C. C. 2nd June 1841. The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following Section of General Regulations, for the guidance of the Army.

LEAVE FOR FESTIVALS, &c.

1. As it is advisable that an uniform system should be adhered to throughout the Army in granting present leave to the different classes of the Native Troops for the celebration of their various Festivals, in the annexed Table are specified the recognized occasions on which the indulgence may be extended.

TABLE shewing the Festivals for which leave is to be granted to the Native Troops.

Caste.	*Name of Festival.*	*Period for which leave is to be granted.*
Mahomedans	Moohurrum	Ten days.
	Akhiree Chuhar Shumbu	Three Parades.
	Shub-i-Burat	Two days.
	Rumzan	Three Parades.
	Bukreed	Two days.
All Hindoos	Pongul	Three days.
	Dushura	Ten days.
	Deevali (Deepavuli)	Three days.
	Sheva Rattri	Three Parades.
Brahmins, Rajpoots and Mahrattas	Hoolee	Ten days.

2. In addition to the Festivals specified in the Table, present leave not exceeding three days in the course of the year may be granted to Moosulmans and Hindoos, for the celebration of any local ceremony.

3. It is to be distinctly understood that the indulgence of leave for any Festival is liable to be wholly or partially withheld whenever such a measure may be necessitated by the exigencies of duty, and individuals misconducting themselves may be ordered back to their duty at the discretion of Commanding Officers.

4. No authority inferior to that of the Officer Commanding the Station is competent to grant leave for festivals.

5. Leave must invariably be so regulated when rendered necessary by a great disproportion between the classes or by heavy pressure of duty, as that no man shall be required to remain on duty longer than forty-eight hours at a time.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *August 6th*, 1841.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Extract from a Resolution passed on the 16th June 1841, by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, on the subject of the Allowances of Officers appointed to new situations, but who, by the express order of Government, may be prevented from entering immediately upon the duties thereof. Gazette 10th Aug. 1841. Page 635.

FORT WILLIAM: FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, *the 16th June* 1841.

RESOLUTION.

1. The Governor General in Council remarks that the Rule referred to No. XVI of the Regulations of the 29th January 1840, requires in case of a change of Office, when an Officer is appointed to a higher situation, that he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins.

2. His Lordship in Council considers it expedient strictly to maintain this Rule as one of general practice, and that no exception ought to be allowed otherwise than under special circumstances and exigencies of the public service.

3. His Lordship in Council is further of opinion that, as a general Rule, Officers ought not to be appointed to situations, for the duties of which, they are not immediately available.

4. When an Officer, for the convenience of the public service, has been detained by an order of the Government in a situation of inferior emolument after he has been promoted, in such case, the practice under the Bengal Presidency is to pass to him the higher salary of his new appointment, during the period of his being so detained. This exception to the Rule XVI, corresponds with the exception provided for in Rule XX. under the Chapter for Deputation Allowances, in which it is declared that no Civil Servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the Office in which he is officiating, but that the prohibition does not apply to the case of an Officer who may be deputed for special reasons to act in an Office of inferior emolument to his own.

5. In order to ensure uniformity of practice at all the Presidencies in the application of Rules XIV, XVI and XVII, it is hereby explained that Rule XIV refers to the appointment of Civil Servants previously not holding any permanent situation, such as Servants for the first time appointed to a fixed situation after their return from furlough.

6. These Servants are entitled, under Rule XIV to the allowances of their new Office from the day of appointment, provided they do not come under forfeiture by exceeding the time prescribed for joining their station.

7. And Rules XVI and XVII are to be construed as applying to cases where there is a change of office with increase of salary; a special course being prescribed with regard to Junior Civil Servants: they, under Rule XVI are authorized to draw the salary of Assistant from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited through delay in joining the station to which they have been appointed.

G. O. C. C. 25th Sept. 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to direct that, unless supported by medical certificate of an Officer's inability to travel, no application for leave of absence is to be forwarded from a Regiment which has received intimation that it is to march.

The attention of Commanding Officers is requested to para. 34, G. O. C. C. 22d June 1840, with reference to the circumstances under which alone they should forward applications for extension of leave.

G. O. G. 17th October 1841. No. 182.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 29th September 1841.

No. 226 of 1841.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following paragraph of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at Bombay, No. 42, dated 4th August 1841, on the subject of the extension of Furloughs to New South Wales, or any other of Her Majesty's Colonies; the Rule therein laid down being applicable to all the Presidencies.

"Para. 2. In future cases when Officers may be granted a Furlough on sick certificate or on private affairs, to New South Wales or any other Colony, We desire that they may be separately informed, that any applications which they may have occasion to prefer for extended leave are to be addressed to us in sufficient time to allow of their receiving our reply by the period when they should embark on their return, so as to ensure their arrival within the original term of Furlough: that if the application is preferred on account of health, it should be supported by Certificates from the Medical Staff Officers, or other undoubted Medical testimony, on the spot, shewing that the applicants are then incapable from ill-health to return to the performance of Military duty in India, and specifying the term for which they consider additional leave absolutely necessary for the recovery of the applicant's health; and that if the application is preferred on the ground of urgent private affairs, it will be required, that the nature of those affairs should be specified, and that the necessity for his continued absence should be certified by his professional adviser on the spot."

FORT ST. GEORGE, *26th October* 1841.

Gazette 29th October 1841. Page 459.

The following Order is published for general information.

Doubts having been entertained whether Military Servants in Civil employ could be allowed the privilege of Section XI of the Absentee Rules of the 29th January 1840 (promulgated at this Presidency on the 21st of the following month,) in the extended sense in which the privilege is construed as appertaining to the members of the Civil Service, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves, under instructions from the Government of India, to declare, that leave of absence for one month without loss of allowances will be granted to a Military servant in civil employ only in a case in which the Government is not put to any inconvenience or to any expense by the arrangement made for the efficient discharge of his duties.

Military Officers holding Civil appointments are now placed, in cases of absence, in precisely the same situation as their brethren holding Military Staff appointments, agreeably to the system which has heretofore prevailed.

G. O. C. C. 29th November 1841.

Leave of Absence for Assistant Apothecaries must, in future, be applied for as directed in G. O. C. C. 22d June 1840, para. 18.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 3d Dec. 1841. No. 211.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 27th October 1841.

No. 249 of 1841.—The following Extract of a Military Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, No. 79, dated 1st September 1841, is published for general information:

"Report" the particulars of the case of Brevet Captain David Ogilvy, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, who has been permitted to retire from the service, on the half pay of his rank, and to settle in Van Dieman's Land, with observations on the general question of allowing Officers to retire in India on half pay.

Para. 30. We shall not object to your decision on Captain Ogilvy's application, but we desire that no similar permission be granted hereafter.

31. It is absolutely necessary, according to our views and intentions, that Officers who may be compelled to quit India, on sick certificate, and who may not be entitled to retire on full pay, shall try the effects of a temperate climate for the usual term of a furlough, before they can be allowed to establish their claim to retire from the service upon half pay. If Officers so circumstanced, proceed to New South Wales, or some other Colony, and apply thence, at a proper time, for permission to retire, it is our practice to require satisfactory evidence from the Medical Staff Officer, or other undoubted medical testimony on the spot, to prove that the applicant is incapable, from ill health, to return to the performance of military duty in India, on the production of which the half pay is granted under the regulations, without requiring personal appearance in this country."

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council explains that if an Officer exceeds the leave of absence to which he is entitled under Section XI of the absentee Rules of the 29th of January 1840, in consequence of sickness, he must be considered absent under the provisions of Chap. II. for the whole time of his absence and the orders that would be passed on his medical certificate, application must be in conformity to those provisions and take effect for the whole period of absence. Gazette 21st Dec. 1841. Page 1041.

Staff Officers, at the Presidency, may obtain leave of absence for periods between Musters, without being subjected to any forfeiture of allowances, provided no expense be thereby caused to the State. G. O. G. 8th Feb. 1842. No. 22.

Much inconvenience being experienced by Men absent from their Regiments on duty or on furlough, in consequence of inaccuracies in their Pay Certificate; the Commander of the Forces directs the publication in General Orders of the subjoined "Form" of Certificate, extracted from the Pay and Audit Regulations, and desires that it be strictly followed in preparing the documents in question. G. O. C. C. 20th August 1842.

" FORM *of Certificate for Native Commissioned or European or Native Non-commissioned Officers, Naigues, Privates, &c.*

50th Regiment N. I.
Vizianagram, 1st June 1839.

I do hereby Certify that *Naigue Veeraputrah*, 3rd Class, *Light Company*, No. 1132 *of the 50th Regiment of Native Infantry*, has received his Pay in *arrears* for the month of December 1841 (Rupees 12) and to no later period."

Registered No. 65.

E. F. *Adjutant*	C. D. Lieut.-Col. *Commanding.*	A. B. Captain *Comg. Light Company.*

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

G. O. G. 11th August 1840. No. 134. The following Letter from Mr. Sulivan, Deputy Secretary at War, dated 1st July 1839, is published in General Orders.

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War Office,
1st July 1839.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 28th Ultimo with its enclosure, I am directed to acquaint you that Soldiers who enlisted prior to 25th March 1829, are allowed to receive additional pay from the present commencement of the quarter in which they respectively complete the requisite period of service after the age of 18 years; except when the Service is not completed until after the 24th day of the last month of the quarter, in which case, the additional pay is allowed only from the 25th of that month, being the day on which the quarter commenced at the time of their enlistment.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) L. SULIVAN.

The Secretary of the East India Company.

G. O. G. 4th Dec. 1840. No. 206. With reference to G. O. G. No. 122 of the 28th of July, and No. 182 of the 27th of October 1840, the following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.
Fort William, 18*th November*, 1840.

No. 247 of 1840.—In continuation of General Orders No. 146, of the 8th July, and No. 218, of the 7th October last, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that in settling with Soldiers of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India for any Gratuities or Grants to which they may be entitled by Warrant from the Crown, the amount of such Gratuities or Grants, when expressed in sterling money or not otherwise specially provided for, is to be converted into Indian currency at the rate of two shillings and a half-penny per Company's Rupee.

G. O. G. 16th April 1841. No. 69. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in promulgating the following Warrant authorizing the appointment of a School Mistress in all Her Majesty's Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, is pleased to authorize the sum of Rupees 43 8 7 for the Cavalry and Rupees 44 1 4 for the Infantry, being in proportion to the number of Service Troops and Companies on this establishment, to be drawn on receipt of this Order by each of Her Majesty's Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment to defray the expences attending the formation of the Regimental Female Schools; and to direct that the following monthly rates of allowance to Schoolmistresses be *substituted* from the 1st Proximo, for those at present drawn on that account.

Regiments of Cavalry........ Rs. 16 5 3, being £ 20 per annum.
,, Infantry........ ,, 22 0 8, being £ 3 per annum for each Co.

Warrant authorizing the appointment of a School Mistress in all Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry &c., dated 29th October 1840.

Victoria R.

Whereas our Forces in every part of the World are accompanied by many Female Children of our Soldiers, and Whereas such Female Children being in consequence of the exigencies of our Service, subject to peculiar disadvantages, are therefore peculiarly entitled to our Royal care and benevolence, and Whereas no adequate means have yet been provided for bringing up such Female Children to be useful and respectable Members of Society; and Whereas it hath appeared to us that the defect can be supplied only by means of Female tuition; Our Will and Pleasure is, that in every Regiment of Cavalry, and in every Regiment, Battalion, and Regimental Depôt of Infantry there shall be a Schoolmistress qualified to instruct the Fe-

male Children of our Soldiers as well as in Reading, Writing, and the rudiments of Arithmetic, as in Needlework and other parts of housewifery, and to train them in habits of diligence, honesty and piety.

And in order to provide for the remuneration of such Schoolmistresses, We are pleased to grant an allowance of 20£ per annum for each Regiment of Cavalry, and after the rate of 3£ per annum for each Company of Infantry in our Service: and We are also pleased to grant 5£ to every Regiment of Cavalry, and to every Regiment or Battalion of Infantry, in our Service, for the expenses attending the first formation of the Regimental Female Schools.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 29th day of October, 1840, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

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By Her Majesty's Command.
(Signed) T. B. MACAULAY.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in reference to a Letter from the War Office dated 10th March 1842, and instructions from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 2d March 1842, to direct that, from, and after, the 1st Proximo, an additional Serjeant shall be borne as Hospital Serjeant on the strength of each of Her Majesty's Regiments under this Presidency in lieu of one Private to be reduced in the establishment of each Corps, and the extra allowance of 10 Rupees per mensem heretofore drawn for the Acting Hospital Serjeant shall be discontinued from the same date. G. O. G. 2d Aug. 1842. No. 139.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of the Government of India, and with reference to the paragraph headed "Orderly Room Clerk" in Section 14th of the Pay and Audit Regulations, (page 282), to sanction, when a Wing of a European Regiment is employed on detached duty, or at a different station from its Head Quarters, an additional Orderly Room Clerk for that Wing. G. O. G. 6th Dec. 1842. No. 224.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of a Dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 28th September last, No. 52, for general information. G. O. G. 27th Dec. 1842. No. 233.

Reply to Para. 20 of Letter dated 8th July 1840, No. 30.

Petition from Pensioned Serjeant Flood, soliciting that his Pension may be paid at the exchange of 2*s*. ½*d*.

Para. 1. Having again taken into our consideration the question of the rate of exchange at which Pensions fixed in British Currency are to be issued to Pensioned Soldiers from our Service, permitted to reside in India, we authorize you to issue the Pensions of Serjeant P. Flood and of other Soldiers placed in similar circumstances, at the exchange of 2*s*. ½*d*. the Company's Rupee.

2. We take this opportunity of authorizing you to issue, at the same rate of exchange, the Bounty receivable in certain cases by Soldiers of Her Majesty's and our Service on re-enlisting.

INFANTRY.

G. O. G. 18th September 1840. No. 159.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that a Depôt shall be established at the Mount for the European Infantry of the Madras Army.

2. All European Recruits will in future be disembarked under the direction of the Quarter Master General, and marched to the Mount on landing, those for the Artillery being taken charge of by the Assistant Adjutant General of the Artillery, and those for the Infantry being received into the Depôt.

3. All sick men sent to the Presidency for the recovery of their health, and such others as may be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, will in future be sent to the Mount as above.

4. Final Invaliding Committees may in future be assembled either at the Presidency or at the Mount, as circumstances may render expedient.

5. The Depôt will be under the command of the Staff Officer at the Mount—unless when a Senior Officer may be placed by the Commander-in-Chief in temporary charge. Its establishment will consist of one Serjeant Major and one Quarter Master Serjeant, assisted by such detail of Non-commissioned Officers from either Regiment of European Infantry as the Commander-in-Chief may from time to time appoint to do duty at the Depôt.

6. All necessary subsidiary arrangements will be made by the Commander-in-Chief.

G. O. G. 23d September 1840. No. 161.

The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 7th September 1840.

No. 192 of 1840.—Agreeably to instructions received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, an addition of 1 Lieutenant and 1 Ensign will be made to the establishment of each Regiment of Infantry, at all the Presidencies, from the 3d of October 1840.

G. O. G. 23d October 1840. No. 179.

The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 7th October 1840.

No. 217 of 1840.—In consequence of instructions recently received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules, in modification of that prescribed in para. 4 of the Hon'ble Court's Letter promulgated in the General Order issued by His Lordship under date the 29th of June 1838; and to declare them applicable to the 1st European Regiment at each of the three Presidencies.

"An Officer of the 1st European Regiment promoted in any one Wing, shall take rank regimentally immediately on promotion and from its date, if the Senior in both Wings of the Rank from which he is promoted, or if Senior in the Service to the Senior of his grade in the other Wing."

"An Officer promoted in either Wing, who is Junior Regimentally and in the Service to one or more of the Officers in the other Wing of the Rank from which he is promoted, shall not succeed to the Regimental Rank of the advanced grade thus obtained, but shall rank by Brevet only, until the Officer or Officers of the other Wing who are his Seniors in the Service and Regimentally shall have attained the same grade of rank, next after the last of whom he shall take his advanced Rank Regimentally. He will notwithstanding be entitled to the Pay and allowances of his advanced rank and to its full advantages for line promotion."

The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 1st December 1840. No. 204.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 11th November 1840.

No. 244 of 1840.—The Honorable the Court of Directors having authorized the formation of one of the two European Regiments at each of the Presidencies into a Light Infantry Corps, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, at the Recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to resolve, that the distinction shall be conferred at this Presidency on the 1st European Regiment, which will accordingly be armed and equipped as a Light Infantry Corps, on its return from foreign service.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

In reference to the above orders, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to direct that the 2d European Regiment under this Presidency shall be formed into a Corps of Light Infantry.

The length of time which had elapsed since any certain intelligence had been received of the Transport "*Golconda*," precluding all hope that the slightest chance existed of her safety, inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the fate of the vessel. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council laments to have to announce that, from the accounts given by the Commander of the Transport "*Thetis*," who last saw the "*Golconda*" on the 10th September 1840, steering out of the Straits towards the entrance of the China Seas, on which course he followed on the 13th, there appears to be no doubt that the "*Golconda*" foundered in the China Seas, between the 22d and 24th of that month, in a Typhoon which was on the latter day at the extreme height of its violence—and that all on board have perished! G. O. G. 28th Sept. 1841. No. 169.

The date to be assigned to the casualties arising out of this melancholy occurrence is the 24th of September 1840; from which day the Officers and men of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, and other details, who were embarked on board the Transport "*Golconda*," will be struck off the strength of the Madras Army.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a tenth Company of the present strength, shall be added to each Native Infantry Regiment of the Line, of the Madras Army. G. O. G. 18th Feb. 1842. No. 28.

The Major General Commanding the Forces is requested to adopt such measures as may be necessary for giving effect to this Order.

(Signed) S. W. STEEL, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Adverting to G. O. G. of the 18th Ultimo, No. 28, the Commander of the Forces directs, the formation of the 10th Company ordered for every Regiment of Native Infantry in the following manner. G. O. C. C. 4th March 1842.

By drafts from other Companies to the extent of

1 Subadar,
1 Jemadar,
4 Havildars,
6 Naigues,
50 Privates,

the remaining Privates, Drummers and Buglers to be supplied by enlistment—the two latter under the provisions of G. O. C. C. 1st July 1837 and 26th February 1839 respectively. An additional Puckally will also be entertained for the 10th Company.

The Promotions to supply the Commissioned and Non-commisioned Officers and Naigues are to have effect from the 1st Instant.

The additional Company will be numbered in Regiments of the Line as the 8th Battalion Company and in Regiments of Light Infantry as the 10th.

Immediate measures to be adopted for recruiting to the recently established strength, and until Regiments are completed parties may be detached without previous sanction from Head Quarters; but the usual reports (G. O. C. C. 21st September 1839) are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 18th March 1842. Under the Authority of Government, the Commander of the Forces directs that Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Infantry will entertain an additional Lascar for the tenth Company.

G. O. G. 29th July 1842. No. 155. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Drum Depot at Arcot shall be abolished from the 1st Proximo.

The Major General Commanding the Forces is requested to dispose of the Non-Commissioned Establishment of the Depôt in the manner usual in such cases.

G. O. C. C. 1st August 1842. The restriction in the orders noted in the margin, as to the number of vacancies to be reserved in the * Drum Establishment of Regiments of Native Infantry, is removed from this date; and Officers Commanding are authorized to complete their respective Corps to the full strength, with lads of the description prescribed in G. O. C. C. 1st July 1837.

* G. O. C. C. 1st July 1837.
,, 26th Feb. 1839.

G. O. G. 9th Sept. 1842. No. 162. "No. 162 of 1842.—The following General Order by the Honorable the President in Council, is published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Honorable the* PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 26*th August* 1842.

No. 213 of 1842.—Agreeably to instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, an addition of one or a tenth Lieutenant will be made to the Establishment of each Regiment of Native Infantry, at all the Presidencies, date of Rank the 16th July 1842.

A corresponding addition will be made to the European Infantry Regiments in the same Rank, that is, of two Lieutenants to each Regiment.

G. O. C. C. 20th Oct. 1842. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following Scale of Necessaries be substituted for those at present in use in the Infantry.

INFANTRY.

Non-commissioned Rank and File.

	Turband complete	Knapsack complete	Cloak	Carpet	White Jackets	White Trousers	Black Trousers	Loongee	Doopatta	Kerchieves	Tape and Rosette	Brush	Sandals	Jumboo and Rope	Dishes	Haversacks	Pipe Clay, &c.
	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	0
Of these to be carried in the Knapsack.	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	sufficient quantity.

Drummers, Fifers and Musicians.

	Knapsack complete	Cloak	Carpet	Shirts	White Jackets	White Trousers	Black Trousers	Stock and Clasp	Forage Cap	Shoes	Shoe Brushes	Hair Comb	Haversack	Pipe Clay, &c.
	1	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0
Of these to be carried in the Knapsack........	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	sufficient quantity.

Standing Orders for Infantry to be corrected accordingly.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the number of Havildars and Naigues for the Rifle, shall in future be the same as for the other Companies of Regiments—the necessary reduction is to be made by Officers Commanding Regiments, to which Rifle Companies are attached, not filling up the first vacancy in each grade that may occur in their Corps. G. O. G. 29th Nov. 1842. No. 217.

INSPECTIONS AND REVIEWS.

G. O. C. C. 30th Nov. 1840.

The Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified that the Printed Inspection Reports and Returns furnished to Corps from the Adjutant General's Office are intended exclusively for transmission to Head Quarters and are not to be used for any other purpose.

G. O. C. C. 21 June 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following Section of General Regulations, for the guidance of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 11th Octr. 1802
22d May 1817
1st March 1827
10th July 1827
11th July 1827
23d Aug. 1827
14th April 1828
7th Octr. 1828
15th Jany. 1829
28th April 1831
29th Septr. 1835
20th Novr. 1835
10th Septr. 1836
Circular Memorandum 12th March 1833.

The Orders noted in the margin are cancelled.

REVIEWS AND INSPECTIONS.

1. Every Regiment is to be inspected by the General or other Officer Commanding the Division or Force once annually.

2. Every mounted Corps, as also every European Corps and Detachment, at the Head Quarters of Divisions or Forces, is also to undergo a second or "Half Yearly" Inspection.

3. The Annual Inspection may be made at any period between the 1st November and 31st March.

4. The Half Yearly Inspection is to be made in the month of June.

5. Every outpost, whether occupied by Troops of the Line or by Veterans, is also to be inspected by the General of Division or by one of his Staff, once in the course of each year. The Inspecting Officer must enquire closely into the state of discipline and interior economy of the Detachment, in order to satisfy himself that duty is properly carried on, and that the men are duly instructed, as well as that their arms and equipments are all in good order;—in inspecting Detachments of Veterans he must also ascertain that no individual is retained in the ranks who is not perfectly fit for garrison duty.

6. Printed Reports containing the various points required to be reported upon in each Corps, will be supplied to Commanding Officers for delivery to the Inspecting General when required.

7. The answers to the different queries in these Reports are to be made by the Inspecting General himself.—They are not to be furnished by Commanding Officers of Corps, excepting only such as are dependent entirely upon official Returns and do not involve the expression of any opinion.

8. As far as practicable the Inspecting General's replies must be the result of his own observation and enquiry, and not confined to what may come before him only at the Inspection. It is the duty of every General of Division to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the actual state of interior economy and discipline of every Corps under his command, as well as with the character and qualifications of every Officer—so as to be prepared at any time to furnish from his own personal knowledge any information which may be required regarding them.

9. The several heads entered in the Reports are to be separately reported upon, and not blended together in one general remark. Each Report is required to be complete in itself, and observations which may have been made in any former Report are therefore to be repeated if necessary, but not referred to for information.

10. In the event of any Officer appearing to the Inspecting General to be disqualified to perform his duty with efficiency, a special report upon the cause and extent of his incapacity must be made—and when any Officer has been absent from his duty for an unusual period, the circumstance must be noted and the cause fully explained.

11. If any Recruits shall appear from personal observation, or from the result of inquiry made of the Commanding Officer and Medical Officer, to be objectionable, from constitutional defect, or malformation of any description, such as to render them not likely to become useful and efficient Soldiers, the Inspecting Officer is to transmit special Reports of the same, with the particulars of their enlistment and approval, and the name of the Officer and Surgeon by whom inspected and passed.

12. In cases where claims may be advanced by Soldiers, they are to be fully and distinctly stated, with such explanations annexed as may be necessary to their being duly investigated and adjusted,—they must also be accompanied by a Report from the Officer Commanding the Regiment, stating the means he may have adopted to obtain for the parties concerned whatever may appear to be due. Commanding Officers must, however, be aware that the Inspection Report is not the channel through which claims are expected to be adjusted—it is incumbent on them to take due care that all claims which may exist in their respective Corps, receive prompt attention, and it is only after all other measures have failed that they can be allowed to appeal through the Inspecting General to the Commander-in-Chief.

13. Commanding Officers of Corps being responsible that the clothing, arms, and accoutrements and every article of equipments are kept complete and in a constant state of fitness for service, the Inspecting General on perceiving any deficiency in these articles, will require an explanation of the cause and of the measures which have been taken to obtain a supply of the articles deficient. The Inspecting General will then himself give such further orders as may be requisite.

14. It is the duty of the Inspecting General fully and faithfully to report without reserve, and to make such observations and animadversions as he may consider necessary on the several heads to which his attention is directed, not failing to bestow on the Officers, and particularly on the Field Officers and Captains, on whom the discipline most materially depends, the due proportion of commendation or censure which the conduct of each in his respective Station shall appear to deserve. If he perceive that the Officers or men, or both, are careless, inaccurate, or ill-instructed in their field exercises, he is not only to state the particulars in his report, but also to order such a course of drill, in reference both to Officers and men, conformably with the Regulations, as he may judge best calculated to remedy what he may have occasion to censure.

15. In all instances wherein the Inspecting General may have occasion to point out any defects, he is to mention in his Report what directions he has given in consequence. He will direct that his orders on such occasions, shall be inserted in the Order Book of the Regiment, and he will transmit a copy of them with his Report to the Adjutant General. The General next inspecting the Regiment will, in his Report, state in what manner and with what effect the orders issued at the previous inspection appear to have been obeyed.

16. The Annual Inspection Report is to be accompanied by the following Returns.

1. Inspection Return.
2. Nominal Roll of European Officers, Form No. I.
3. Report upon the acquirements of the Officers in the Native languages, Form No. II.
4. Nominal Roll of Native Officers, Form No. III.
5. Return of men for discharge, Form No. IV.
6. Return of Target Practice during preceding year, Form No. V
7. Return of target practice before the Inspecting Officer, Form No. VI.

17. Blank Printed Returns as above will be supplied to Corps from the Adjutant General's Office.

18. When the Inspecting General may find it necessary to report specially upon the Recruits, an additional Return Form No. VII. is to be forwarded.

19. No other Returns are required to accompany the Inspection Reports.

20. The Half Yearly Inspection is not required to extend beyond the condition of the horses and saddlery, arms, equipments, clothing, books and accounts, and the general state of the Corps. The Report is to be made in the form of a letter.

21. In order that the Annual Inspection and Review of a Corps may embrace every branch of its external Drill and Discipline, it is invariably to include the detailed and separate practice of each of the following points, observing that the Reviewing Officer is not limited to the order of succession as herein given.

CAVALRY.

1. Inspection in Full Marching Order—Departments, Recruits, and Boys to be examined.

Cav. Regulations Part III. Sec. XVII, XVIII.

2. The Regiment to move out in Full Marching Order with the usual forms. Advanced and Rear Guards, Flanking, Skirmishing and Reconnoitering Parties to be formed by such Troops as shall be named *at the time* by the Inspecting Officer. A few movements to be performed adapted to the nature of the country. *After the March* the Reviewing Officer will inspect each Troop.

3. Three Troops in Riding School.

4. The remaining Troops the same.

5. *Cantonment Duties.*—Three Troops to parade, dismounted, for Cantonment Duty—the usual forms of guard mounting to be observed, Commanding Officer acting as Field Officer of the Day. Sentries to be posted, double, single, near and detached, Officer of the Day to go the Day Rounds, Sentries to be relieved—Night Rounds and Patrols.

6. The same Troops to resume their Stations as Guards. The remaining Troops under the Second in Command to relieve, and to go through the same course of practice as the former.

Cavalry Regulations. Part III. Sec. XIX.

7. *Field Duties.*—Mounted, three Troops to parade for picquets, &c. Commanding Officer acting as Field Officer of the Day, to post the Picquets covering any convenient quarter of the Cantonment. Officers to post their advanced parties and Videttes, &c. Posts to be visited by the Field Officer, dispositions to be made for the night—Patroles to be sent out.

8. The same Troops to resume their ground as Picquets, &c. The remaining Troops under the Second in Command to relieve and to go through the same practice as the former.

9. The European and Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers to parade for Sword Exercise, &c. as in Sections VI. VII. VIII. Chapter IV. Part I, Cavalry Regulations—Blank Cartridge to be issued.

10. Three Troops to parade for similar Practice.

11. The remaining Troops the same.

12. Target Practice, three Troops—Officers to fire.

13. Remaining Troops Target Practice.

14. Parade in Review Order for Manœuvre.

ARTILLERY.

1. Inspection in Full Marching Order with Guns, &c.—Departments, Recruits, &c. to be examined.

2. Garrison or Cantonment Duties, as in No. 5, of Cavalry, or No. 3, of Infantry.

3. Parade in Light Marching Order, Manual and Platoon and Sword Exercise, (Foot Artillery.)

4. Fusil Ball Practice (Foot Artillery.)

5. Parade for Manœuvre with Guns.

6. Horse Artillery will Practice Nos. 3, 9, 10 and 12 of Cavalry, omitting Sec. III. of Sword Exercise.

INFANTRY.

1. Inspection in Full Marching Order—Departments, Recruits, and Boys to be examined.

Infantry Regulations Part V. Sections 5. 6.

2. The Regiment to move out in Full Marching Order, with the proper beats and calls—Advanced and Rear Guards, and Flank Patrols to be formed by *such Companies as shall be named at the time* by the Inspecting Officer. A few movements to be performed, such as occupying and forming upon any ground in the vicinity of the route, Squares, &c.:—After the march, the Reviewing Officer will inspect the Companies, and observe the state of the Knapsacks.

3. *Garrison Duties.*—One Wing of the Regiment to parade as Guards. The full forms of Guard mounting to be observed, the Commanding Officer acting as Field Officer of the day—Guards to be stationed at any convenient spots. Sentries to be posted, double, single, near, and detached. Field Officer to go the Day Rounds, Sentries to be relieved, Field Officers and Captains of Guards to go Night Rounds, Patrols to be sent out, &c.

4. The same Wing to resume its Stations as Guards. The remaining Wing to parade for Guard Mounting, Second in Command acting as Field Officer. Guards to be relieved, and the same course of Rounds, &c. to be gone through as with the first Wing.

General Regulations. Duties in Camp.

5. *Field Duties.*—One Wing to parade for Picquets, &c. as in Camp—Commanding Officer as Field Officer to post the Picquets, Supports, &c. covering any convenient quarter of the Cantonment—Officers to post their Sentries—Posts to be visited by the Field Officer—Requisite alterations in the positions of Sentries, &c. to be made for the night. Patrols of all kinds to be sent out.

6. The same Wing to resume its Stations as Picquets, &c. the remaining Wing to parade for duty, Second in Command acting as Field Officer. Posts to be relieved, same course of practice as with the former Wing.

7. One Wing under the Commanding Officer to parade for Escalading Practice.

8. The remaining Wing under the second in Command, the same.

9. Target Practice and Sword Exercise. The Target Practice should be one or two rounds independently, *out of the ranks*, each man stepping out one or two paces *to his front, not to the front of the centre of the Company*—and one or two rounds by file firing, *in the ranks*, at different distances. If firing by Divisions, Companies, or Vollies is ordered, it is always to form part of some Manœuvre. The ground will always admit of deployment from Column. Flags are not to be used. In firing by Divisions, &c. attention is to be given to the general levelling and range of fire. Hits form such firing are not required to be noted in the report.

10. *In Corps of the Line* Rifle and Light Infantry Company Target Practice in Skirmishing Order.

11. In Light Infantry Regiments, Skirmishing *across the Country*, either by one Wing at a time, or by the entire Corps, as may be deemed preferable with reference to local circumstances.

12. Parade in Review Order for Manœuvre.

V. Commanding Officers are not to present the Reviewing Officer with a card of the manœuvres to be performed—but the Reviewing Officer will give to the Officer Commanding the Corps, of whatever Arm, a Memorandum on the ground of the movements he may require are executed.

VI. A detail statement of the practice of the Corps in each of the preceding points, is to be entered in the Table of General Observations in the Confidential Report, which latter is, however, by no means to be framed with reference to *such practice alone*. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the remembrance of the Reviewing Officer, that the Confidential Report is to be as far as practicable the result of continued *observation*, and not of a *Periodical Inspection and Review*.

22. The following is the Order of March to be observed at Reviews performed before the Commander-in-Chief.

1. Detachment of Cavalry preceded by an Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department
2. Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.
3. Deputy Adjutant General and Deputy Quarter Master General.
4. Adjutant General and Quarter Master General.
5. Commander-in-Chief.
6. General Officers on the Staff in successive order, according to rank and seniority, followed by such other General Officers not upon the Staff, as may be present.
7. Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quarter Master General, and Deputy Assistants.
8. Aides-de-Camp and Majors of Brigade to General Officers on the Staff.
9. Detachment of Cavalry.

23. The above Order of March is to be observed as far as applicable, in all Reviews before General Officers, especially with respect to the description of Staff Officers who are to precede the General, which is to be strictly confined to those immediately attached to his person, preceded by an Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department of the Division or Force.

FORM No. 1.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS REGIMENT

18

Rank.	Names.	General Conduct and character.	Whether educated at any Military College and what.	Whether qualified for employment in the Military Survey Department.	General Military Qualifications.

Commanding Regiment.

Inspecting Officer.

FORM No. II.

REPORT *upon the acquirements of the* OFFICERS *of the* REGIMENT, *in the* NATIVE LANGUAGES. 18

Rank & Names.	Languages studied or studying.	Whether at present regularly studying and whether with a Moonshie or otherwise.	Degree of proficiency in reading, writing and speaking each language.	Examined.		
				When	Where.	Whether passed as Interpreter.

The above Report includes the whole of the Officers of the Regiment, both present and absent.

Commanding Regiment.

Inspecting Officer.

FORM No. III.

NOMINAL ROLL *of* NATIVE OFFICERS REGIMENT. 18

Rank.	Names.	General Conduct and Character.	Qualifications in reading and writing.	General knowledge of duty.

Commanding Regiment.

Inspecting Officer.

FORM No. IV.

RETURN OF MEN *proposed to be discharged* REGIMENT. 18

Regimental No.	Rank.	Names.	Date of Enlistment.	Whether on Foreign Service and for what period.	Wounds.	General Character.	Extracts from Defaulter Book.	Why proposed to be discharged.	Opinion of Inspecting Officer.

Commanding Regiment.

Inspecting Officer.

FORM No. V.

RETURN *of* TARGET PRACTICE *of the* REGIMENT *from* 18 *to*

Troop or Company.	Distances in paces.	Total number of rounds per Man fired at each distance.	Average hits at each distance. Upper.	Centre.	Lower.	General average of fire at each distance.	Remarks. (*Explanatory of mode of firing, nature of ground, &c.*)

Commanding *Regiment*

Inspecting Officer.

FORM No. VI.

RETURN *of* TARGET PRACTICE *before the* INSPECTING OFFICER *on the* 18

Troop or Company.	No. of Rank and File.	Distances Paces.	No. of Rounds per man at each distance.	Total Shots at each distance.	No. of Hits at each distance.	Average of Hits at each distance.	Remarks (*Explanatory of mode of firing, nature of ground, &c.*)

Commanding *Regiment*

Inspecting Officer.

FORM No. VII.

DESCRIPTIVE REGISTER *of Individuals enlisted in the*—— REGIMENT *since the* 18 , *the date of the last* INSPECTION, *who are considered unfit for the Service.*

Regimental Number.	Names.	Rank.	Present Age.	Height. Feet.	Inches.	Caste.	Date of Enlistment.	By whom Enlisted.	Medical Officer by whom passed.	Remarks by the Inspecting Officer.

Station, }
Date }

A. B.
Inspecting Officer.

INTERIOR MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMY OF A REGIMENT.

G. O. C. C. 18th Dec. 1840.

The Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following "Extract Regulations" for the guidance of the Army.

G. O. C. C.	20th December	1826
	1st July	1828
	6th December	1828
	12th January	1829
Circulars	31st January	1826
	5th February	1831
Infantry Standing Orders,	Section XII. paras. 111 to 116	

The Orders noted in the margin are cancelled.

INTERIOR MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMY OF A REGIMENT.

1. The first and principal object of an Officer entrusted with the Command of a Regiment, is the maintenance of that system of discipline, and interior economy, which is essential to the efficiency and character of every Military body.

2. The Commanding Officer is invested with authority which renders him responsible for the conduct, in all situations, and for the credit, of the Corps entrusted to his charge. To him should each individual look for example, instruction, and encouragement towards the energetic discharge of his duty and the steady endurance of the difficulties and privations which are inseparable from Military Service. He should constantly bear in mind that the confidence and affection of those who are placed under his charge, are indispensably requisite towards the satisfactory exercise of his Command, and will afford the best proof of its being judiciously and efficiently discharged.

3. All Officers are required to bear in mind that the authority of the Commanding Officer is paramount—and that he is responsible for its exercise in the maintenance of discipline and subordination whether on parade, at the mess, or in any other situation.

4. It is not likely that abuse of power can occur in a Corps which is under the superintendence of an efficient and vigilant Commanding Officer, but if well-grounded complaint should be made to him, or he should have reason to believe that any Officer under his command has been guilty of it or has permitted it in his subordinates, it will be his duty to inquire fully into the circumstance, and to check it by the interposition of his authority. He should, however, carefully avoid admitting unnecessary or frivolous appeal, as encouragement given to it tends to lower the authority of Officers and Non commissioned Officers, and to interrupt the chain of responsibility which it is his interest to preserve. Although it is essential that Soldiers should look to their Commanding Officer as their friend and protector, they should not be encouraged to consider him as their *only* friend—on the contrary, it is of importance that they should be led to feel that the Officer under whose immediate charge they are placed, though called upon by his own duty to his superiors promptly to notice every act of misconduct, is, notwithstanding, the person most directly interested in their well-being.

5. Unanimity and a good understanding amongst the Officers, as connected with the character and discipline of a Regiment, are objects peculiarly deserving the attention of the Commanding Officer. His timely interference to prevent disputes, his advice to the young and the inexperienced, his protection and favour to the deserving, and his immediate notice and reprehension of any misconduct likely to interrupt the harmony of the Corps, are the best means of securing these desirable objects, towards the attainment of which he has a right to demand, and ought to receive, the assistance of every Officer.

6. The fourth article of the seventh Section of the Articles of War applies especially to this important object, and the attention of Commanding Officers, and of Officers in general, is called to the power thereby invested in them, the obvious intention of which is that, if any difference or dispute arise between Officers of a Corps, the Commanding Officer should be the arbiter between them. In such case, it becomes his duty to promote by every means in his power the amicable adjustment of the difference. Those between whom the dispute may have arisen must feel satisfied that their honour is safely reposed in the hands of the Commanding Officer, than whom no one is more interested in the credit of the Corps, or more immediately responsible for the maintenance of its character, and it is to be hoped that in all such cases where the appeal is made to the Commanding Officer, or wherein he shall be otherwise called upon to interpose, his decision will be assented to, and his disposal of the matter considered final.

7. Every Officer who has had the benefit of experience in the Service, must be sensible that the effect produced by either reproof or encouragement greatly depends upon the mode in which it is conveyed. Whenever the former becomes indispensable, the Commanding Officer should be cautious of unnecessarily irritating the feelings of the individual by the use of harsh language, or a severity of tone which may not be called for by the circumstances of the case—or by exposing him before his inferiors, or even his equals, unless the character of the fault call for public reproof. An admonition privately given will always have more effect upon an individual of proper feeling, who has a due regard for the maintenance of his own character—and if he ceases to have that regard for it, or if he feels it to be wantonly lowered in the estimation of others, he will become reckless, and will cease to entertain for those who are set over him the respect which he no longer feels for himself. Approbation, on the other hand, should, when it is merited, be expressed without reserve, that not only the individual receiving it may be gratified by such open manifestation of the approbation and goodwill of his superior, but that it may also have the effect of encouraging others to adopt the conduct which has obtained it.

8. In the punishment of offences, Commanding Officers will be guided by the Standing Orders established for their respective Corps, applying the punishments which they are authorized to inflict, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and with due regard to the character and previous conduct and services of the individual, which should always be borne in mind.

9. No other punishments than such as are specified in the Standing Orders are on any account to be inflicted.

10. Commanding Officers are not authorized to commute a punishment awarded by a Court Martial—their power being restricted to its confirmation, mitigation, or remission.

11. It is also irregular to allow an offender the option of such punishments as Commanding Officers can inflict at their own discretion, or of standing a Court Martial—it is for the Commanding Officer to decide upon the course which he may deem it right to adopt, and neither option nor appeal must be permitted.

12. The practice of allowing a Non-commissioned Officer to escape trial by Court Martial by resigning his situation, is forbidden.

13. In all first offences not of an aggravated character, or committed by young and inexperienced Soldiers, mild reproof and admonition should be tried—nor should punishment be resorted to until a repetition of the offence may have shown that the milder treatment has failed. Soldiers should be taught to know that it is wished to avoid punishment if discipline can be maintained without it.

14. It is essential to uphold the station and respectability of the Non-commissioned Officers. They should, therefore, in no case be sent to the guard room and mixed with the Privates during confinement, but be considered as placed under arrest.

15. Officers should be cautious of reproving Non-commissioned Officers for any irregularity, neglect of duty, or awkwardness, in the presence or hearing of the Privates, lest they should thereby weaken their authority and respectability in the eyes of their inferiors.

16. If a Soldier refuse to obey an order distinctly given, or resist the authority of a Non-commissioned Officer, he should be confined, without altercation, and immediately reported to the Troop or Company Officer, or the Adjutant. Many cases of what is called "mutinous conduct" arise from the improper manner in which Non commissioned officers speak or give orders to the men.

17. Drunkenness must at all times be considered a misdemeanor which exacts punishment—acts of misconduct committed while under the influence of intoxication will of course enhance the guilt of the offender, and increase the penalty to which he becomes liable—but the simple offence of drunkenness itself, whether on or off duty, and whether aggravated by other misconduct or not, is invariably to be dealt with as an offence against military discipline.

18. It is expected that Commanding Officers will exercise their authority over the Officer in this respect, as well as over the Soldier, and that they will never suffer a vice to pass unnoticed in the one which is so seriously to be reprehended and punished in the other.

19. With respect to this vice, and indeed to all other irregularities, the Commanding Officer must bear in mind that the passing of it over unnoticed, unless forced upon attention by some act of gross misconduct, is always most injurious to discipline. The true criterion of a well established system of discipline is the positive absence of crime, not its screened existence, and a clear defaulter list is of little avail where the irregular conduct of the men in quarters must become, sooner or later, the subject of notice and animadversion.

20. Soldiers, in a state of drunkenness, should if possible, be confined alone, until sober, and not in the Guard Room, where they are often excited and provoked to acts of violence and insubordination.

21. The attention of Commanding Officers is directed to the importance of inculcating upon those under their authority, especially by their own example, the necessity of carefully abstaining from in any manner ill treating the Natives of the country, and an act of violence or

wrong towards them on the part of either Officer or Soldier is never to be allowed to pass unnoticed.

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.

1. The instruction and the improvement of the Officers, individually, form an essential part of the duty of Commanding Officers—and they are hereby required to give their utmost attention to this important object, not less than to the exercise and drill of the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

2. The character, the extent, and the detail of the instruction to be imparted are fully and distinctly established and prescribed by Her Majesty's Regulations, with which the Commanding Officer is held responsible that every Officer of his Corps is made thoroughly acquainted.

3. With this view Commanding Officers are to take frequent opportunities of directing the different Officers of their Corps to take the command of the Parade, without reference to their respective ranks, and in their presence to exercise the Regiment.

4. All Officers of Infantry are also to be carefully instructed in the outline of Field Training prescribed in the Regulations for Field Exercise, from page 311 to 320, and Officers of Cavalry in Sections XVII to XX of Part III of the Cavalry Regulations.

5. Commanding Officers will further take frequent opportunities of examining Troop and Company Officers upon every point connected with their duties in the Field—and they will satisfy themselves by practical proof when out for exercise, that these duties are fully understood.

6. Every Officer, who has been two years in the Service, is expected to be capable of commanding and exercising a Troop or Company in every situation, and to be perfectly acquainted with its interior management, economy, and discipline—and every Officer, after having been two years Captain of a Troop or Company, is expected to have rendered himself competent in every respect to the duties of a Field Officer.

7. Officers Commanding Brigades and Inspecting Generals, are directed to make the most strict enquiries and observations on this head—and if they find any Officers who, either from incapacity, or inattention, are deficient in this part of their duty, it is incumbent on them to report their names to the Commander-in-chief, in order that, in the event of continued negligence or incapacity, they may be removed from the Service, to which Officers of this description can only be considered as an incumbrance. In this case reprehension will attach to the Commanding Officer, unless he has previously made an especial report on the subject.

8. Every Officer belonging to a Regiment is, at all times, and under all circumstances, accountable for the promotion and maintenance of good order, and of the rules and discipline of the Service—and it is his first duty to afford in these respects the utmost aid and support to his Commanding Officer. The example of ready obedience, and of a zealous and cheerful execution of duty, shewn by the Officers of every rank, cannot fail to have the most beneficial influence upon the conduct and discipline of the Soldiers, nor can any thing tend more effectually to promote the respect required from rank to rank, and to establish that chain of authority and responsibility which is the ground work of all real discipline.

9. It is the duty of all Officers to take notice of any negligence, or impropriety of conduct, in Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, whether on or off duty—although the person or persons so offending shall not belong to their particular Regiment.

FIELD MOVEMENTS AND EXERCISE.

1. The Rules and Regulations which have been issued by Her Majesty's Command, for the Formation, Field Exercises, and Movements of the British Forces, are to be strictly attended to, and enforced by all Commanding Officers.

2. Each Officer is required to furnish himself with the latest edition of the following Regulations, according to the service, whether Cavalry or Infantry, to which he may belong.

1. Regulations for the Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army.
2. Regulations for the Sword Exercise of the Infantry.
3. Mutiny Act and Articles of War.
4. Abstract of the Field Exercise.
5. General Regulations.
6. Standing Orders.

3. Every Serjeant is required to have in his possession a copy of the "Abstract of the Field Exercise." These Books are supplied in the first instance at the expense of the Government, to the Serjeants of Regiments, who are to be required to produce them at all Regimental Inspections, and in case of accident, the Book is to be immediately replaced at the expense of the Serjeant.—When a Serjeant is discharged, or otherwise removed from his situation in the Regiment, he is to deliver the Book in his possession to the Officer Commanding the Company, or at the Head of his Department.

4. Particular attention must be paid to the individual instruction of the Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, and Lance Corporals in every part of their drill and duty—for unless their acquirements, individually and collectively, much more than keep pace with those of the men, all attempts at improvement must be ineffectual.

5. The individual instruction of the men and their correct drill in squads and companies, afford the only certain foundation of their future steadiness, and correct and efficient performance as a body—Commanding Officers are required to observe that this principle is carefully and steadily attended to by the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, both at drill and upon all occasions of duty.

6. Guard, picquet, and out-post duties, including patrols, rounds, relief of sentries, &c. must form a part of the regular instruction of Corps, and they are severally to be practised at least once monthly.

7. Every Corps in the Service, of whatever arm, is to be taken out in full marching order, once in the month, or oftener, and during the march is invariably to be put through such manœuvres as may be best adapted to the nature of the ground over which it may pass.—Advantage should be taken of these opportunities to practice Corps in forming upon, and occupying, such eligible points as may present themselves in the vicinity of their route, throwing out skirmishers to the front and flanks, to cover the position.—In returning home, the Regiment should proceed as if retiring before an Enemy—performing in its retreat every movement, whether of precaution or defence, which would be requisite in actual warfare.

8. Every Regiment and Detachment in the Service is to fire ball once monthly, or oftener when practicable, and the especial attention of Officers is required to the instruction of their men in this important part of their duty, as well in regard to loading properly and fixing the flints correctly, as to the mode of aiming and firing.—The men must be made to understand the great importance, as a general rule, of *firing low*—and care must be taken to habituate them to this, upon all occasions of practising with blank cartridge when firing by Companies, &c. —The target practice is to be generally by single Troops or Companies, and the firing should be chiefly independent, and by single shots out of the ranks, or by files in the ranks. It can seldom be advisable to fire more than two or three rounds at one practice. The ground should be varied as much as possible—woods, heights, hollows, plains, brushwood, water—in short every description of surface should be fired over. The targets should occasionally be planted at various heights above, at other times below the level of the men—and trunks of trees, rocks, &c., should also occasionally be fired at in lieu of the regular targets.

9. This must be particularly attended to with Riflemen—the constant object of whose instruction must be to render them perfectly masters of their Rifles, in every position, and at every range. This must be effected by careful individual practice—but being thus instructed, the occasional application of their practice in extended order as skirmishers will be found of great importance. Accustomed to a stationary practice at known distances, the men may become apparently expert marksmen, and yet simply from the want of habit be for some time very inefficient when called upon to act in other circumstances—not having been accustomed to apply their practice they are apt to fire loosely and without confidence. By exercising them occasionally at ball practice in extended order, the Officers will be enabled to ascertain that the men really understand their work—that they can estimate their distance for themselves—and are competent to act independently. The practice should not be in the least degree hurried, or at random. The movements should be in quick time, and the fire perfectly deliberate—the targets being divided along the front, and each man firing throughout at the particular target first pointed out for him.

10. Commanding Officers of Regiments are enjoined to avail themselves of every opportunity of instructing both the Officers and Men in the exercise and management of Field Artillery, and generally to encourage, by every means in their power, all sorts of useful occupations, and manly exercises and diversions amongst their men—and with the same care to repress every species of idleness, dissipation, and immorality.

11. To give effect to this order, Officers Commanding Stations or Brigades are directed to make such arrangements as may be expedient for giving Regiments the use of guns, and occasional supplies of ammunition for practice, as well as the necessary assistance from the Artillery for their instruction.

12. In Regiments of Cavalry, leaping, striking at the head, pointing at the ring, and firing at the target, *mounted*, are most essential points of drill, upon the due practice and perfect acquirement of which their efficiency on actual service, and the ability of Men and Officers to use the sword effectually; and to ride securely under all circumstances, must mainly depend—and they may all be practised and kept up without harassing men or horses.

13. Sections XVII to XX of Part III. of the Regulations for Cavalry must form part of the regular practice of Corps—*small parties only being taken out at a time*, in order that the Non-commissioned Officers may be individually instructed and made thoroughly to understand what they are taught.

14. In every Regiment of Cavalry, a Register to be kept by the Riding Master, in which the Officers, Men, and Horses, are to be entered in *three classes*, according to their respective acquirements.

The *first class* to consist of such Officers and Men as have attained that degree of dexterity and perfection in the Equitation drills as may render them competent to any duty to which they may be liable.

The *second class* to comprise the young Officers, Recruits, and others who may be in an intermediate state of proficiency.

The *third class* to include Officers and Men of inferior acquirements, as well as those in the early stages of instruction.

The horses are to be classed in like manner.

The classifications are to be made under the direction of the Commanding Officer, and any alterations to be determined by him upon the weekly reports of the Riding Master.

Dismissal from attendance at the Riding Drills is to be authorized by the Commanding Officer only, after personal inspection.

In addition to this Register, a *Class Roll* is to be kept in each Troop, of the Officers, Men, and Horses belonging to it.

The above Registers are to be shewn to the Inspecting General at the periodical inspections.

15. Commanding Officers will of course understand that during any heavy pressure of duty, or when Corps may be much broken up into Detachments, the men should not be harassed with much drill, which should at no time be either too frequent or too prolonged. Advantage should, however, always be taken of such intervals to carry on a steady course of *individual instruction* in light infantry and out-post duties, as well as in ball practice—for which a few Non-commissioned Officers and men at a time will be sufficient.

16. The same course is always to be followed by Officers Commanding Detachments, to which it is peculiarly applicable.

17. The Quarter Master of a Regiment of Infantry is not to be mounted on parade, but to fall in and do duty with his company in common with other Subaltern Officers.

18. Quarter Masters not holding charge of troops or companies are nevertheless to be permanently posted in their regular order of seniority, and to command the troop or company so falling to them on all occasions of parade or drill.

FORMATION OF TROOPS AND COMPANIES.

1. Proper men for rifle and flank companies of Infantry are to be selected from the whole Corps—and the remaining companies are to be made as equal as possible. This will best be done, as in the instance of new levies or recruits, by forming all the men in rank entire, by size, from right to left—then taking the six right hand men, when there are six companies, and appointing one to each company—then the next six in like manner, and so on until all are posted. This will equalize all the companies as nearly as possible in personal.

2. To size each company the whole of its men should first be accurately sized in rank entire from flanks to centre—when, being told off into four sections, the two centre sections stepping back will form the rear rank, and the two flank sections closing to the centre will form the front. The whole company will thus be correctly sized and formed.

3. Men for a Rifle Company, it is to be observed, are not to be selected on account of height or appearance, but, as far as may be practicable, of superior fitness for their peculiar duties—skill as marksmen being an indispensable qualification, without which they can be of no use whatever.

Rifle companies are required not for shew, but for service—and they ought to be so composed as that every individual may be confidently relied upon as a certain shot, at least at a hundred and fifty paces.

PAYMENT AND CHARGE OF TROOPS AND COMPANIES.

1. The system prescribed in the standing Orders for the management of Troops and companies is to be strictly observed, and Inspecting Generals are required to ascertain that it is thoroughly acted up to in every particular.

2. Captains, or Officers in charge, are to be held thoroughly responsible for their Troops and Companies in every particular—whether of dress, equipment, drill, or duty. The interference of the Adjutant or Quarter Master, further than as may be sanctioned by the Standing Orders, must not be allowed—and although circumstances may occur calling for the direct exercise of the Commanding Officer's authority, yet, whenever practicable, the Commandant of the Troop or Company is to be made the immediate *agent* in carrying into effect any order regarding his men.

3. This is a principle which it is of the highest importance should be strictly observed. It is one of the distinguishing characteristics of an efficient Commanding Officer, not that the whole duty of the Regiment is discharged by himself, but that all under his orders are made thoroughly to understand and to execute the duties of their several stations—each being charged with his right measure of responsibility, and required strictly to fulfil it. A Commanding Officer may, by his individual exertions, succeed in bringing his Regiment into an apparently high state of order, and it may continue so until he is removed, or until the Regi-

ment falls to be employed upon detached duties, and then it will be found that the discipline of the Corps has no real foundation. Such a system is wrong in principle—the Commanding Officer forgets the most difficult and most important part of his own duty, while he does the duty of others and makes all to depend upon himself.

4. No Officer shall be eligible to have charge of a troop or company, European or Native, until he shall have done regimental duty for a period of not less than one year—nor shall he, during that period, be placed on the roster, for any general duty, committees included, otherwise than as a supernumerary.

5. Every young Officer on joining his Regiment is to pass through a complete course of drill, embracing the duties of all ranks, from the Private to the Officer, as included in the Abstracts of Regulations for the Cavalry and Infantry respectively, and in "Duties in Garrison and Cantonment"—and until fully qualified, which is to be ascertained by examination before the Commanding Officer, he is not to be dismissed drill, nor allowed to fall in with a troop or company on parade, except as supernumerary.

6. Every young Officer, of whatever branch of the service, is also to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language, before a Regimental Committee—the Committee being required to report whether his acquaintance with the language is sufficient to enable him to read an ordinary letter, and to understand reports and give orders.

7. Further, every young Officer is to be posted to a troop or company under the command of a Captain, or other senior officer, who is to be charged with his instruction in all the details of duty, and who will be responsible that he is made thoroughly acquainted with the Standing Orders, and all points connected with the charge of a troop or company.

8. Until qualified in all the above particulars, no Officer is to be placed in charge of a troop or company.

9. No Officer shall be eligible for appointment to a rifle or flank company, until he has passed the examination ordered in paragraphs 5 and 6.

10. The most scrupulous exactness is required in securing to the Soldier, whether European or Native, the full amount of his pay.

11. Officers in command of troops or companies, are consequently to make every payment of money due to their men, of whatever nature, and however small its amount, in person.

12. For their assistance in this duty, they are allowed the services of a Pay Serjeant or Havildar, to be selected by them, and appointed by the Officer Commanding, and liable to removal by the same authority. In European Regiments, a Lance Corporal or Private may be appointed if necessary, but in Native Corps, although Naigues may officiate in the absence of qualified Havildars, a Lance Naigue or Private is never to be so employed. Men so employed are to take all duties, except those of Orderly Serjeant or Corporal, or Detachment from the head quarters of the troop or company.

13. The abstract of a troop or company is *never* to be made answerable for stoppages made from *individuals, above the amount of pay due to those individuals.* Thus, should there be claims against the Officer commanding, or in charge of a troop or company, or against any individual belonging to it, such claims can be made good only from the pay accruing to such Officer, or other—the pay of the men is never to be touched on such an account.

14. Whenever any alteration or reduction may be ordered in the pay of the men, it will be the duty of Captains of troops and companies to have the same fully and distinctly explained—and in the case of a reduction, any Officer who may neglect to carry it into effect at the ordered time or as soon after as the order may be received by him, will be held personally responsible for whatever amount may in consequence be overpaid—no part of any retrenchment on such account being subsequently recoverable by him from the Native commissioned or European and Native Non commissioned and inferior grades under his command.

15. It is a very important part of the duty of every Officer in the command of a Regiment, and of every Captain or other Officer commanding a troop or company, to take care that all articles are purchased for the Soldiers on the most advantageous terms, and at ready money prices, and that they are delivered to the men at prime cost, without any other extra charge, than what on some occasions may unavoidably be incurred for carriage. No Non-commissioned Officer or other regimentally employed, is to be allowed to be the vender of necessaries to the Soldiers.

16. Wholesale supplies may be procured by the Quarter Master, but solely on account and on the responsibility of Officers Commanding troops or companies, who must issue them to, and receive their cost from, the men.

17. The following scale exhibits the highest prices which are allowed to be charged for the several articles of regimental equipments of Non-commissioned Officers and inferior ranks of Native Corps—and these are at no time to be exceeded, without previous reference to the Adjutant General, for the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTICLES.	Horse Artillery and Cavalry.			Golundauze, Sappers, and Infantry.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Turband complete	4	0	0	2	8	0
Knapsack	0	0	0	3	8	0
Cloak	Variable			3	8	when of Cumly.
Carpet	2	0	0	1	8	0
White Jacket	1	0	0	0	8	0
White Trousers	2	0	0	1	4	0
Black Trousers	0	0	0	1	4	0
Stable Drawers	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stable Cap	0	4	0	0	0	0
Slippers or Sandals	0	12	0	0	8	0
Haversack	0	12	0	0	8	0
Dishes complete	0	0	0	3	8	0
Trumpeters, Farriers and Drummers.						
White Shirts	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fatigue Shirts	0	12	0	0	12	0
White Jacket	1	0	0	1	0	0
Stock	1	0	0	1	0	0
Boots	0	0	0			
Shoes	0	12	0	0	12	0
Canteen and plates	0	0	0	1	8	0
Boys.						
Turband or Stable Cap	0	4	0	0	8	0
Kerchief	0	0	0	0	6	0
White Jacket	0	8	0	0	8	0
Blue or Black Trousers	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sash	0	12	0	0	8	0
Slippers or Sandals	0	8	0	0	6	0

18. Soldiers are strictly prohibited from selling any article of their regimental kits. Soldiers convicted of this crime must be punished, and all persons purchasing the above articles from Soldiers must be prosecuted for the offence.

19. The men must be regularly instructed in a systematic and uniform mode of packing, and laying out, their kits—and of putting on, and taking off their packs. This must be particularly attended to with Recruits, who must be practised in this part of their duty under the Non-commissioned Officers of their sections until perfected in it.

NATIVE COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED.

1. Both the rank and character of the Native Officers of the Army entitle them to every mark of respect and attention, and to be received with the courtesy and politeness usual amongst Gentlemen.

2. The example of the Commanding Officer and of Officers Commanding troops and companies is, therefore, important as influencing the demeanour of Officers generally to this class of the commissioned ranks. No fixed rule can be prescribed on this head. Commanding Officers will receive the visits of their Native Officers as occasions may dictate, and will observe that they are at all times treated with proper consideration.

3. In Native Regiments the attention of Commanding Officers is especially required to the proper selection of men for promotion, more particularly of those for the lance appointments.

4. An equal influence should be preserved in the principal castes, proportioned to the relative numbers of each class in the Regiment, by a judicious selection of men to fill the lance appointments.

5. The selection of men for promotion to the rank of Lance Naigue is to be left to the Captain, or Officer in charge, of the troop or company, unless particular circumstances may dictate individual variations from this rule.

6. Lance Naigues are to be considered simply as probationers for eventual appointment to the permanent rank of Naigue,—selected as likely to become good and efficient Non-commissioned Officers, and liable, should they not fully answer the expectations formed of them, to be at any time remanded to their duty as Privates.

7. It in no manner follows as a matter of course that, having been once appointed Lance Naigues, they are therefore to rise in succession to be Naigues. No man should either be promoted to Naigue, or retained in the appointment of Lance Naigue, who does not, upon trial,

prove himself to be in every respect well qualified for advancement—and as it is upon the strict observance of this principle, no less than upon the original selection, that the ultimate efficiency of the Native commissioned and Non-commissioned ranks entirely depends, it is required to be kept carefully in view.

8. Bearing the above principle in mind, however, the Lance Naigues are to be entered, according to date of appointment, in a regimental gradation roll, and on the occurrence of a vacancy in Naigues, the Senior Lance Naigue who can pass the prescribed examination in drill and guard duty, and who has given satisfaction by good conduct and a correct and cheerful performance of his duty during the time he has been Lance Naigue, will be promoted.

9. No Private shall be eligible to the rank of Lance Naigue* who is not able to read and write and who has not completed the period of three years' service *in the ranks*, with the exception of individuals transferred from the Boy Establishment, who shall be eligible after two years' service, as Privates *in the ranks*, in the event of their having served not less than three years as Boys.

* *Note.—This restriction to have effect from the 1st January 1842.*

10. The limitations of the preceding paragraph may, however, be waived in instances of distinguished bravery and conduct in the field, or fidelity to the Government.

11. Naigues who, on undergoing the prescribed examination, are found defective in the knowledge of duty and general intelligence and activity required for the rank of Havildar, are not to be promoted—and should any Naigue manifest either incapacity or carelessness in the performance of his duty, though not guilty of any specific act of misconduct, a special report upon him is to be made to the Adjutant General.

12. Those men who have attained the grade of Havildar, and are unfit for promotion to the commissioned ranks, though otherwise good men, must not be advanced beyond the rank of Troop Havildar Major or Color Havildar.

13. It must, however, be borne in mind, in all promotions up to the Commissioned ranks, that while on the one hand a system of succession by mere seniority cannot but fail in exciting the men to zeal and exertion in the performance of their duty, on the other hand the supersession of seniors, without a specific and sufficient cause, is no less injurious by creating feelings of dissatisfaction and inducing a want of confidence in the impartiality of their superiors.

14. Promotions in the Non-commissioned ranks will be made by the authority of the Officer in actual Command of the Regiment, and signing the returns. In the instance, however, of the permanent Commandant being *temporarily* absent on duty, furlough, or sick leave, within the Madras territories, promotions in the Non-commissioned ranks must be submitted to him for his previous approval.

15. Promotions in the Commissioned ranks will be made as directed in Section.*

* Vide G. O. C. C. 13th May 1840.

16. Non-commissioned Staff of Regiments, Serjeant Majors and Quarter Master Serjeants of Native Corps excepted, may be deprived of their staff appointments by the authority of the permanent Commanding Officer of the Regiment, whenever their misconduct may render the measure expedient. Rough Riders are included in this Order.

17. Serjeants or Havildars, and Corporals or Naigues, are not to be reduced, but by sentence of a Court Martial or by authority from Head Quarters.

18. The authority under which any reduction is ordered is always to be noticed in the Monthly Return.

TROOP SERJEANT MAJORS OF CAVALRY, BRIGADE SERJEANTS OF ARTILLERY AND COLOR SERJEANTS OF INFANTRY.

1. In all Corps of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, European and Native, one Serjeant or Havildar Major, or Brigade or Color Serjeant or Havildar, is allowed to each troop or company respectively.

2. The duty of attending the standards or colors in the field shall at all times be performed by these Serjeants—and except on occasions of actual service, they are not to be detached from the Regiment but with their troops and companies. With this exception, however, they are to be considered available for every duty of the Regiment, troop, or company.

3. They are to take precedence of all other Serjeants or Havildars, Regimental Serjeant or Havildar Majors excepted.

4. Commanding Officers of Regiments are held responsible that this honorable distinction is bestowed only on men of approved character, who by attention to the duties of their station, and to the discipline of their respective troops or companies, have rendered themselves worthy of this mark of approbation.

Note.—Translations of para. 9 in the Hindoostanee, Tamil, and Teloogoo languages are to be hung up in every Barrack and Place of Arms of Native Corps and Detachments throughout the Army, and to be read to the men at roll-call every Monday till the Orders comes into operation in 1842.

5. In Native Regiments the preference is always to be given to old Havildars, who may not be considered eligible for promotion to the Commissioned ranks, provided they are in other respects worthy of the distinction.

6. It is to be understood that Troop Serjeant Majors and Color Serjeants are, in case of misconduct, liable to be deprived of this distinction at the discretion of the permanent Commanding Officers of Regiments.

DRESS.

1. With regard to the Dress of Officers, uniformity is the one great rule to which adherence is required. A perfect similarity of dress, in the most minute particulars, is especially necessary in Officers of the same Corps or Department, and the appearance of Officers in different costumes, upon the same occasions, implies a defect in the economy of the Corps, and neglect on the part of the Commanding Officer.

2. In the Soldiers dressing well and with smartness, the principal object is cleanliness—which in all walks of life is essential, and should in the Military Service be particularly encouraged.

3. Officers and men absent from their Regiments are required to pay the strictest attention to the orders of their Corps in every particular of their dress.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

1. Commanding Officers are responsible that the arms, accoutrements, and all other appointments, both of Officers and men of their respective Regiments, are in strict conformity to Regulations,—that they are complete, and kept constantly in a fit state for service,—with which view frequent inspections are to be made.

2. The number of arms and accoutrements required for the *Establishment* is always to be kept complete with the Regiment, unless otherwise directed. On any reduction of the *Establishment*, the surplus will be returned into Arsenal, always, however, retaining breast and waist plates.

3. All arms, accoutrements, and appointments, are to be marked in the following manner.

Muskets, fusils, and pistols on the butt-brass, in front.

Belts, pouches, and slings—on the inside.

Swords, on the chapes of the hilt.

Sword and Bayonet Scabbards, immediately below the mouth.

Bayonets, on the socket.

Bugles and Trumpets, on the outer rim.

Drums, on the upper brass, behind—Fifes, on the upper brass.

All to be marked with the number or initials of the Regiment or Battalion—letter and number of the troop or company, and year of receipt from the Arsenal—thus: Grs. $\frac{\frac{25}{18}}{32}$ or Grs. $\frac{\frac{XXV}{18}}{32}$

Ramrods to be marked near the head, and brushes on the brass, with the letter and number of the troop or company.

4. In fitting the accoutrements of Infantry, the following rules are to be observed.

The pack to be invariably on, when fitting the accoutrements.

The pouch is to be fitted so as to hang horizontally, and the distance between the pouch, and the man's right elbow when bent, to be two inches.

The pouch being thus placed, the bayonet belt is to be so fitted, as that the angle of the belt may be in line with the top of the pouch.

The bayonet will then be returned to its scabbard, and both belts being held firmly behind so that they cannot shift, the man will stand at "attention"—in which position the handle of the bayonet ought not to appear, when looked at from the front.

Thus the bayonet will be entirely free from contact with the left, and the pouch from contact with the right elbow.

The bayonet belt is to be then fitted in front, and wherever it crosses the pouch belt, *there* the breast plate must be placed.

The accoutrements, in order to be kept steady, and in their proper places, are to be connected by two straps—one to be sewn close to the left of the pouch, half an inch from the top of it, and to pass horziontally round the bayonet scabbard, to a stud fixed on the inside of the bayonet belt—the other strap, to be sewn on the inside and centre of the pouch near the top—this strap to pass to a second stud fixed on the inside of the bayonet belt, which is thus made to bear in part the weight of the pouch and ammunition.

Pricker and brush are to be suspended by a ring from the lower corner of the breast plate. The strap to be nine inches in length, and to be worn *over* the waist belt on all occasions.

Waist belt must exactly fit the slide of the waist plate. The buckle is always to be kept free from pipe clay, to admit of the belt being readily lengthened or taken up. Waist belts are to be adjusted to the natural waist of each man, but they are on no account to be loose or liable to slip.

5. No man shall be permitted to take any part of his arms or accoutrements with him away from the Regiment, except on occasion strictly of public duty.

6. No man shall be permitted to keep his arms, accoutrements, or other articles of public property, small stores excepted, in any other place than the barracks or place of arms, from which they are never to be taken except when required for duty.

7. The only exceptions to the above rules are Native Officers, and European and Native Non-commissioned Staff.

AMMUNITION.

1. Frequent inspections are to be made of the ammunition in the possession of Regiments, and particular care must be taken that it is deposited in a place of safety. The delivery of ammunition from the Regimental Magazine or Depot must always be made by the Quarter Master to the Captains or Commanding Officers of troops or companies, who are to give receipts for the same, and are responsible to the Commanding Officer for the care and expenditure of the quantity they receive.

2. Previous to the delivery of any blank cartridges to the men, the men's pouches are to be carefully inspected, in order to prevent any ball cartridges remaining and being through inattention mixed with the blank cartridges.

3. With the view of guarding against the possibility of mistakes, blank cartridges for exercise are on every occasion to be made up, exclusively, in blue paper, and ball cartridges are to be made up in brown or whited brown paper.

4. The blank cartridges made up in regimental stores for practice are to be inspected from time to time, by the Commanding Officer personally, or by a Committee by his order.

ORDERS AND ARTICLES OF WAR.

1. All Orders directed to be entered in the Order Books of troops and companies are required to be read and explained to the men in the presence of an Officer of the troop or company.

2. The Articles of War are to be read once in every two months to the Officers and men of European Corps, agreeably to Her Majesty's orders therein expressed, in presence of the Commanding Officer, or of one of the Majors.

3. In Native Regiments the Articles of War are to be read once in every six months—and the sections relating to mutiny and desertion once in every two months. Such parts of the Standing Orders as concern them, are likewise to be read and carefully explained to the men, once in every two months.

4. No Officer in the temporary command of a Regiment shall give out any Standing Orders, or shall contradict, or alter, those issued by the permanent Commanding Officer.

COURTS MARTIAL.

1. The crime and sentence of every man brought to trial before a Court Martial are invariably to be published in the Order Book.

2. No Officer shall be eligible to sit as Member of any Court Martial until after two years' service with the Regiment—unless there may not be a sufficient number of Officers to compose the Court without him.

3. In order to obviate any undue accumulation of claims or complaints, a Court of European Officers will assemble monthly, as soon after the issue of pay as convenient, at the head quarters of every Corps, European and Native, throughout the Army, for the purpose of investigating such claims or complaints as any individual of the Non-commissioned or inferior ranks may have to prefer.

4. These Courts are to be composed and conducted as directed in the Regulations for the Judge Advocate General's Department.

5. It is to be understood that no complaints which can be adjusted by Officers Commanding troops and companies, are to be referred to the Monthly Courts.

SLEEPING OUT OF QUARTERS.

1. In European Corps no men are to be allowed to sleep out of their quarters, except those who have families, and who, together with their wives, are of good characters, and if not married previous to enlistment, have married with the consent of their Commanding Officer.

2. Men of Native Regiments are strictly prohibited from sleeping out of their respective lines.

3. Officers are also required to live in their own Regimental Lines, and are not to be allowed to take up their abode in distant quarters of the Cantonment away from their Corps.

GAMING.

1. All gaming in Garrison, Camp, or Cantonment, is strictly forbidden.

2. Commandants of Divisions, Corps, or Stations, are hereby positively ordered not only to suppress all gaming, but to report to the Commander-in-Chief whenever it may come to their knowledge that any Senior Officer is in the habit of gaming with Subordinates, or that this vice prevails amongst the Officers under their command.

MEMORANDUM.

G. O. C. C. 19th Jan. 1841.

In G. O. C. C. 18th December 1840, "Field Movements" para. 2 for No. 3, substitute "Mutiny Act and Articles of War."

And "Arms and Accoutrements" para. 3, for "Swords Scabbards," substitute "Sword and Bayonet Scabbards."

G. O. C. C. 13th July 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to direct that the system of awarding extra duty as a punishment shall cease: but when Soldiers are confined for short periods and not brought to trial before Courts Martial they are to make up any guards or tours of duty for which they may have been passed over during their confinement.

The Standing Orders of Corps are to be corrected accordingly.

G. O. C. C. 20th October 1842.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following Scale of Necessaries be substituted for those at present in use in the Cavalry and Infantry respectively.

CAVALRY.

Non-Commissioned Rank and File.

	Turband complete.	White Trousers.	Cloth Trousers.	White Jackets.	Kerchieves.	False Collars	Stable Caps.	Stable Drawers.	Carpet.	Boots.	Spurs.	Tapes and Rosetts.	Brushes.	Button Stick.	Pipe Clay, &c.	Slippers.	Haversack.
	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1
Of these to be carried in the Baggage Bag..	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0

Trumpeters and Farriers.

	White Trousers.	Cloth Trousers.	Shirts White.	Shirts Fatigue.	Stock and Clasp.	Forage Cap.	Carpet.	Boots.	Spurs.	Shoes and Clasps.	Brushes.	Hair Comb.	Button Stick.	Pipe Clay, &c.	Haversack.
	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Of these to be carried in the Baggage Bag......	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0

INFANTRY.

Non-commissioned Rank and File.

	Turband complete	Knapsack complete	Cloak	Carpet	White Jackets	White Trousers	Black Trousers	Loongee	Doopatta	Kerchieves	Tape and Rosette	Brush	Sandals	Jamboo and Rope	Dishes	Haversacks	Pipe Clay, &c.
	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	0
Of these to be carried in the Knapsack.	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	sufficient quantity.

Drummers, Fifers and Musicians.

	Knapsack complete	Cloak	Carpet	Shirts	White Jackets	White Trousers	Black Trousers	Stock and Clasp	Forage Cap	Shoes	Shoe Brushes	Hair Comb	Haversack	Pipe Clay, &c.
	1	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0
Of these to be carried in the Knapsack.......	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	sufficient quantity.

Standing Orders for Cavalry and Infantry to be corrected accordingly.

No. 3.

FOR EUROPEANS.

EFFECTIVE.

ROLL *of a European Non-Commissioned Officer* (*or Private*) *of the* —— *Regiment, who is desirous of being admitted to the benefits established by Section* 2, *Para.* 8, *of the Pension Regulations* (*or Section* 6, *Para.* 1 6.)

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Present Age.		Height.		Colour of			Born in			Period of Service.				Ship arrived on and time of arrival, or if received from the Queen's Service, and when.	Date of Promotion to present rank.	Particulars of Service.	Wounds.	Character.	Where Stationed at present.	Whether desirous to return to England or reside in India.	Remarks and recommendation of Commanding Officer.	Recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief.
													Queen's		Company's										
			Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.	Hair.	Eyes.	Complexion.	Country.	County.	Town.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.									
																		*	†						

I do hereby certify that after strict enquiry, I find the services of ———— are correctly stated in this Roll.

Station and Date.

A. B.
Commanding —— *Regiment*

* Required only for Serjeants.
† This column to contain a detailed Statement of the man's services.

No. 3.

FOR EUROPEANS.

VETERANS.

ROLL *of a European Non-Commissioned Officer (or Private) of the* —— *Regiment, who is desirous of being admitted to the Pension established by Section* 2 *Para.* 8, *of the Pension Regulations* (*or Section* 6, *Para.* 16.)

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Last Effective Corps.	Present Age. Years	Present Age. Months	Height. Feet	Height. Inches	Colour of Hair	Colour of Eyes	Colour of Complexion	Born in Country	Born in County	Born in Town	Period of Service. Effective. Queen's Years	Period of Service. Effective. Queen's Days	Period of Service. Effective. Company's* Years	Period of Service. Effective. Company's* Days	Period of Service. Invalid. Company's Years	Period of Service. Invalid. Company's Days	Ship arrived on and time of arrival, or if received from the Queen's Service, and when.	Date of Promotion to present Rank.	Particulars of Service.†	Wounds.	Character.	Where stationed at present.	Whether desirous to return to England or reside in India.	Remarks and recommendation of Commanding Officer.	Recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

I do hereby certify that after strict enquiry, I find the services of —— are correctly stated in this Roll.

Station and Date.

A. B.

Commanding —— Regiment.

* Required only for Serjeants.

† This column to contain a detailed Statement of the man's services.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

G. O. G. 20th Nov. 1840, No. 195.

The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 4th November 1840.

No. 238 of 1840.—Agreeably to instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the following additions are authorized to be made to the Medical Establishments of the three Presidencies, viz.

Fort William.

1 Superintending Surgeon.

Fort St. George.

1 Surgeon.
3 Assistant Surgeons.

Bombay.

5 Surgeons.
5 Assistant Surgeons.

G. O. G. 2d April 1841, No. 63.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the addition of a Writer to the fixed Hospital Establishment of European Regiments, on the pay of Rupees 24 per mensem in Garrison, and Rupees 5 additional when marching or on actual Field service, to have effect from 1st May Proximo.

G. O. C. C. 3d April 1841.

Leave of absence is not, in future, to be granted to passed Medical Apprentices or Native Medical Pupils, without previous reference to the Adjutant General.

G. O. G. 13th April 1841, No. 67.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 31st March 1841, No. 84, is republished at this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 31st March 1841.

No. 84 of 1841.—With reference to Government General Orders, No. 71, of 27th March, 1829, the following Extract of a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, is published for general information:

Extract Court's Letter, No. 12, dated 3d February, 1841.

Letter dated 15th June, 1840, (No 67.) Submit for Court's Orders a reference from Bombay as to whether a Member of the Medical Board is entitled to resume his former situation in the Board on his return from sick leave to Europe, and what allowance he is to draw in the event of his having to wait for a vacancy.

23. When framing the Regulation contained in our Letter of 27th August 1828, para. 13, that Superintending Surgeons who come to England, on sick certificate, shall resume their rank and station on their return to their duty, it was not in our contemplation that any Member of the Medical Board who might come to England on sick certificate would desire to return to India for the purpose of completing the residue of his tour of service in the Board, or we should then have provided for such an occurrence. We can now have no difficulty in authorizing the re-admission of the Medical Officer so circumstanced, to the Medical Board, in his proper rank from the date of his arrival at the Capital of

his Presidency. The period of service of the Junior Member who will in consequence revert to his former position of Superintending Surgeon, will count as so much passed out of the term of five years to which service in the Medical Board is limited.

G. O. C. C. 22d April 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to Notify that the principle of G. O. G. 10th March 1826, No. 56; is applicable to G. O. G. 2d April 1841, No. 63, and that Medical Officers in charge of European Regiments are to select Writers subject to the approval and confirmation of the Medical Board.

G. O. G. 3d Sept. 1841. No. 155.

2d Apothecary.
Senior Assistant Apothecary.
Junior Assistant Apothecary.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned Medical Subordinates of the grades specified in the margin, shall receive Warrants and be placed upon a footing with regard to Pay, Allowances and Pension, with the corresponding grades in Bengal, as exhibited in the following Table. To have effect prospectively from the 1st Instant inclusive.

	At Full Batta Stations.								At Half Batta Stations.									
	Pay.	Batta.			Tentage.	Total.			Pay.	Batta.			Tentage.	Total.			Pension.*
Second Apothecaries.	30	60	14	0	35	125	14	0	30	30	7	0	35	95	7	0	50
Senior Assistant Apothecaries..........	25	30	7	0	15	70	7	0	25	15	3	6	15	55	3	6	32
Junior Assistant Apothecaries..........	25	30	7	0	15	70	7	0	25	15	3	6	15	55	3	6	32

G. O. G. 21st Sept. 1841. No. 163.

Under instructions from the Supreme Government, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council notifies for general information, that the Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to prohibit for the future in every case the connection of Civil Surgeons with business as Bankers, Traders and Indigo Planters, and to direct that in the cases in which it has been permitted, no extension of such employment be allowed.

The contravention of this Order, the Honorable Court further observe, must be considered as ipso facto a resignation of their Service.

G. O. G. 15th October 1841. No. 181.

In order to give just consideration to the claims of Medical Subordinates who may, by the exigencies of the Service, be continued for a protracted period under the provisions of Para. 8, G. O. G. 16th July 1839, No. 111, and become unfit for further service before an opportunity offers of their undergoing the required examination, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they shall, in the first instance, be transferred to the Pension Establishment in the rank which they have permanently attained; but that any Medical Subordinate, so situated, shall be entitled to the Pension of the rank in which he was acting, from the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment, provided that he shall, immediately, or within the shortest practicable period, pass the examination required for a Medical Subordinate of that grade.

G. O. C. C. 20th Nov. 1841.

Leave of absence for Assistant Apothecaries must, in future, be applied for as directed in G. O. C. C. 22d June 1840, para. 18, page 269.

G. O. G. 29th March 1842. No. 58.

With reference to G. O. G. 23d September 1828, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, the Fees specified below shall be levied on Warrants issued to Medical Subordinates under the G. O. G. 3d September 1841, No. 155.

Second Apothecary..	15 Rupees.
Senior Assistant Apothecary....................................	10 Rupees.
Junior Assistant Apothecary....................................	10 Rupees.

G. O. G. 15th April 1842. No. 68. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a 2d Dresser shall be added to the Hospital Establishment of each Troop of European Horse Artillery under this Presidency.

G. O. G. 29th April 1842. No. 80. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that two years shall in future be considered the period of service, with a Regiment, required to render an Assistant Surgeon eligible for Civil employment, instead of 4 years, the period stated in G. O. G. 9th of October 1810.

G. O. G. 20th May 1842 No. 95. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, with reference to the authority granted in General Orders of the 18th October 1833, No. 263, for the Supply of Tatties, &c. required in Hospitals, that the Indents shall be prepared by Medical Officers in charge of Regiments and Detachments, and forwarded to the Medical Board through Superintending or Senior Surgeons for approval and countersignature, and to be subsequently transferred to the Military Board for the purpose of being passed.

G. O. G. 15th July 1842. No. 126. The following General Order by the Honorable the President in Council, is published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Honorable the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 1*st July* 1842.

No. 169 of 1842.—In obedience to the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Military Letter to the Government of India, No. 6, under date the 4th May 1842, the following Regulations are to have effect in the Medical Department of the Three Presidencies, from the 16th Instant.

The situation of Superintending Surgeon to be considered a Staff Appointment, to which only those fitted for it by a zealous and able discharge of their professional Duties shall be deemed eligible, and the Appointment to future vacancies will be made without reference to the order of succession, whenever it may be the opinion of Government, that such departure from Seniority is required for the maintenance of the Public Interests.

The present system by which all Pensions in the Medical Service superior to those of Surgeon (Captain's full pay after 17 years' Service in India) are dependant on promotion to the Staff Appointment of Superintending Surgeon, is abolished, and in its stead, the principle of granting those Pensions according to length of service established, upon the following scale, viz.

After	20 years' Service,	3 years Furlough	included, as at present,	£191	a year.
"	28	"	"	£300	"
"	32	"	"	£365	"
"	35	"	"	£500	"
"	38	"	"	£700	"

The present Regulations by which Superintending Surgeons are entitled as such to Retiring Pensions of £300 and £365 a year, and Members of the Medical Board to Pensions of £500, and £700 a year, according to period of Service in those ranks respectively, will cease to be the rule of the Service for Medical Officers, after the date of the introduction of the new arrangement; but individuals then in the Service, and who may be appointed to the Offices of Superintending Surgeon and Member of the Board within ten years from that date, will be allowed the option of retiring upon Pensions upon the old scale of length of Service in those Ranks, instead of the new scale of length of Service in India.

The designation of 1st, 2d and 3d Members of the Medical Board is abolished, and the following Titles are substituted:

Physician General....................................	1st Member.
Surgeon General......................................	2d Member.
Inspector General of Hospitals.......................	3d Member.

The Members of the Board will accordingly be commissioned with these Titles when appointed to the respective positions above-mentioned, and when retiring from the Service will be placed on the Retired List with the Title then held by them.

The Regulation which fixes the rank of Brigadier General as the relative Army Rank of Members of the Medical Board, will equally apply to those Members under the new Titles now established.

All Surgeons of 30 years' Service, to be designated "Senior Surgeons," and their relative Rank with Officers of the Army to be that of Major. This arrangement like all others having reference only to the rank and designation of Medical Officers, confers no claim whatever to superior allowances, and will make no change whatever in the nature of their employment.

The Regulations established last year in the subordinate Medical Department, having, under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, been reconsidered by Government, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned General Orders be cancelled, and that the system and arrangements which existed in the subordinate Medical Department anterior to the promulgation of these orders be reverted to. G. O. G. 19th July 1842. No. 128.

G. O. G. 13th July 1841, No. 121, abolishing the Class of Volunteers or Candidates, both paid and unpaid, and authorizing, under certain Regulations, the formation of an Establishment of Second Class Apprentices.

G. O. G. 27th July 1841, No. 131, on the subject of the amalgamation of the European and Native branches of the subordinate Medical Department.

The 2d Class Apprentices now in the Service, will be retained on their present rate of pay until absorbed.

The following General Order by the Honorable the President in Council, is re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency. G. O. G. 25th October 1842. No. 199.

GENERAL ORDER *by the Honorable the* PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *7th October* 1842.

No. 254 of 1842.—1. The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed Table, exhibiting the Pay, Batta and Superannuation Allowances of Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, to have effect at the three Presidencies from this date.

2. To entitle Apothecaries and Hospital Stewards to retire, in Europe, on the Pension of their rank, they must have served in India, and the Department, for the periods laid down for Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department, in Government General Order, 17th July 1819, No. 187, the Rules contained in paragraphs 5 to 9 inclusive, of which Regulation, will continue to be applicable to all Warrant Officers of the Medical Establishment.

*Republished at Ft. St. George G.O.G. No. [illegible] Septr. 1844 P. 290.

3. Full or Half Batta is to be drawn for Medical Warrant Officers, as well as for those of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments at all Garrisons and Stations, where either rate of Batta is admissible to European Commissioned Officers.

4. Although it has not been deemed necessary to admit Assistant Apothecaries and Assistant Stewards to the benefits of Furlough, or to retire on a Pension in Europe, yet should any individual of those classes establish a fair claim to the indulgence, the Government will be prepared to give the circumstances of each case a favorable consideration, on their being brought under its notice by the Commander-in-Chief.

TABLE *of the rates of Effective Pay and Batta; Furlo' Pay, Retiring Pension, and Invalid allowances of Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Medical Establishment.*

	Effective Pay and Batta.			Furlough Pay.		Retiring Pension.		Invalid Allowances		
	Pay	Full Batta	Total	£ per Annum	Co.'s Rs. Pr. Mth.	£ per Annum.	Co.'s Rs. Pr. Mth.	Pay	Half Batta	Total
Apothecaries, ...	50	60 14	110 14	75	50	60	40	50	30 7	80 7
Stewards, ...	30 7	60 14	91 5	45 12 6	30 7	45 12 6	30 7	30 7	30 7	60 14
Assistant Apothecaries.	25	30	55	......	......	......	....	25	15	40
Assistant Stewards..	25	30	55	......	......	......	......	25	15	40

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, in the Political Department, is published for general information. G. O. G. 23 Oct. 1840. No. 167.

Extract of a Letter, No. 31, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, dated 16th May 1838.

"Para. 3. In reply to Court's observations on the expediency of having every where some functionary bound to receive charge of public property, when the Officer in custody of it is prevented by any circumstance from retaining charge.

Para. 30. You express an opinion, that it must be considered the duty of every functionary under Government, to take charge of public property, when required to do so. We trust that this opinion has been duly promulgated, for in the case which gave rise to our observations, all the Officers at the Station declined the responsibility of taking charge of certain public stores."

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in consideration of the unnecessary expense of Postage to which persons corresponding on their private affairs with the Officers of Government are subjected, by the receipt of Official letters wrapped in coarse thick paper, is pleased to direct Public Officers, on such occasions, to use ordinary letter paper without envelopes or official seals. Gazette 30th March 1841. Page 255.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs it to be notified for general information, that the undermentioned Classes are not entitled to have their letters sent free of Postage. G. O. C. C. 3d May 1841.

Pensioners.
Draftsmen.
Children in the Military Asylum.
Native Medical Pupils.
Tailors.

Under instructions from the Supreme Government, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council notifies for general information, that the Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to prohibit for the future in every case the connection of Civil Surgeons with business as Bankers, Traders and Indigo Planters, and to direct that in the cases in which it has been permitted, no extension of such employment be allowed. G. O. G. 21st Sept. 1841. No. 163.

The contravention of this Order, the Honorable Court further observe, must be considered as ipso facto a resignation of their Service.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Drum Depôt at Arcot shall be abolished from the 1st Proximo. G. O. G. 29th July 1842. No. 135.

The Major General Commanding the Forces is requested to dispose of the Non-commissioned Establishment of the Depôt in the manner usual in such cases.

His Excellency the Most Honorable the Commander-in-Chief will receive the Staff of the Army on the undermentioned days, and commence his audience at 11 o'Clock A. M. G. O. C. C. 26th Sept. 1842.

Wednesdays.	Saturdays.
Adjutant General of the Army...............	Deputy Adjutant General H. M.'s Forces.
Quarter Master General of the Army.........	Deputy Quarter Master Genl. H. M.'s Forces.
Judge Advocate General of the Army........	

G. O. G. 7th October 1842. No. 186.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Notification be published in General Orders.

Fort Saint George, September 30, 1842.

The following Notification of the Government of India, is republished for general information.

No. 216.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM:

General Department, the 9th September 1842.

It having come to the knowledge of Government, that very erroneous impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements referrible to the resignation of appointments, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to give notice, that all such arrangements are prohibited, and that on proof of any appointment, Civil or Military, having been resigned under such circumstances, the nomination consequent on such resignation will be cancelled, and the parties concerned suspended the Service in Public Orders, pending the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

By order of the Honorable the President in Council.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Gazette 15th Nov. 1842. Page 899.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, is published for general information.

RESOLVED.—With reference to Rules 51 and 52 for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor General in Council on the 30th of August 1837, that the following Supplemental Rule be adopted and published for the information and guidance of the Department.

"Letters to Commissioned Native Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, Privates and others borne on the returns of the Honorable Company's Army, including Guides, Lascars and men of the Regular Corps of Dooly Bearers, from their relatives, shall pass free of postage when addressed to the care of the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Detachment, provided they do not exceed single weight.

The number of Letters to Commissioned Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, entitled to be delivered free under the above Rule, shall not exceed one for each man per mensem."

G. O. G. 29th Nov. 1842. No. 218.

Instances having occurred of sums overdrawn, or of Double charges on account of public claims remaining for indefinite periods in Regimental or Departmental deposit, waiting the result of Audit, the Most Honorable the Governor in Council deems it necessary to prohibit the practice; and to direct that every overdrawn sum be forthwith replaced in the Treasury from whence it was received, and the individual making the refund will, on the same date, report the circumstance and the occasion, direct to the Military Auditor General.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *December* 13, 1842.

Gazette 16th Dec. 1842. Page 1020.

The following Rule by the Government of India, is republished for general information, and declared applicable to this Presidency.

No. 234.

FORT WILLIAM:

General Department, the 30th November, 1842.

RULE.

The Honorable the President in Council having taken into consideration the general question regarding the expediency of permitting the servants of the Government to accept appointment as Officers of Societies, to which appointment duties are attached calculated to occupy the attention and time of such Officers in a manner detrimental to their proper official situations, and inconsistent with their obligations as servants of the Government under whose orders alone they can be employed, is pleased to resolve, as a General Rule, that in future, no servant of the Goverment, Civil, Military, or Medical, shall accept the appointment, or undertake the duties of Secretary or other like office of any permanent Public Society. This prohibition is not, however, intended to preclude the Civil, Military, or Medical servants of the Government from engaging as Members in the business and management of a public society, whether of a Literary or other character, not being a Society from the management of which they are excluded by any existing orders of the Government.

NATIVE LANGUAGES AND REGIMENTAL MOONSHEES.*

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Commander-in-Chief has directed the publication of the following "Extract Regulations" for the guidance of the Army. *G. O. C. C. 30th *Nov. 1840.*

G. O. C. C. 25th November 1829
G. O. C. C. 29th September 1836
G. O. C. C. 10th March 1838
G. O. C. C. 13th July 1838
G. O. C. C. 15th July 1839

The Orders on the same subject noted in the margin, are cancelled.

G. O. G. 1st July 1828
G. O. G. 10th August 1830
G. O. G. 24th February 1835
G. O. G. 24th January 1837

The General Orders by Government quoted in these Regulations, are noted in the margin.

NATIVE LANGUAGES AND REGIMENTAL MOONSHEES.

1. No Officer of the Indian Army, whether serving with an European or Native Corps, can be considered properly efficient who is not able to converse freely in Hindoostanee or some other of the Native Languages,—and to read and write sufficiently to understand common letters and to issue his orders, when necessary, to detached parties.

Form No. 1.

2. The acquirements of Officers in the Native Languages are invariably to be reported upon at the Annual inspection.

3. These reports are to be founded on the actual observation of the Commanding Officer, who will be held responsible for their correctness in every point. In no instance is the opinion of an Officer, present with the Corps, to be taken upon his own acquirements. Every Officer of the Regiment is to be included in the Rolls, noting such as are permanently absent on Staff duty or in Europe, of whom a report is not required.

G. O. G. 24th January 1837.

4. No Officer will be appointed Adjutant or Interpreter, or will be allowed to act as such, who has not previously passed the prescribed examination, and, in the appointment of an Interpreter, Officers who may have passed in more than one language will always be considered to have a preferable claim.

G. O. G. 24th January 1837. Court's Letter, 18th September 1839, No. 46.

5. No Officer is eligible to be appointed to the Commissariat who has not passed an Interpreters' examination in some Native Language.

G. O. G. 24th January 1837.

6. No Officer who may have entered the service since the 1st January 1837, is eligible to be appointed to the Staff in any capacity, or to Civil employ, or to act in any Staff appointment except temporarily during actual service in the Field, who has not passed the prescribed examination.

G. O. G. 24th January 1837.

7. Although Officers in the Service prior to the above date are exempted from the restrictive operation of the preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understood that a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee will always be considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the staff.

8. No Medical Officer will be eligible to hold any permanent medical charge, Civil or Military, who has not passed an examination either in Hindoostanee, or Tamil, or Teloogoo.

9. This examination is not required to extend beyond the Officer's colloquial knowledge of the language, which must however be thoroughly tested with particular reference to the duties of his profession.

10. The following is the course of examination prescribed for Interpreters and Adjutants respectively.

INTERPRETERS.

I. Translating from Hindoostanee into English, not less than a page, taken at random, from any of the following works—Chuhar Durvesh, Gooli Bukawulee, Ukhlaq-i-Hindee, Ukhwan oos Sufa.

II. Translating from English into Hindoostanee not less than an ordinary page. This paper may consist of a letter or military despatch, or it may be selected from any English work—but not from a translation from an oriental language unless of purely English idiom and construction.—It is not required that a difficult paper should be selected for this exercise, but

only that it should be of such a description as fairly to test the Student's knowledge of idiom.—Both these translations are to be made in writing—and without dictionaries or other aid.

III. Reading aloud, and afterwards translating an ordinary Urzee or Native Letter, of not less than one page. The papers selected for this purpose must be originals.—Papers prepared by Moonshees for the occasion are not to be used.

IV. Translating, extemporally, the proceedings of a Native Court Martial. In this part of the examination, the Officer is to be allowed to read over the Charge and to translate it from the record, which is then to be taken by one of the Examiners who will read out the different parts of the evidence, for translation by the Officer to the Moonshee or other Native in attendance. In translating the Finding and Sentence the Officer is again to be allowed the use of the record.

V. Conversation with a Native—in which the Officer is particularly to be required to explain to the Examiners all that is addressed to him—and to interpret their replies.

ADJUTANTS.

I. Translating from Hindoostanee into English an ordinary Native Letter or Urzee.

II. Translating into Hindoostanee a couple of paragraphs, or about half a page, selected from Part III, of the Cavalry Exercise, Section 17 to 22—or from Part V. of the Infantry—or from Duties in Garrison, or Escalading Drill. These translations to be made in writing and without assistance.

III. Reading to the Examiners the letter before translated.

IV. Translating extemporally, the *evidence* read out from the proceedings of a Court Martial, as prescribed for an Interpreter.

V. Conversation with a Native—as prescribed for an Interpreter.

11. It will be sufficient that the handwriting is clear and legible—and, in the case of Adjutants, that a general knowledge of idiom and grammar be evinced.

12. From Interpreters a greater degree of proficiency will be required in all particulars. The dialect of Southern India is to be used in speaking and writing,—but they must also be acquainted with the Oordoo Grammar, as used in the Chuhar Durvesh &c.

13. The course of examination prescribed for Adjutants is restricted to Officers *ordered* to be examined preparatory to appointment as such. All others are to be examined as Interpreters.

14. Examination Reports are to be prepared separately for each Officer. They are to specify the time occupied and the opinion of the Examiners, upon each head of examination—and the Examiners are in every case to record whether or not they consider the Officer qualified for the duties of Regimental Interpreter.

15. The Reports are to be transmitted through the prescribed channels to the Adjutant General—accompanied by the several examination papers.

G. O. G. 1st July 1838. 16. Moonshee allowance for six months, or one hundred and eighty Rupees, is allowed to every Officer who shall pass an examination in any Native Language.

17. Cases of extraordinary proficiency, such as the efficient acquirement of three or more Languages, will be submitted for the favourable consideration of Government.

18. When the Examiners may be of opinion that the Officer has made satisfactory progress, evincing diligent attention to the study of the language, they are authorized to recommend him for the Moonshee allowance, though they may not pass him as an Interpreter.

19. The issue of Moonshee allowance is restricted to examinations as Interpreter.

20. In the Monthly Returns of Regiments against the names of Officers who have passed *as Interpreters* are to be inserted the letters H for Hindoostanee, P for Persian, A for Arabic, T for Tamul, and Te for Teloogoo. None but Officers who have been declared qualified as Interpreters are to be thus distinguished.

G. O. G. 10th August 1830. G. O. G. 24th February 1835. 21. In order to facilitate the studies of Officers, Books will be supplied to Corps on loan, on application from the Commanding Officer to the Secretary to the College Board.

Form No. 3. 22. These Books are to be placed in charge of the Interpreter, in whose Office they are to be carefully registered—an Annual Return thereof being transmitted to the Secretary on the 1st January.

23. Any Book lost or injured, and not accounted for to the satisfaction of the College Board, will be charged to the Officer in whose possession it may have been at the time, and the value will be deducted from his Pay.

24. Arrangements are required to be made by Corps for the carriage of the Books to and from the College.

25. Regimental Moonshees are to be entertained by Interpreters of Corps, subject to the approval of Commanding Officers, who are required to satisfy themselves that the individuals are perfectly eligible for the situation, both in point of acquirements and in regard to general respectability of character.

26. They are not to be borne upon the Returns, and may be discharged and re-placed by Interpreters, under the authority of Commanding Officers, without reference to any other authority, and without Discharge Certificates.

27. Regimental Moonshees are under the immediate orders of the Interpreter, whom they are required to assist in any manner that may be ordered. They are not, however, to be employed upon any occasion on the Parade ground,—Interpreters being required personally to read and explain whatever may require to be communicated at such times to the men.

28. Their attendance upon other Officers of the Regiment will be regulated by the Interpreter, under the sanction of the Commanding Officer, as circumstances may require.

G. O. G. 24th September 1830. 29. The sum allowed for this attendance is five Rupees monthly from each—and no Officer shall be permitted to exceed this amount, which is to be regularly handed over to the Interpreter on each issue of Pay.

30. Regimental Moonshees are also required to give such aid as may be ordered in the superintendence of the Regimental Schools.

31. Neglect of duty or other misconduct on the part of a Regimental Moonshee will subject him to fine, by order of the Commanding Officer, to an extent not exceeding one-third of his fixed Pay.

32. Officers Commanding Divisions are authorized to assemble Committees of Examination whenever necessary—observing however, that none but Officers who have passed as Interpreters or who, in the case of Senior Officers, are known to be good Linguists, are eligible to sit as Members.

FORM No. 1.

REPORT *upon the acquirements of the* OFFICERS *of the* —— *Regiment, in the Native Languages.*

18 .

Rank and Names	Languages studied or studying.	Whether at present regularly studying and whether with a Moonshee or otherwise.	Degree of proficiency in reading, writing and speaking each language.	Examined.		
				When	Where	Whether passed as Interpreter.

The above Report includes the whole of the Officers of the Regiment, both present and absent.

Size, Demi. C. D. A. B.

Inspecting Officer. *Commanding —— Regiment.*

FORM No. 2.

RETURN OF COLLEGE BOOKS IN USE WITH THE —— REGIMENT.

Station *Date*

Languages.	Names of Books.	College No.	Volumes.	Date of issue from College.	Condition.	Remarks,

Size, Foolscap N. B.

Interpreter —— Regiment.

C. D.

Commanding —— Regiment.

G. O. C. C. 26th June 1841.

Examiners are requested to observe that their opinions are required upon the written exercises as well as upon the other parts of the examination—Vide para. 14 G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

G. O. C. C. 1st June 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to direct that Officers whose names shall hereafter appear in orders as having passed examination as Interpreters before Committees assembled under provisions of para. 32 G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840, shall be required to undergo a final examination before the Presidency Committee whenever they may arrive at Madras; the letter P. is to be prefixed in the Monthly Returns to the initials of the languages in which Officers shall have undergone the final Examination—e. g.—P. H.—P. T.—P. P.—P. Te.

G. O. C. C. 21st Oct. 1842.

His Excellency the Most Honorable the Commander-in-Chief observes with much regret, that there are at present no less than twenty-one Regiments in which it is necessary to appoint Captains or Officers from other Corps to act as Quarter Masters and Interpreters, in consequence of Subalterns not being duly qualified for the duty.

His Lordship trusts that the simple statement of this fact in General Orders will stimulate the zeal and *esprit de Corps* which he has reason to know exists in the Army; he desires however, that it may be distinctly understood, that he will look for a competent knowledge of the Native language as an indispensable requisite for Staff employment and that those Officers will be considered most eligible, who, in addition to their Military qualifications, have passed examination as Interpreters.

The orders of the Honorable Court of Directors and of the highest local authority are perfectly clear upon this subject, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, while he expresses his determination strictly to carry these orders into effect, feels assured that every Officer under his Command will recognise the necessity of being able to communicate freely with those who must be disciplined in garrison for that conduct for which the Soldiers of the Madras Army have recently and at all times been conspicuous in the field.

NATIVE OFFICERS AND NATIVE PROMOTIONS.

The following Form is to be substituted for Form No. 7, published in G. O. G. C. 13th May 1840. G. O. G. G. 11th July 1840.

DESCRIPTIVE REGISTER *of the undermentioned* NATIVE OFFICERS——*Regiment transferred to the Pension Establishment by G. O. of the*——.

Name.	Rank	Class	General Number	Last Effective Corps.	Period of Service — Effective		Period of Service — Invalid		Age		Height		Color	Caste	Personal appearance and particular marks	Country	Village	Station selected for future residence	Remarks.
					Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	Feet	Inches							

Station
Date

C. B.
Commanding——Regiment.

A. B.
Adjutant——Regiment.

Size, Demi.

ORDERS OF INDIA AND OF MERIT.

O. O. C. C. 9th Sept. 1841. The Duplicate which has hitherto been sent in with the Descriptive Return of Native Officers required by Circular Memorandum 29th May 1837, is dispensed with for the future.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND MILITARY BOARD.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the separation of the Gun Carriage Manufactory from the Arsenal of Fort St. George, making the former a distinct charge. G. O. G. 17th July 1840. No. 114.

The present Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance and Deputy Sperintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, is hereafter to be designated "Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory," without any addition to his present allowances.

The Principal Commissary of Ordnance is to retain his present allowance, but to be no longer designated Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory.

The Military Board will direct the transfer of such of the Artificers from the Arsenal to the Gun Carriage Manufactory as may be considered desirable.

Work generally, will hereafter be performed in the Gun Carriage Manufactory, and the Arsenal considered the Depôt, into which equipments made up for the Service are to be sent for examination, and final issue to Magazines, Corps and Departments.

The Military Board is further authorized to issue such subsidiary orders as may be required to give effect to the foregoing orders.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised Table, exhibiting the numbers of Draft Cattle for the several descriptions of Ordnance, Wagons, and Store Carts for Field Service, and for removal from one Station to another. G. O. G. 8th September 1840. No. 159.

NATURE OF ORDNANCE AND CARRIAGES.		In the Field.			From Station to Station.		
		In Yoke.	Spare.	Total.	In Yoke.	Spare.	Total.
IRON ORDNANCE.							
Gun with Carriage and Limber	24 Pounder	46	12	58	38	6	44
Do. on Transport Carriage	24 ,,	42	8	50	34	4	38
Carriage without the Gun	24 ,,	22	4	26	14	4	18
Gun with Carriage and Limber	18 ,,	42	8	50	30	6	36
,, on Transport Carriage	18 ,,	38	7	45	30	4	34
Carriage without the Gun	18 ,,	18	4	22	14	4	18
Gun with Carriage and Limber	12 ,,	34	6	40	26	4	30
,, on Transport Carriage	12 ,,	30	6	36	22	4	26
Carriage without the Gun	12 ,,	14	3	17	12	2	14
Howitzer with Carriage and Limber	10 Inch.	46	12	58	38	6	44
,, Carriage without the Gun	10 ,,	24	4	28	16	4	20
,, with Carriage and Limber	8 ,,	26	6	32	18	4	22
,, Carriage without the Gun	8 ,,	18	3	21	14	2	16
BRASS ORDNANCE.							
Gun with Carriage and Limber	9 Pounder	10	2	12	8	2	10
Carriage without the Gun	9 ,,	6	1	7	6	0	6
Gun with Carriage and Limber	6 ,,	8	2	10	8	0	8
Carriage without the Gun	6 ,,	6	1	7	6	0	6

NATURE OF ORDNANCE AND CARRIAGES.		In the Field.			From Station to Station.		
		In Yoke.	Spare.	Total.	In Yoke.	Spare.	Total.
Gun with Carriage and Limber	3 Pounder	4	1	5	4	0	4
Carriage without the Gun	3 ,,	2	1	3	2	0	2
Howitzer with Carriage and Limber	12 ,,	8	2	10	8	0	8
,, Carriage without the Gun	12 ,,	6	1	7	6	0	6
,, With Carriage and Limber	24 ,,	10	2	12	10	2	12
,, Carriage without the Gun	24 ,,	6	1	7	6	0	6
Cart with Brass Mortar and Bed	one 10 Inch	10	2	12	8	2	10
,, without Bed	one 10 ,,	4	1	5	4	0	4
,, with ,,	two 8 ,,	8	2	10	8	0	8
,, without ,,	two 8 ,,	4	1	5	4	0	4
,, with ,,	four 5½ ,,	8	2	10	8	0	8
Mortar Cart spare		6	0	6	4	1	5
Ammunition Wagon for Horse Artilley	laden	8	2	10	8	0	8
do. do.	empty	6	1	7	6	0	6
Ammunition Cart for Foot Artillery	laden	4	1	5	4	0	4
do. do.	empty	2	1	3	2	1	3
Transport Carriage spare		12	2	14	10	2	12
Forge Cart	laden	6	2	8	6	0	6
do.	empty	4	1	5	4	0	4
Artificer's Cart	laden	6	2	8	6	0	6
do.	empty	4	1	5	4	0	4
Mortar Cart with Gin complete		8	2	10	8	0	8
Mortar Cart with Mortar Platform		8	1	9	6	1	7
Mortar Cart with Gun Platform		8	2	10	8	0	8
Forge or Artificer's Wagon	empty	8	0	8	6	1	7
do.	laden	8	2	10	8	0	8
Store Wagon	empty	6	2	8	6	0	6
do.	laden	8	2	10	8	0	8
Cart Platform with 800 lbs		4	0	4	4	0	4
do. with 1200 lbs		6	0	6	6	0	6
Cart Mortar with 1 Iron Mortar and Bed	10 Inch	18	3	21	16	2	18
do. with 1 Mortar	10 ,,	12	2	14	10	1	11
do. with 1 Bed	10 ,,	14	2	16	10	1	11
do. with 2 Iron Mortars and Beds	8 ,,	18	3	21	16	2	18
do. with 2 Mortars	8 ,,	12	2	14	10	1	11
do. with 2 Beds	8 ,,	14	2	16	10	1	11
do. with 4 Brass Mortars and Beds	5½ ,,	14	2	16	10	1	11
do. with 4 Mortars	5½ ,,	8	2	10	8	0	8
do. with 4 Beds	5½ ,,	10	2	12	8	1	9
OBSOLETE ORDNANCE BUT STILL USED OCCASIONALLY.							
Gun with Carriage and Limber	12 Pounder	12	2	14	12	0	12
Carriage without the Gun	12 ,,	8	1	9	8	0	8
Howitzer with Carriage and Limber	8 Inch	18	2	20	16	2	18
Carriage without the Gun	8 ,,	10	2	12	10	0	10
Howitzer heavy with Carriage and Limber	5½ ,,	12	2	14	10	2	12
,, Carriage without the Gun	5½ ,,	8	2	10	8	0	8
,, Carriage and Limber Medium	5½ ,,	10	2	12	8	2	10
,, Carriage without the Gun	5½ ,,	6	1	7	6	0	6

G. O. G. 16th October 1840, No. 175.

With a view to expedite business, and to obviate the necessity of repeated references to Government, on matters of minor importance, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

is pleased to vest in the Military Board, the authority to pass, for payment, Bills under four hundred Rupees, for the contingent Charges specified in the subjoined List, and such others, within the amount mentioned, in Departments under the control of the Military Board, as may be allowed by existing Regulations.

The Military Board will submit to Government, quarterly, a Register of the Contingent Bills passed by them under this order.

LIST.

1st. Engineers' Monthly Bills for Artificers and Materials on account of sanctioned Works, and emergent repairs to all Fortifications and Public Buildings not exceeding Rupees four hundred.

2d. Carriage of Surveying Instruments to Engineers and other Officers, executively employed.

3d. Repairs to Barrack Stores, Fixtures and Fastenings.

4th. Repairs to Camp Equipage.

5th. Repairs to Fire Engines.

6th. Rent of Buildings when sanctioned for Military purposes, as Guard Rooms or Hospitals.

7th. Hire of Wells or expense of drawing Water when sanctioned, for the use of Troops or Horses.

8th. Peons or Watchmen for taking care of empty Barracks and Public Stores.

9th. Coolies, &c. employed on sanctioned repairs to Cantonment Roads.

10th. Carriage for Regimental Office Records.

11th. New Barrack Furniture to Ordance Depots and Departments.

12th. Cleaning and repairing, Surveying and Mathematical Instruments and Chronometers, &c.

13th. For the supply of Materials for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements.

14th. For Boat Hire for landing and shipping Military Stores and Equipments.

15th. For the feed of Horses with Native Officers of mounted Corps when on furlough.

G. O. G. 9th July 1841, No. 117.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council empowers the Military Board at the Presidency through their Secretary and Officers Commanding Divisions and Forces at Out-Stations, to authorize advances of Cash from Pay Departments, to an extent not exceeding Rupees two hundred, to Officers Commanding Stations, Staff Officers of Divisions or Forces, Commissaries of Ordnance or other persons entrusted by the Military Board to execute trifling works on contingent bills; all such advances when authorized to be duly reported to the Military Board who will notify the same to the Accountant General, and the amount will be adjusted on the completion of the work by a formal bill.

G. O. G. 8th Sept. 1841, No. 157.

With the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Commissioned Officer of the Effective Establishment, in the departmental rank of Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, shall hereafter be appointed to the charge of the Arsenal at Bellary, instead of the Warrant Officer (Deputy Commissary) allotted to that Arsenal in the Table published in G. O. G. 30th May 1837, No. 108.

G. O. G. 24th Sept. 1841, No. 166.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the formation from the 1st of October next, of the whole of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers under this Presidency into one Company, with the Establishment of three Classes of Foremen on the pay and allowances specified below, to be denominated "the Ordnance Artificer Company" and placed under the command of the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, subject to the control of the Military Board.

4 First class Foremen	at 20 Rupees per mensem	each in addition to pay as Artificers.		
8 Second class do.	at 10 ,,	do.	do.	
10 Third class do.	at 5 ,,	do.	do.	

2. Such part of the G. O. by Government No. 108, 30th May 1837, as relates to the distribution of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers to Arsenals, is cancelled; and Detachments from the Company to be employed on Field or Foreign Service in Arsenals, Magazines or other places will be regulated in future by the Military Board, according to the necessities of the Service.

3. All promotions to, and reductions from the rank of Foreman, will be made by the Superintendent Gun Carriage Manufactory, subject to the approval of the Military Board.

4. The Pupil Establishment will remain as at present, and it will rest with the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, subject to the orders of the Military Board, to recruit the Company of Artificers from the Pupils or elsewhere.

5. Ordnance Artificers will not hereafter be permanently attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners as directed in G. O. of 16th February 1838, but Native Artificers are authorized to be entertained to the extent therein laid down.

6. The following will from the 1st of October next, be the Establishment of the Ordnance Artificer Company.

First class Foremen.	Second class Foremen.	Third class Foremen.	Artificers.
4	8	10	124

7. The Military Board are directed to issue all necessary instructions for the employment of the Ordnance Artificers and such regulations for their guidance as may be required to carry the orders of Government into effect.

G. O. G. 9th Sept. 1842. No. 162.

The following General Order by the Honorable the President in Council, is published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Honorable the* President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, *26th August* 1842.

No. 214 of 1842.—The Hon'ble the President in Council, in communication with the Right Honorable the Governor General, having had under his consideration the question of uniformity as regards the Ordnance Equipments of the Artillery Regiments of the three Presidencies, particularly with reference to the pattern of Field Carriages recommended by the Special Board of Artillery Officers of the three Presidencies assembled at Calcutta in the years 1836, 1837 and 1838, and having also perused the several reports relative to the Merits of the Field Carriages in use with the Bengal and Bombay Detachments of Artillery employed during the late Campaign in Affghanistan, has been pleased to resolve, that for the future the Royal Pattern Block Trail Carriage, as at present in use with the Bengal Artillery, shall be considered as the established pattern Field Carriage for the three Presidencies, together with the Limbers and Ammunition Carriage attached. The O. P. Bengal Store Cart without Limber being fixed as the pattern for Forge and Store Carts with Batteries—approved Musters of the several Carriages, as per margin, with Limbers complete, carefully fitted up with Ammunition and Stores, will be sent from Calcutta by the earliest opportunity to the Arsenals of Madras and Bombay, as a guide in the preparation of future Supplies, and the Military Board at Calcutta will be directed to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect this part of the arrangement.

One 9 Pounder Gun Field Carriage with Limber and Ammunition Waggon complete.
One 6 Pounder Gun Field Carriage with Limber and Ammunition Waggon complete.
One 24 Pounder Howitzer Field Carriage with Limber and Ammunition Waggon complete.
One 12 Pounder Howitzer Field Carriage with Limber and Ammunition Waggon complete.
One Forge Cart complete.
One Store Cart complete.

It is to be clearly understood that this Regulation will have prospective effect only, and the Carriages at present in use or in store are not in consequence to be thrown out of use, until worn out and condemned in the usual manner.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Government of India, to cancel para. 26 of G. O. G. 3d December 1824, para. 3 of G. O. G. 1st July 1826, together with G. O. G. No. 156 of 1838, and in lieu thereof to establish the following rules in accordance with those obtaining in Bengal. G. O. G. 24th July 1840, No. 117.

1st. An allowance of Rupees 300 per mensem is sanctioned to Field Officers Commanding Divisions of Artillery in the Field.

2d. When the Command of a Division of Artillery is united with that of a Battalion or Brigade, the superior Command allowance of 400 Rupees is only to be drawn—the inferior allowance of 300 Rupees for Command of Divisions being intended only for Officers not entitled to the superior.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the provisions in paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 of G. O. G. 21st July 1826; and in assimilation with the practice in Bengal to establish the following rules for the performance of Staff duties to Detachments of Artillery. G. O. G. 24th July 1840, No. 118.

1st. When 2 or more Troops of Horse or Companies of Foot Artillery or Golundauze, detached from Brigade or Battalion Head Quarters, are located together, at a Station where there may be no Brigade or Battalion Staff, an Officer will be appointed to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Detachment upon the usual allowances of that situation, viz.

If to a Detachment composed entirely of European Artillery, or of European and Native Artillery............................	The same as to an Adjutant and Quarter Master of European Foot Artillery, Rupees 222.
If to a Detachment composed of Native Artillery..........................	The same as to an Adjutant of Golundauze, Rupees 192 7 0.

2d. Should the Head Quarters of a Brigade of Horse, or of a Battalion of Foot Artillery, or Golundauze be at the same Station with one Troop or more of Horse or one Company or more of Foot Artillery or Golundauze not of the same Brigade or Battalion, the Staff duties of the whole will be conducted by the Brigade or Battalion Adjutant, who will draw an extra allowance of Rupees 35 per mensem (the present rates) for Writers and Stationery, to cover the additional expenses attendant on such duties. But on establishing the foregoing provisions His Lordship in Council directs that care be taken to distribute the Head Quarters of Troops and Companies at the various Stations of Artillery, so as to prevent the necessity of employing Wing or Detachment Adjutants except when actually required by the exigencies of the service.

3d. In other respects the provisions of G. O. G. 29th January 1830, will be considered applicable to European Artillery.

4th. These orders are to have effect from the 1st Proximo, except in cases where their application would prove detrimental to Officers who, on the receipt of this Order, may be, or Acting as, Troop or Detachment Adjutants, under former Regulation—the benefits of which they will continue to enjoy until such Staff appointments lapse, under circumstances which would disqualify them under those Regulations.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 28th July 1840, No. 122.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 8th July, 1840.

No. 146 of 1840.—1. It having been deemed an object of great importance to equalize the Pay and Allowances of the whole of the European Troops at the several Presidencies, on the same principle as that which guided the recent equalization of the Allowances of the Native Soldiery; viz. by taking the allowances fixed for the Bengal Army as the standard for the whole of India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in obedience to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors issued with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary at War, is pleased to promulgate the following Orders:

2. From and after the 1st of November next, the European Troops at Madras and Bombay will be victualled by the public, and will receive the same rates of Pay, and Compensation for Spirits, as are issued to the corresponding classes in the Bengal Army.

3. The rates of Pay fixed for Soldiers of Her Majesty's Army by the Royal Warrant dated the 20th March 1837, if converted into Company's Rupees at the intrinsic par value of the two coins, viz. 2s. 0½d. for the Rupee, are less than the rates established for the payment of the same ranks in Her Majesty's Regiments and in the East India Company's European Artillery and Infantry serving in the Bengal Presidency; but as the Bengal Scale has been enjoyed during a long course of years, it is not deemed necessary or desirable to make any reduction or alteration in it. The Bengal Standard, therefore, has been followed in the annexed general Table, wherein a distinctive issue of Compensation for Spirits is omitted, and a consolidated amount declared, the whole of which is to be drawn in abstract from the Pay Department; and except in some few instances where the Pay is slightly increased, in order to preserve the relative proportions between the different ranks, as established by the Royal Warrant, the rates here laid down, are precisely the same as now drawn by the Bengal Troops, and are declared to be henceforth applicable to the whole of India.

4. In the introduction of the new Pay Tables at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, it is directed that, in all cases when the Pay and Allowances of the other Presidencies have exceeded those of Bengal, the reductions are to be prospective, and applicable only to Non-commissioned Officers promoted, or to Men enlisted after the promulgation of this Order.

5. An uniform Table of daily rations for the three Presidencies at all Stations and Seasons, is established as follows, to take effect from the 1st of November, being the same scale as ordered for Her Majesty's Soldier at Jamaica, with the addition herein granted of Firewood and Salt.

1 lb. of Bread.
1 do. of Meat.
4 oz. of Rice.
1¾ oz. of Sugar.
⅝ oz. of Tea or Coffee.
3 lbs. of Firewood.
1 Chattack of Salt.

6. Hospital stoppages at one established rate, that of Bengal, to be introduced throughout India from the 1st of November; viz. Non-commissioned Officers, including Serjeants, Corporals, Bombardiers, Horse and Foot Artillery, Trumpeters, Drummers and Fifers, each Company's Annas (3) Three, per diem; Privates and Farriers, Company's Annas (2) Two, per diem; European and East Indian Women, Company's Annas (1) One, per diem.

7. In the realization of Hospital Stoppages, Chap. 2d, Section 12, Page 167 to 172 of the Bengal Medical Regulations to be strictly attended to, in all practicable particulars at the other Presidencies.

8. In farther obedience to the Orders of the Hon'ble Court, the following Scale of Allowances, which are to be deemed prospective only, and are not to affect those who now are, or who previously to the 1st of January 1841, may be drawing a higher rate of subsistence, is hereby established for all families of European Soldiers in future serving at the three Presidencies, the allowance for Children being strictly confined to legitimate Children:

	Rupees.	
European Women,..................	5	per Month.
East Indian,........................	3½	ditto.
Children,...........................	2½	ditto.

PAY TABLES.

For the Non-Commissioned and Rank and File of Her Majesty's Dragoons.

With the established Daily Rations, exclusive of Spirits.

	Pay and Compensation for Spirit Rations. For a Month of 28 Days.			For a Month of 29 Days.			For a Month of 30 Days.			For a Month of 31 Days.		
At Field Stations and when in the Field.												
Serjeant Major	4[illegible]	15	8	47	7	9	48	15	10	50	7	11
Troop Serjeant Major	37	9	11	38	14	10	40	3	8	41	8	6
Serjeant	24	9	5	25	6	4	26	3	2	27	0	0
Corporals above 17 years	19	9	11	20	4	4	20	14	10	21	9	3
Corporals " 10 "	18	10	11	19	4	11	19	14	10	20	8	9
Corporals under 10 "	17	12	0	18	5	5	18	14	10	19	[illegible]	3
Trumpeter	17	12	7	18	5	8	18	14	10	19	7	11
Privates above 17 years	15	2	9	15	10	10	16	2	11	16	10	11
Privates " 10 "	14	8	10	14	11	4	15	2	11	15	10	5
Privates under 10 "	13	4	11	13	11	11	14	2	11	14	9	11
In Garrison and Cantonments.												
Serjeant Major	44	8	4	45	15	7	47	6	10	48	14	1
Troop Serjeant Major	36	2	7	37	6	8	38	10	8	39	14	8
Serjeant	24	5	5	25	1	6	25	13	6	26	9	6
Corporals above 17 years	19	3	2	19	12	9	20	6	5	21	0	0
Corporals " 10 "	18	4	8	18	13	10	19	6	11	20	0	0
Corporals under 10 "	16	11	9	17	4	4	17	12	11	18	5	6
Trumpeter	16	5	3	16	13	6	17	5	10	17	14	1
Privates above 17 years	13	13	4	14	4	7	14	11	10	15	3	0
Privates " 10 "	12	12	6	13	3	2	13	9	11	14	0	7
Privates under 10 "	11	13	7	12	3	9	12	9	11	13	0	1

For the Non-Commissioned and Rank and File of Her Majesty's Regiments of Infantry.

		Pay and Compensation for Spirit Rations. For a Month of 28 days.			For a Month of 29 days.			For a Month of 30 days.			For a Month of 31 days.		
At Field Stations and when in the Field.													
Serjeant Major,	With the established Daily Rations, exclusive of Spirits.	41	10	3	42	13	1	44	0	0	45	2	10
Quarter Master Serjeant,		36	9	9	37	6	2	38	2	8	38	15	2
Color Serjeant,		27	12	3	28	10	10	29	9	5	30	8	0
Serjeant		20	11	10	21	7	3	22	2	8	22	14	1
Corporals, above 14 years		16	9	2	17	2	5	17	11	8	18	4	11
Corporals, " 7 "		15	10	2	16	2	11	16	11	8	17	4	5
Corporals, under 7 "		14	11	3	15	3	5	15	11	8	16	3	10
Drummers,		13	1	10	13	8	10	13	15	10	14	6	10
Privates, above 14 years		12	11	5	13	2	8	13	10	0	14	1	3
Privates, " 7 "		11	12	6	12	3	3	12	10	0	13	0	9
Privates, under 7 "		10	13	7	11	3	[illegible]	11	10	0	12	0	2
In Garrison and Cantonments.													
Serjeant Major,		40	3	0	41	5	0	42	7	0	43	9	0
Quarter Master Serjeant,		35	2	4	35	14	0	36	9	8	37	5	4
Color Serjeant,		26	8	8	27	6	6	28	4	3	29	2	0
Serjeant,		19	8	9	20	3	4	20	13	11	21	8	6
Corporals, above 14 years,		15	1	10	15	10	9	16	2	8	16	11	1
Corporals, " 7 "		14	2	10	14	10	9	15	2	8	15	10	7
Corporals, under 7 "		13	3	11	13	11	4	14	2	8	14	10	0
Drummers,		11	10	6	12	0	8	12	6	10	12	13	0
Privates, above 14 years,		11	4	2	11	10	7	12	1	0	12	7	5
Privates, " 7 "		10	5	2	10	11	1	11	1	0	11	6	11
Privates, under 7 "		9	6	3	9	11	8	10		0	10	6	4

For the Honorable Company's European Regiments of Infantry.

At Field Stations and when in the Field.	With the established daily Rations, exclusive of Spirits.	Pay and Compensation for Spirit Rations. For any Month.					
Regimental Serjeant Major		0	0	0	44	7	10
Quarter Master Serjeant,		0	0	0	38	7	19
Color Serjeant,		0	0	0	29	15	6
Serjeant,		0	0	0	22	7	5
Corporals, above 14 years,		0	0	0	17	15	6
Corporals, " 7 "		0	0	0	16	15	3
Corporals, under 7 "		0	0	0	15	15	0
Drummer,		0	0	0	14	2	9
Privates, above 14 years.		0	0	0	13	13	0
Privates, " 7 "		0	0	0	12	12	9
Privates, under 7 "		0	0	0	11	12	6
In Garrison and Cantonment.							
Regimental Serjeant Major		0	0	0	42	14	6
Quarter Master Serjeant		0	0	0	36	14	6
Color Serjeants,		0	0	0	28	10	0
Serjeants		0	0	0	21	2	4
Corporals, above 14 years,		0	0	0	16	6	2
Corporals, " 7 "		0	0	0	15	5	11
Corporals, under 7 "		0	0	0	14	5	8
Drummers,		0	0	0	12	9	5
Privates, above 14 years,		0	0	0	12	3	8
Privates, " 7 "		0	0	0	11	3	5
Privates, under 7 "		0	0	0	10	3	2

For the Honorable Company's European Artillery.

			Pay and Compensation for Spirit Rations. For any Month. Rs.	A.	P.
Horse.	**At Field Stations and when in the Field.**				
	Serjeant Major,		50	15	2
	Quarter Master Serjeant,		44	15	2
	Staff Serjeant,		40	11	8
	Serjeants		28	14	8
	Corporals,	above 14 years,	24	14	10
		under " "	22	14	4
	Bombardiers,	above 14 years,	22	14	10
		under " "	20	14	4
	Trumpeters,		21	2	0
	Gunners,	above 14 years,	16	6	5
		under " "	14	6	0
	In Garrison and Cantonment.				
	Serjeant Major,		49	6	2
	Quarter Master Serjeant		43	6	2
	Staff Serjeants,		39	2	8
	Serjeant,		27	5	8
	Corporals,	above 14 years,	23	5	10
		under " "	21	5	4
	Bombardiers,	above 14 years,	21	5	10
		under " "	19	5	4
	Trumpeters,		19	9	0
	Gunners,	above 14 years,	14	13	5
		under " "	12	13	0
Foot.	**At Field Stations and when in the Field.**				
	Serjeant Major,		48	7	2
	Quarter Master Serjeant,		42	7	2
	Serjeants,		26	6	8
	Corporals,	above 14 years,	23	14	10
		under " "	21	14	4
	Bombardiers,	above 14 years,	21	14	10
		under " "	19	14	4
	Drummers,		18	2	0
	Gunners,	above 14 years,	15	12	3
		under " "	13	11	10
	In Garrison and Cantonment.				
	Serjeant Major		46	14	2
	Quarter Master Serjeant		40	14	2
	Serjeants		24	13	8
	Corporals,	above 14 years,	22	5	10
		under " "	20	5	4
	Bombardiers,	above 14 years,	20	5	10
		under " "	18	5	4
	Drummers,		16	9	0
	Gunners,	above 14 years,	14	3	3
		under " "	12	2	10

With the established Daily Rations, exclusive of Spirits.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that so much of the General Order of the 16th October 1838, authorising payment of the regulated travelling allowance, according to distance, to an Officer who, by travelling expeditiously arrives at his destination in a shorter period than the time prescribed by regulation, be considered applicable to all ranks of the Army, when not marching with Detachments of Troops. G. O. G. 7th Aug. 1840. No. 123.

It is distinctly to be understood, that in future Officers and others who are in receipt of full batta from the locality of their Regiments, or from full batta forming a part of their Staff or other allowances, shall not be in any case entitled in addition to travelling allowance.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in accordance with the regulation in Bengal, whereby Office Tentage to Regimental Staff of all European Corps is regulated by the rates (half or full) of Regimental Tentage drawn by them in different localities, that Adjutants and Quarter Masters of Europeans Corps (with the exception of Quarter Masters of Dragoons) both of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Services, shall in all situations draw full Office Tentage Rupees 30 per mensem, in like manner with Regimental Tentage. G. O. G. 18th Aug. 1840. No. 137.

In re-publishing the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, the provisions of the General Order by the Governor General, 8th of July 1840, No. 146, re-published in G. O. G. 28th July 1840, No. 122, shall come into operation throughout the Presidency of Fort St. George and at the Stations under the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay garrisoned by Madras Troops from the 1st of January, and in the Tenasserim Provinces and Settlements in the Straits of Malacca from the 1st of March 1841. G. O. G. 27th Oct. 1840. No. 182.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 7th October, 1840.

No. 218 of 1840.—1. In continuation of General Orders of the 8th July last, No. 146, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, is pleased to direct that the consolidated rates of Pay therein laid down, for the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's and Hon'ble Company's Services, are to be drawn for men in confinement: the amount being disposed of* as directed in G. O. No. 184, 21st November 1823, and the prisoner being dieted under the regulations at present in force.

2. The same rates of Pay are to be drawn for men in Hospital, who will continue to be dieted by the Commissariat, as at present, in conformity with the Medical Regulations.

3. One month's pay to defray Funeral Charges as authorized in G. O. 5th October 1827, No. 207, will also be drawn at the above rates, for men deceased, whose bodies require sepulture.

4. The Pay of Boys attached to Her Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons, and Infantry, will be allowed as heretofore, at 5d. for the former, and 6½d. for the latter per day, with the new scale of rations. The Pay converted into Indian currency, at the rate of 2s. 0½d. per Rupee, will stand as follows:

	For 28 days.			For 29 days.			For 30 days.			For 31 days.		
Cavalry	5	11	5	6	14	9	6	2	0	6	5	3
Infantry	7	6	10	7	11	1	7	15	4	8	3	7

5. The future rate of dry batta (or compensation in lieu of rations without spirits) payable, where necessary, by the Commissariat Department, will be the same as at present, namely, Company's Annas (3. 4,) Three and Four Pie per diem, this amount being a close approximation to the actual and general average cost of the new scale of rations, less the compensation for liquor, to be included in the future consolidated Regimental Pay of European Soldiers.

* After providing for subsistence and clothing, the surplus to be appropriated towards the Regimental School, or otherwise usefully expended for any public and Regimental purpose, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

6. In cases where Detachments moving or stationary may be without a Canteen Establishment, and it may become necessary in consequence for the Commissariat to issue Rum to the men, the rate of payment is to be Ten Pie for each dram, to be recovered by bills drawn by the department on Paymasters of Regiments, or Officers drawing the pay of the men thus supplied with liquor.

7. Whenever it may happen, that any of the articles prescribed for the Soldier's future rations, shall not be obtainable, compensation in lieu is to be paid by the Commissariat at such rates, as will accord with the cost to Government of the same Articles, at the nearest European Station—the Commissariat Officer of which will grant a monthly certificate of such cost, for the information and guidance of the parties concerned.

8. It is left to the discretion of the Commissariat Department to issue either Tea or Coffee (or a proportion of both) as an article of the daily rations, as may be most convenient, or as circumstances may demand; but it is to be understood, that where both articles are procurable with equal facility, the wishes of Commanding Officers should be attended to.

9. In consequence of the difficulty of making the necessary arrangements for the introduction of the new scale of rations, in some of the more distant stations of the Bengal European Troops, it is hereby directed, that the provisions of General Order, 8th July 1840, instead of having effect from the 1st November next shall come into operation throughout the Presidency of Fort William, from the 1st January, and in Affghanistan, from the 1st March 1841. The Governments of Madras and Bombay will adopt such similar measure of postponement, as may be considered expedient.

10. The extra daily allowance of half a pound of meat at present issued to the European Troops serving beyond the Indus is to be continued to them, should the General Officer Commanding the Troops in Affghanistan consider the allowance necessary, as a special indulgence, after the introductio of the new scale of rations, and until further orders.

11. The existing Regulations for the supply of Rum to Canteens, by the Commissariat, are not affected in any way by the new system of rations now under advertence.

G. O. G. 4th Dec. 1840, No. 205.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 122 of the 28th of July, and No. 182 of the 27th of October 1840, the following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 18th November, 1840.

No. 247 of 1840.—In continuation of General Orders No. 146, of the 8th July, and No. 218, of the 7th October last, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that in settling with Soldiers of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India for any Gratuities or Grants to which they may be entitled by Warrant from the Crown, the amount of such Gratuities or Grants, when expressed in sterling money or not otherwise specially provided for, is to be converted into Indian currency at the rate of two shillings and a half-penny per Company's Rupee.

G. O. G. 12th Jan. 1841, No. 6.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Subsidiary Rules in furtherance of the General Orders by the Government of India, No. 146 of 1840, equalizing the Pay and allowances of the European Troops at all the Presidencies.

1. The new rates of Pay published in G. O. G. No. 122 of 1840, will be drawn for all ranks from the 1st day of January 1841, inclusive, except for those in the Eastern Settlements and on Foreign Service, where they will be drawn from the 1st of March. The allowances to women and children from the 1st November 1840, in the manner laid down in paras. 20, 21 and 22.

2. Where the old rates of Pay and allowances exceed those now established, the "difference in favor of the old rates exhibited in the annexed * Tables," will be claimable in addition to the established rates, by all who were enlisted on or prior to 28th July 1840, with the exception of Non-commissioned Officers promoted, and of Troops arriving in India, subsequent to that date. It will be drawn under the head of "Extra Charges."

*Nos. 1 and 2.

3. The Field rates will be drawn in the Field,—marching on duty from one Station to another,—and at all Stations beyond 200 miles from the Presidency.

4. Good Conduct Pay of 1*d.* 2*d.* 3*d.* or 4*d.* as individuals may be entitled to, will be drawn under the head of "Extra Charges," at the exchange of 2s. 0½*d.* per Rupee. By Her Majesty's Troops at the daily rates, and by the Honorable Company's Troops at the consolidated monthly rates, given in the margin.

British rates.	Indian Currency.																	
	Daily rates.															Consolidated monthly rates.		
	1 day.			28 days.			29 days.			30 days.			31 days.					
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1*d.* after 7	0	0	7[illegible]	1	2	3	1	2	11	1	3	7	1	4	3	1	3	11
2*d.* „ 14	0	1	3[illegible]	2	4	7	2	5	11	2	7	2	2	8	6	2	7	9
3*d.* „ 21	0	1	11[illegible]	3	6	10	3	8	10	3	10	9	3	12	9	3	11	8
4*d.* „ 28	0	2	7[illegible]	4	9	2	4	11	9	4	14	4	5	1	0	4	15	6

5. The future rate of Dry Batta (or Compensation in lieu of rations without spirits) payable, where necessary, by the Commissariat, will be Company's Annas (2 10) two and Pice ten, this amount being a close approximation to the actual and general average cost of the new scale of rations, less the compensation for liquor, included in the future Consolidated Regimental Pay of European Soldiers.

6. Whenever it may happen that any of the articles prescribed for the Soldier's future rations, shall not be attainable, compensation in lieu is to be paid by the Commissariat at such rates, as will accord with the cost to Government of the same articles, at the nearest European Station—the Commissariat Officer of which will grant a monthly certificate of such cost for the information and guidance of the parties concerned.

7. Stoppages at the undermentioned rates will be made from the Pay of all men in Hospital, with the exception of those under treatment for wounds received in action, or on service,—or for any fracture, dislocation of bone, dangerous contusion of the head, severe bite or kick from a horse, or any other severe personal injury received whilst at exercise, or in the performance of stable duties, or whilst actually engaged in any other act of public duty.—No stoppage shall be made for the day on which men enter Hospital, but it shall be made for that on which they may be discharged from it.

	As.
Non-commissioned Officers of every description, Corporals, Bombardiers, Trumpeters, Drummers and Fifers	3
Privates and Farriers	2

N. B.—The Hospital stoppages from European Invalids and Pensioners are to be the same as directed for European Troops.

8. Every European who may be sent to any Hospital is to be furnished with a certificate signed by the Officer in Command of the troop or company to which he may belong, describing his name and rank, troop or company, and Corps, with date annexed, and in case of men exempted from Hospital stoppages under the circumstances described in the preceding paragraph, the same will be notified in the certificates for admission into the Hospital by the additional words "exempted from stoppages" or the letters "E. S.", but these words are only to be considered as a notice to the Medical Officer, that the injury has been received under some of the circumstances mentioned, and that it is left to the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon to decide whether the injury be of the description required to bring it within the rule of exemption.

9. Whenever men may be discharged from any Hospital, each individual is in like manner to be furnished with a certificate by the Medical Officer in charge, specifying name, rank, troop or company, and Corps, with date of discharge, and in case of exemption from stoppages, as above, the letters "E. S." are to be written on the back of every such discharge.

10. The date of admission and discharge from the Hospital and the letters "E. S." opposite the name of each person exempted from Hospital stoppages are to be duly noted in the monthly Muster Rolls of troops and companies and with reference thereto the amount of stoppages arising from the sick of each troop or company or detail is to be specified on the back of the Abstract, from the total of which the amount will be deducted in the usual manner.

11. The consolidated rates of Pay will be drawn for men in Hospital who will continue to be dieted by the Commissariat as at present, in conformity with the Medical Regulations.

12. In all Hospitals, whether Regimental, Detachment, Garrison or General Field Hospitals, regular Register Rolls are to be kept, specifying names, rank, company or troop, and Corps, with dates of admission, discharge and casualties of all patients who may be in Hospital during each month, together with columns shewing the amount of Batta and Hospital stoppages accruing monthly on account of the sick in Hospital, from which correct rolls in the following Form will be prepared and forwarded by the Medical Officers in charge of sick of Corps or Hospitals respectively on the 1st of each month to the Superintending Surgeons of their Divisions, for the purpose of being transmitted without delay to the Military Auditor General.

FORM.

ROLL *of the Sick in Hospital of the —— Regiment of —— for the Month of* —— 18 . *Station and date.*

The sick of each troop or company to be detailed in succession on Foolscap paper.	Toop or Company	General No.	Names.	Rank.	Remaining in Hospital from last Month	Admitted	Discharged	Absconded	Died	No. of days in Hospital	Remarks.
	Grenadier or Captain A. B.'s Company		E. F.	Private.	1st	0	0	0	11	11	
			G. H.	Serjeant.	"	10	20	0	0	10	
			J. K.	Drummer.	"	15	30	0	0	15	
			P. Q.	Woman.	"	11	27	0	0	16	
	1st or Captain C. D.'s Company		L. N.	Private.	1st	0	12	6	0	12	E. S.
			N. O.	Corporal.	"	12	24	6	0	12	

ABSTRACT *shewing the number of Sick in Hospital and the amount of Stoppages due on that account in the Regiment for the Month of* —— 18 .

	Total Days.	Dry Batta.	Hospital Stoppage.	Total of each.	Total of each rank.	Grand Total.
One Serjeant......	11					
One Corporal......	12					
One Drummer......	15					
Two Privates......	22					
One Woman......	16					

N. B.—One Corporal vide E. S. exempted from stoppages in consequence of wounds (or other cause which is to be specified) as authorized by the regulations of the Service.

To be countersigned by the Adjutant and by the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

To be Signed by the Medical Officer in charge.

13. Rolls similar to those furnished to the Military Auditor General by Superintending Surgeons, shall also be transmitted by Adjutants, Regimental Paymasters, or Commanding Officers of Corps, or Detachments, respectively, to the Paymasters of Divisions, according to which documents the latter Officers will check the amount of stoppages from the Abstracts of troops or companies.

14. To meet the charges of interment a sum equal to one month's *pay* of deceased European Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers is allowed in all cases, except those of men drowned or whose bodies do not receive sepulture—the amount to be drawn under the head of "Extra Charges."

15. Wet Batta on occasions of public rejoicing will in future be drawn only in kind, with spirits, and is to be confined to those actually drawing ordinary daily rations.

16. The batta of European Non-commissioned Staff &c. attached to Native Corps, or holding Staff appointments, or at Stations where their number does not exceed 7, is to be drawn, when not in Hospital, in the same Abstract in which their monthly pay is drawn, and no charge for rations, extra batta, or drams, will be allowed for Europeans for whom dry batta is thus authorized to be drawn in Abstract—the rate at which it is to be drawn is fixed for those on full batta at Rs. 6 13 4, and for those on half batta at Rupees 3 6 8 per mensem.

17. Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, Farriers and others who formerly drew the same rates of Pay and allowances as Europeans, will continue to draw at the old rates.

18. The pay of Boys attached to Her Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons, and Infantry, will be drawn at 5*d.* for the former, and 6½*d.* for the latter per day with the new scale of rations. The pay converted into Indian currency at the rate of 2*s.* 0½*d.* per Rupee, will stand as follows:

	for 28 days.			for 29 days.			for 30 days.			for 31 days.			
	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	
Cavalry......	5	11	5	5	14	0	6	2	0	6	5	3	
Infantry......	7	6	10	7	11	1	7	15	4	8	3	7	

19. Suitable accommodations will be set apart in every European Hospital for the European and Countryborn women belonging to Corps of Her Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Service, who shall be received into Hospital under sickness, and be put on the same footing as to medical treatment and diet as the men of the Regiment. A stoppage of one anna per diem will be made from their allowance and appropriated in the same manner as directed for the stoppages of the men.

20. An allowance of Rupees 5 per mensem is authorized to be drawn for the wives of effective, non-effective and pensioned (vide para 26) European Non-commissioned and inferior grades of the Hon'ble Company's Service, such women being born of European parents.

21. An allowance of Rupees 3½ per mensem is authorized to East Indian (vide para. 34) wives of effective, non-effective, and pensioned European Non-commissioned and inferior grades of the Hon'ble Company's Service, such women being daughters of European Soldiers and who have been educated at Regimental or other established Military Schools, and also to East Indian women, wives of Drummers, Buglers, &c. the offspring of European fathers married to women of the same description.

N. B.—This boon is extended to all East Indian women, who were wives of European Soldiers, &c. as above, on the 1st November 1840, without reference to parentage or place of education. It will be extended as an indulgence, to claimants married subsequently to that date, who can produce a certificate from a Clergyman or other Public Functionary stating that such instruction as the daughter of a Christian Soldier should receive has been bestowed on her; but each case must be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.

22. An allowance of Rupees 2½ per mensem for each legitimate child of an effective, non-effective or pensioned European, Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier of the Hon'ble Company's Service is authorized to be drawn for those under *fourteen* years of age, on attainment of which, or earlier should they be provided for, the allowance will cease.

23. Widows of deceased Soldiers as described in paragraphs 20 and 21 will be entitled to draw the allowance of Rupees 5 and 3½ respectively for 6 months after the decease of their husbands, provided they remain so long in India, or until their admission on Lord Clive's Fund, provided it take place within 6 months; beyond which period this allowance will in no instance be payable without the sanction of Government.

N. B.—Widows of Soldiers, at present in receipt of Rupees 8 per mensem, will continue to draw that allowance as formerly.

24. Widows and children being Europeans, of deceased European Soldiers, are, on embarkation for England, allowed a donation of 50 Rupees for the widow, and 25 Rupees for each child, respectively.

25. The benefit of the preceding five paragraphs is extended to wives, widows and children of European *Effective* Soldiers of Her Majesty's Service.

26. The allowances to women and children provided for in paras. 20, 21 and 22, will be drawn in arrear; they are not claimable by wives of Pensioners married subsequent to the husbands becoming Pensioners, nor by the offspring of marriages so contracted; nor are they claimable by wives or children of Pensioned Serjeants who receive Rupees 30 per mensem, these having no other claim on the State for themselves, their wives or children.

27. To entitle wives and children of European Soldiers to the allowances specified in paras 20, 21 and 22, they must be regularly mustered as present with their husbands and fathers, their names inserted in the same Muster Roll, and the allowances drawn in the same abstract as the pay of the husband and father, except in the event of temporary absence of the latter, when it may be drawn at Head Quarters with the sanction of the Commanding Officer; as also when the husbands or fathers are absent on actual service, the wives, altho' in private employ, are entitled to the allowance for themselves and children on a certificate from the parties whom they respectively serve that they were so employed during the month drawn for; such Muster Rolls shall exhibit the date of birth of each child entered therein, and shall have certified in the usual place that "The women mustered as Europeans were born of European parents,—those mustered as East Indians are daughters of European fathers, and were married prior to 1st November 1840, or have been educated at Regimental or other established Military Schools, or have received such instruction as the daughters of Christian Soldiers should receive;—and all children whose names are exhibited in this Roll are legitimate offspring."

N. B.—Many points connected with the allowance to children are under reference to the Government of India; and, if necessary, subsidiary orders will be issued hereafter.

28. The allowance to women will commence from date of marriage if at the time in India, otherwise from date of arrival—returning from Europe after absence on furlough they are entitled to the allowance from date of rejoining their husbands.

29. During absence of women in India on leave (not having for its object private service) or on medical certificate, their allowances shall remain undrawn, but on return will be drawn in arrears for the period of such absence.

30. Women absent from the Station of their husbands in private service are not entitled to the allowance.

31. Wives quitting their husbands with the view of returning to England, under due sanction, and not in private service, will receive the allowance until date of embarkation, provided it extend not beyond six months, after which period the allowance will not be payable without the sanction of Government.

32. Commanding Officers may direct the allowance of women to be stopped (i. e. not drawn) for drunkenness, riotous and disorderly, or immoral conduct.

33. Whatever their class or country, wives of European Soldiers are permitted to accompany their husbands, when proceeding to Europe, or to another Presidency or Settlement.

34. To entitle Soldiers and their wives to the benefits of the foregoing provisions, according as they may be Europeans or East Indians; It is to be understood, that the offspring male and female of a Native mother and European father are to be ranked as East Indians or Indo Britons—those of European fathers and East Indian or Indo British mothers, as Europeans.

35. The rules under which the Hon'ble Company's Troops are mustered are made applicable to Her Majesty's Regiments. The Muster Rolls of troops, companies and establishments are to be prepared according to the Forms prescribed by the Regulations of the Army of this Presidency, and the muster (in months for general muster) will be taken by the Officer Commanding the Station or Staff Officer whom he may appoint; on other months it will be taken under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

36. The following Forms of Muster Roll and Abstracts will serve as a guide for Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Troops.

2D MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

MUSTER ROLL of A. or Captain J. H. Cramer's Company taken at Bangalore on the 1st January 1841.

General Number.	Rank and Names.	Under 7 years' Service Ordinary Pay.	Length of Service Pay: After 14 years' Service.	Length of Service Pay: " 7 "	Good Conduct Pay: After 28 years' Service.	Good Conduct Pay: " 21 "	Good Conduct Pay: " 14 "	Good Conduct Pay: " 7 "	Entitled to difference between old and new rates.	REMARKS.
	Captain.									
	J. H. Cramer									On Staff duty P. N. D.
	Lieutenants.									
	E. J. Gascoigne									Removed to B. Co. P. N. D.
	J. Merritt									Recd. from B. Co. and joined from Comd. 11th Dec. 1840.
	Ensign.									
	C. F. F. Halsted									S. C. to Bellary, 5th Dec. vide G. O. C. C. 30th Nov. 1840 P. N. D.
	Serjeant Major.									
	F. Cassidy	1								
	Quarter Master Serjeant.									
	W. Archer	1								
	Color Serjeant.									
	D. Haney	1								
	Serjeant.									
60	William Asprey	1								On Command to Madras 17th Dec. P. N. D.
101	Richard Danough	2								Died 14th Dec. 1840 P. N. D.
523	John Morris	3								
571	John Powell	4								Removed to D. Co. P. N. D.
611	Thomas Pakenham	5								
857	John Reeves	6								Received from C. Company.
879	William Johnstone	7								Promoted from Corporal after 7 years' Service G. C. of this Co. 15th Dec. 1840.
	Corporal.									
197	Edward Knight		1							
1400	James P. Simpson		2							Completed 14 years' Service, 31st December 1840.

Muster Roll, continued.

General Number.	Rank and Names.	Under 7 years' Service Ordinary Pay.	After 14 years' Service	Length of Service-Pay: " 7 "	Good Conduct Pay: After 28 years' Service	" 21 "	" 14 "	" 7 "	Entitled to difference between old and new rates.	Remarks.
1155	John Clynes			1						
1132	William Anderson	1								Reduced and removed to G. Co. P. N. D.
450	John Corroll	2								Promoted from Private 15th December 1840 and received from B. Co.
1399	Neil Harken					1				Do. to Serjeant and removed to H. Co P. N. D.
302	James P. Simpson							1		
	Bugler.									
1665	James Rodgers	1								
	Privates.									[pay drawn for December 1840.
78	Frederick Jones		1							Rejoined from leave to Poonamalee 29th December 1840 No. L. P. C. granted
473	Geles Baxter		2							
1000	Patrick Casey		3							In Hospital from 9th to 21st December 1840.
1130	John Dillane		4							On duty.
1149	Jeremiah Donohoe		5							
1201	William Hilton		6							Invalided 1st Instant G. O. C. C. 11th December 1840.
1204	Thomas Habberfield		7							
1299	Daniel Hannon		8							
1317	Michael Keelan		9							Appointed to 15th Regiment N. I. and struck off 18th December 1840 P. N. D.
1361	Frederick Monks		10							
1372	Robert Primrose		11							
1420	Joseph Skenner		12							
1467	William Barton		13							Reduced from Serjeant and received from B. Co. 15th December 1840.
1469	Edward Fort		14							[granted.
1497	William Smith		15							On Command within the range (Mysore) 17th December 1840 No. L. P. C.
1487	Robert Allingham		16							On Command to Mercara P. N. D.

1505	Richard Finaly		17		Rejoined 5th December 1840 from imprisonment under Civil Power acquitted as per Certificate, arrears of Pay for November and December drawn.
1521	Dennis Max		18		
228	William Roberts			1	
406	Michael Sherns			2	
1472	Charles Smith			3	Sentenced by C. M. to forfeit all extra Pay while serving.
170	Hugh McDonald	1			
195	James Macklin	2			
820	Caleb Baxter	3			
979	James Brogan	4			
1073	John Boffin	5			Discharged from Hospital 21st December 1840 E. S.
1099	Henry Cole	6			
1156	Michael Dole	7			
1157	Patrick Fitzgerald	8			
1202	James Handebo	9			Pensioned 1st Instant G. O. C. C. 11th December 1840.
1237	Abraham Harrison	10			
1316	William King	11			
1349	John Long	12			On command to Madras 26th December 1840—Pay drawn on separate abstract.
1343	John Quinn	13			In Hospital from 5th December 1840 E. S.
1387	George Maymead	14			Discharged from Hospital 13th December 1840.
1389	William Reardon	15			
1425	James Wilkinson	16			Drowned 23d December 1840 P. N. D.
1429	Edward Smith	17			Prisoner with the Enemy 20th November 1840 P. N. D.
1431	Joseph Taylor	18			Do. in Solitary Cell.
1457	Michael Sullivan	19			Do. Conjee House.
1460	James Targett	20			Reduced from Corpl. this Co. 6th December 1840 [31st December P. N. D.
1475	Robert Dickens	21			Sentenced to transportation G. O. C. C. 21st December 1840 & struck off
1491	John Nixon	22			Invalided 31st December G. O. C. C. 15th December 1840 P. N. D.
1493	Thomas Brazier	23			
1497	Martin Brown	24			
1499	Thomas Farralls	25			Prisoner in Civil Custody, committed 17th December 1840 P. N. D.
1511	Michael Fitzgerald	26			
1513	George Granby	27			Prisoner in H. M.'s Jail under sentence of Court Martial.
1514	Thomas McAuling	28			Executed under Sentence of C. Martial 19th December 1840 P. N. D.
1517	Henry Lynch	29			Purchased his discharge, struck off 15th December 1840 P. N. D.
1519	Patrick Sheehy	30			
1526	Charles Taylor	31			Absent without leave P. N. D.
1527	John Relsons	32			Deserted 2d December 1840 P. N. D.
1532	Patrick Fressy	33			
1535	John Nelson	34			
1547	Edward Kenna	35			

Muster Roll, continued.

General Number.	Rank and Names.	Under 7 years' Service Ordinary Pay.	Length of Service Pay. After 14 years' Service	Length of Service Pay. " 7 "	Good conduct Pay. After 28 years' Service	Good conduct Pay. " 21 "	Good conduct Pay. " 14 "	Good conduct Pay. " 7 "	Entitled to difference between old and new rates.	Remarks.
1548	Samuel Parker	36								Rejoined from Desertion 6th December 1840.
1549	John Daly	37								
1557	Patrick Phelan	38								
1559	George Perry	39								
1562	Nargraves Hargraves	40								
1570	Henry Parker	41								
1573	Robert Johnstone	42								Not joined P. N. D.
1576	Frederick Williams	43								Enlisted 26th December and joined 1st January 1840.
1350	Hugh Mullin				1					On leave 27th December 1840. Pay drawn on separate abstract.
407	Richard Byrne					1				On Command to Cannanore 2d and rejoined 29th December 1840.
1286	William Heads					2				Completed 21 years' service 31st December 1840 as per Register.
1401	Patrick Ryrn					3				
6	John Davany						1			Rejoined from Command to Arnee 17th December 1840 as per L. P. C.
143	John Gildemar						2			
1480	Patrick Garman						3			
1481	Henry Wittwell						4			
945	Edmund Burke							1		Readmitted to good conduct pay 13th December 1840, date forfeiture expired.
974	Thomas Brown							2		
1150	Robert Davison							3		Died 16th December 1840 P. N. D.
1423	Michael Walshe							4		Killed in action 17th December 1840 P. N. D.
1478	Morris Brown							5		
1480	Charles Tippings							6		On leave within the range Hurryhur 19th December No. L. P. C. granted.
1485	George Widdows							7		
1541	Daniel Casey							8		Transferred to the Artillery 1st December 1840. P. N. D.

WOMEN.

No.	Names.	Husband's Rank and Name.	Remarks.
	European		
1	Ann Cassidy	Serjeant Major P. Cassidy	School Mistress.
2	Michael Reeves	Serjeant J. Reeves	Recd. from C. Co. on leave to England 17th Novr. 1840 P. N. D.
3	Jane Jones	Private J. Jones	Rejoined from leave 29th Decr. 1840 P. D. for Novr. & Decr.
4	Sophia Long	" J. Long	
5	Catherine Primrose	" R. Primrose	On leave 23d Nov. 1840 P. N. D.
6	Jessy Reardon	" W. Reardon	In Hospl. from 1st. to 31st Decr. 1840.
7	Mary Davison	" R. Davison	Widow from 16th Decr. 1840.
8	Agnes Brown	" N. Brown	In private service P. N. D.
9	Charlotte Harrisons	" A. Harrisons	Allowance suspended from 1st to 31st Decr. 1840 P. N. D.
10	Betsy Tippings	" G. Tippings	Returned from Europe & joined her husband 23d Decr. 1840.
	East Indian.		
1	Susan Johnstone	Serjeant W. Johnstone	
2	Janet Clynes	Corparal J. Clynes	Removed E. Co. P. N. D.
3	Hannah Baxter	Private G. Baxter	Died 12th Novr. 1840.
4	Rosa Hilton	" W. Hilton	Struck off the strength of the Regt. 31st Decr. 1840.
5	Kitty Hannan	" D. Hannan	Absent without leave 17th Decr. 1840 P. N. D.
6	Sarah Farrells	" T. Farrells	Married 1st Jany. 1841 Certificates attached.
7	Martha Relsons	" J. Relsons	Husband deserted 2d Decr. allowance drawn up to that date.
8	Elizabeth Daly	" J. Daly	
9	Eliza Mullin	" H. Mullin	On leave 27th Decr. 1840 pay drawn on separate abstract.

CHILDREN.

No.	Names.	Date of Birth.		Father's Rank and Name.	Remarks.
1	William Cassidy	5th January	1827	Serjeant Major P. Cassidy	Appointed a Medical Candidate 9th December 1840
2	John Clynes	7th October	1839	Corporal J. Clynes	Removed to G. Co. P. N. D.
3	Susan Reardon	4th July	1839	Private W. Reardon	Died 25th December 1840.
4	Charlse Primrose	9th June	1838	„ R. Primrose.	
5	Timothy Davison	1st October	1835 }		
6	Susan Davison	11th Decr.	1837 }	„ R. Davison	Father died 16th December 1840 to which date allowance drawn.
7	Robert Grantby	21st February	1834	„ G. Grantby (widower).	
8	Jane Relsons	15th March	1836	„ J. Relsons	Father deserted & allowance drawn to 2d Dec. 1840.
9	Sophia Long	17th Nov.	1826	„ J. Long	Completed 14 years 16th Decr. 1840.
10	Alisia Brown	7th March	1827	„ A. Brown	Married 25th Decr. 1840.

Abstract of the Muster Roll.

Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Serjeant Major.	Qr. Mr. Serjeant.	Color Serjeant.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Women. European.	Women. East Indian.	Children.	Remarks.	
0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	1	47	4	2	2		
									2				Rejoined from Command	Present at Muster P. D.
									1	2			do. „ furlough and sick cert.	
	1					1	1		1				Recd. from other Companies	
									1				Rejoined from Imprisonment	
									1				do. from Desertion	
									1				Enlisted	
									1				On Command within the range	Absent P. D.
									1				On leave do.	
									2				Pensioned and Invalided	
									4				Prisoners	
											1	1	Married	
									1				On Duty	
									1				In Hospital	
											2	5	Struck off	
						1			2		1	1	Died and Killed	Absent P. N. D.
									1				Transported	
									1				Executed	
									1				Drowned	
	1					1	2		2		1	1	Removed	
1													On Staff Duty	
						1			2				On Command	
									1				Prisoner	
		1							1	1	1		On leave and s. certificate	
									1		1		Absent without leave	
									1				Deserted	
									1				Not joined	
										1			In Europe	
										1			In Private service	
										1			Suspended	
									1				Discharged	
									1				Invalided	
1	2	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	80	10	9	10	Total.	
													Non-Effective since the last Muster.	

I do hereby certify that the Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, Buglers, Privates, Women and Children of this Company were Effective for the whole or intermediate period during the Muster as above set forth. All those who are absent are Effective and have the true reasons of their absence assigned opposite their respective names. The women mustered as Europeans were born of European Parents;—those mustered as East Indians are daughters of European Soldiers and were married prior to 1st January 1841,—or have been educated at Regimental or other established Military Schools—or have received such instruction as the daughters of Christian Soldiers should receive; and all Children whose names are exhibited in this Roll are legitimate offspring.

(Signed) C. D. Lt.-Col.
Comg. 2d M. E. Regt.

(Signed) J. Merritt, Lieut.
Comg. A. Compy.

No.

A Co. 2d M. E. Regiment.

I do declare that I saw at the time of making or taking the within Muster the Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, Buglers, Privates, Women and Children borne upon the face of this Roll, except such as are otherwise accounted for.

E. F.
Mustering Master.

2d MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

A Company.

Abstract *of Pay and Allowances for the Month of January* 1841.

Effective.	Rank.		Total one of each rank			Total of each rank.		Total of Abstract.
1	Lieutenant J. Merritt...				225	12	0	
1	Serjeant Major..				42	14	6	
1	Quarter Master Serjeant...				36	14	6	
1	Color Serjeant..				28	10	0	
4	Serjeants...	21	2	4	84	9	4	
2	Corporals after 14 years, service... .. } Length of ser-	16	6	2	32	12	4	
1	do. after 7 do. .... } vice Pay.	0	0	0	15	5	11	
1	do. under 7 do. ..... } Ordinary Pay	0	0	0	14	5	8	
1	do. after 7 do. good conduct }	0	0	0	14	5	8	
1	Drummer under 7 do. ... do.	0	0	0	12	9	5	
16	Privates after 14 do. } Length of ser-	12	3	8	195	10	8	
2	do. do. 7 do. } vice pay.	11	3	5	22	6	10	
1	do. do. forfeits extra pay do.	0	0	0	10	3	2	
32	do. under 7 do. ... }	10	3	2	326	5	4	
3	do. after 21 do. good conduct } Ordinary Pay.	10	3	2	30	9	6	
4	do. do. 14 do. ... }	10	3	2	40	12	8	
5	do. do. 7 do. .. }	10	3	2	50	15	10	
	Extra Charges.							
	Company Command Allowance......				30	0	0	
	Orderly Serjeants do.				3	8	0	
1	Serjeant promoted from Corporal 2d class G. C. difference of Pay from 15th to 31st December.	0	0	0	3	1	7	
1	Corporal do. Private under 7 years' service do. ..	0	0	0	2	7	8	
1	Private under 7 years' service rejoined from desertion from 6th to 31st December for 26 days...	0	0	0	11	6	0	
1	do. do. enlisted 26th December for 6 days...	0	0	0	2	10	0	
	Pay for December for Private Jones after 14 years' service...				15	13	2	
	do. November and December for Private Finly do.				31	2	2	
	Good Conduct Pay.							
1	Corporal after 7 years' service......	0	0	0	1	3	11	
3	Privates do. 21 do.	3	11	8	11	3	0	
4	do. do. 14 do.	2	7	9	9	15	0	
5	do. do. 7 do.	1	3	11	6	8	7	
1	do. do. readmitted from 13th December for 19 days	0	0	0	0	12	2	
	Carried forward.							

Abstract of Pay and Allowances, continued.

Effective.	Rank.	Total one of each rank.			Total of each rank.			Total of Abstract.		
	Brought forward...									
	Women.									
1	School Mistress........	0	0	0	15	0	0			
3	European Women.........	5	0	0	15	0	0			
1	do. as wife for 16 and widow 15 days..				5	0	0			
1	do. rejoined from leave for November and December......				10	0	0			
1	do. do. from Europe for 9 days...				1	7	3			
3	East Indian Women..	3	8	0	10	8	0			
1	do. died 12th December for 12 days	0	0	0	1	5	8			
1	do. Husband deserted for 2 days......	0	0	0	0	3	7			
	Children.									
2	Children....	2	8	0	5	0	0			
1	do. provided for 9th December for 9 days...	0	0	0	0	11	7			
1	do. died 25th December for 25 days....	0	0	0	2	0	3			
2	do. Father died 16th December for 16 days	1	4	8	2	9	4			
1	do. do. deserted 2d do. for 2 do...... . ..	0	0	0	0	2	7			
1	do. completed 14 years for 16 days.				1	4	8			
1	do. married 25th December for 25 days...				2	0	3			
	Allowance of one month's pay for the interment for Serjeant R. Donough				21	2	4			
	do. Private Davison after 7 years' service Y. S. G. C........				11	7	1			
	do. do. Walsh do. do.				11	7	1			
					—	—	—	1430	7	11
	Deduct as per particulars on the back of Abstract........................				...	...	...	127	0	0
	Balance Company's Rupees......							1303	7	11

Received the amount, viz. Company's Rupees one thousand three hundred and three, Annas seven and Pice eleven.

To the Paymaster,
Bangalore,
1st January 1841.

(Signed) C. D. Lt. Col. *Comg. 2d M. E. Regt.*

(Signed) J. Merritt, Lt. *Comg. A. Compy.*

Deduct as follows.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stoppages for Sick in Hospital as per Abstract			
House rent to Lieutenant Merritt			
Subscription as married to the Military Fund for do,			
do. for 2 Children do.			
Total deduction Rupees...	127	0	0

List of Vouchers accompanying the Abstract.

1 Muster Roll.
2 Registers of Service.
1 Last Pay Certificate.
2 Certificates of Arrival and Departure.
1 Abstract of Stoppages for sick in Hospital.
2 Certificates referring to Mrs. Farrell's marriage.
1 do. from Civil Authority.

HER MAJESTY'S —— REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ABSTRACT *of Pay and Honorable Company's Allowances for the Month of January* 1841.

Effective.	RANK AND NAMES.	Her Majesty's Subsistence. Total one of each Rank. Rs.	A.	P.	Total of each Rank. Rs.	A.	P.	Honorable Company's Allowances. Total one of each Rank. Rs.	A.	P.	Total of each Rank. Rs.	A.	P.	Total of Abstract. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Senior Lieutenant Colonel A B (On Full Regimental Allowances)	......	..	..	224	6	10	......	...	...	897	13	2			
1	Junior do. C D	......	..	..	210	12	9	......	...	...	821	7	3			
1	Senior Major E F	......	..	..	211	15	10	......	...	...	577	3	2			
1	Junior do. G H	......	..	..	198	6	5	......	...	...	590	12	7			
1	Brevet Major I J	......	..	..	168	6	11	......	...	...	246	15	1			
6	Captains A B, C D, E F, G H, I J, K L	143	10	2	861	13	0	271	11	10	1630	7	0			
2	Lieutenants above 7 years N O, P Q	93	0	0	186	0	0	163	10	0	327	4	0			
15	do. under do. R S, T U, V W, X Y, A Z, A B, C D, O S, D T, L G, N I, K L, T S, T V, O P	80	9	7	1208	15	9	176	0	5	2640	6	3			
4	Ensigns A B, C D, E F, G H	65	1	7	260	6	4	136	14	7	547	10	4			
1	Paymaster J K, after 15 years' service	......	..	...	217	0	0	......	...	...	293	10	0			
1	Surgeon L P, after 20 years' service	......	..	..	235	9	7	......	..	..	179	12	5			
1	Asst. Surgeon R W, after 10 years' service	......	..	..	124	0	0	......	...	...	132	10	0			
1	Adjutant Lieutenant C D	......	..	...	105	6	5	......	..	..	151	3	7			
1	Quarter Master A B, under 10 years' service	......	..	..	80	9	7	......	...	..	195	12	0			
1	Serjeant Major	......	..	..	45	2	10	......	..	..	......	...	...			
1	Quarter Master Serjeant	......		..	38	15	2	......	...	...	......	..	..			
9	Color Serjeants	30	8	0	274	8	0	......	..	..	......	..	...			
28	Serjeants	22	14	1	640	10	4	......	..	...	......	..	...			
4	Corporals after 14 years' service ... Length of service pay	18	4	11	73	3	8									
6	do. under 7 do. (Ordinary Pay)	16	3	10	97	7	0									
2	do. after 21 do. good conduct	16	3	10	32	7	8									
6	do. " 14 do. "	16	3	10	97	7	0									
10	do. " 7 do. "	16	3	10	162	6	4									
2	Drummers " 14 do. " (do.)	14	6	10	28	13	8									
14	do. " 7 do. "	14	6	10	201	15	8									
24	Privates after 14 do. (Length of service pay.)	14	1	3	337	14	0									
1	do. " do. forfeits extra pay	......	..	...	12	0	2									
1	do. " 7 " (do.)	......	...	...	13	0	9									

384	Privates under 7 ,, ... } Ordinary Pay.	12	0	2	4612	0	0						
4	do. after 28 ,, good conduct	12	0	2	48	0	8						
15	do. ,, 21 ,, ,,	12	0	2	180	2	0						
44	do. ,, 14 ,, ,,	12	0	2	528	7	4						
90	do. ,, 7 ,, ,,	12	0	2	1080	15	0						
2	Boys........	8	3	7	16	7	2						
1	Orderly Room Clerk as Serjeant....	0	0	0	22	14	1						
	Staff.												
1	Adjutant Lieutenant C D........										237	0	0
1	Quarter Master A B........										175	0	0
1	Paymaster J K........										78	10	8
1	Surgeon L P........										300	0	0
1	Interpreter Lieut. E F										100	0	0
1	Hospital Serjeant......										10	0	0
1	Drill Serjeant										14	0	0
1	Drill Corporal										7	0	0
1	Drum Major......										5	13	4
1	Fife Major										5	13	4
	Establishment.												
1	Choudry........							0	0	0	14	0	0
2	Peons......							6	0	0	12	0	0
18	Puckallies							10	11	10	193	5	0
1	Maistry Armourer										14	0	0
1	Assistant do.										10	0	0
1	Chuckler........										7	8	0
1	Bellows Boy										3	6	0
	Extra Charges.												
	Regimental Command allowance to Lieut.-Col. A B......										400	0	0
	Command allowance for 9 Companies......							30	0	0	270	0	0
	Mess allowance......										150	0	0
	Conveyance allowance to Assistant Surgeon R W......										30	0	0
	Pay Serjeant's allowance for 9 Companies......							3	8	0	31	8	0
	Allowance for a School Mistress....										15	0	0
	Head Money to Surgeon L P. as per present state....										163	4	9
66	European Women....							5	0	0	330	0	0
1	do. married 22d Dec. for 10 days....										1	9	10
1	do. died 5th Dec. for 5 do......										0	12	11
20	East Indian Women							3	8	0	70	0	0
1	do. Widow 7th Dec. as Wife for 7 days and Widow 24 days..										3	8	0
	Carried forward...												

ABSTRACT *of Pay, &c. continued.*

Effective.	RANK AND NAMES.	Her Majesty's subsistence. Total one of each Rank Rs.	A.	P.	Total of each Rank Rs.	A.	P.	Honorable Company's Allowances. Total one of each Rank Rs.	A.	P.	Total of each Rank Rs.	A.	P.	Total of Abstract. Rs.	A.	P.
	Brought forward..															
51	Children....							2	8	0	127	8	0			
1	Serjeant promoted 15th Dec. from Corporal after 7 years' service difference of pay for 17 days....				3	1	7									
1	Corporal after 14 years' service promoted do. from Private do....				3	1	7									
	Good Conduct Pay.															
2	Corporals after 21 years' service at 3*d* per day....	3	12	9	7	9	6									
6	do. " 14 " at 2*d* do.	2	8	6	15	3	0									
10	do. " 7 " at 1*d* do.	1	4	3	12	10	6									
2	Drummers " 14 " at 2*d* do.	2	8	6	5	1	0									
14	do. " 7 " at 1*d* do. ...	1	4	3	17	11	6									
4	Privates " 28 " at 4*d* do. ...	5	1	0	20	4	0									
15	do. " 21 " at 3*d* do. ...	3	12	9	56	15	3									
44	do. " 14 " at 2*d* do. ...	2	8	6	111	6	0									
90	do. " 7 " at 1*d* do.	1	4	3	113	14	6									
	Difference in favor of old rates.															
27	Serjeants......	1	4	1	33	14	3									
1	Serjt. James Richardson died 14th Dec. allowance of 1 month's pay for his interment...... 22 14 1															
1	Private Wm. Jones died 26th Dec. do. including 1*d* per diem G. C. P. 13 4 5										36	2	6			
	Total of each......				13233	5	11				11814	0	6			
	Total of the Abstract......													25047	6	5
	Deduct as per particulars on the back of the Abstract. ...													573	10	9
	Balance Company's Rupees ...													24473	11	8

To the Paymaster
at Cannanore,
1st January 1841. (Signed) A. B. Lieut. Col.
Comg. H. M. *Regt.*

Received the amount, viz. Company's Rupees twenty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-three, Annas eleven and Pice eight.
(Signed) J. K.
Paymaster.

Deduct as follows:

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stoppages for Sick in Hospital as per Abstract......			
Total....	573	10	9

List of Vouchers accompanying the Abstract.

Muster Rolls.
1 Certificate of Marriage.
1 Present State.

No. 1.

Difference in favor of old rates of Pay and Allowances to be drawn by Her Majesty's Troops agreeably to para. 2 of G. O. G. No. 6 of 1841.

	In the Field.																							
	Dragoons.												Infantry.											
	28 days.			29 days.			30 days.			31 days.			28 days.			29 days.			30 days.			31 days.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Serjeant Major....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troop Serjeant Major....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quarter Master Serjeant....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Color Serjeant....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	3	11	0	5	4	0	6	8
Serjeants....	1	4	8	1	6	7	1	8	7	1	10	6	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	1	4	1
Corporals above 17 years—length of service....	1	10	9	1	12	5	1	14	2	1	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
,, ,, 10 ,, — do.	1	9	5	1	10	11	1	12	8	1	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, under 10 ,, —ordinary....	1	8	0	1	9	6	1	11	2	1	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, above 14 ,, —length of service....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	4	11
,, under 7 ,, —ordinary....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	7	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	10
Drummers, Trumpeters—ordinary....	0	15	3	1	0	10	1	2	5	1	4	0	0	4	3	0	4	10	0	5	6	0	6	1
Privates above 17 years—length of service....	1	8	5	1	9	10	1	11	4	1	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, 10 ,, — do.	1	7	0	1	8	5	1	9	10	1	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, under 10 ,, —ordinary....	1	5	7	1	6	11	1	8	4	1	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, above 14 ,, —length of service....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	9	0	15	3	0	15	9	1	0	3
,, under 7 ,, —ordinary....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	12	4	0	12	9	0	13	2

N. B.—Those in receipt of Good conduct Pay will draw the "Ordinary" rates of "Difference" above exhibited.

No. 2.

Difference of old rates of Pay and Allowances to be drawn by the Honorable Company's Troops agreeably to para 2 of G. O. G. No. 6 of 1841.

	Horse Artillery.						Foot Artillery.			European Infantry.		
	In the Field			In Garrison.			In the Field.			In the Field.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Serjeant Major....	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quarter Master Serjeant......	3	10	5	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troop Serjeant Major..	11	5	11	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brigade Serjeant....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	0
Color Serjeants....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Serjeants....	6	10	11	2	9	1	1	1	5	1	3	9
Corporals above 14 years—length of service.	3	1	11	0	0	1	1	10	10	1	4	8
" under 14 do. —ordinary..	2	14	11	0	0	0	1	7	9	1	1	8
Bombardiers above 14 years—length of service...	2	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" under 14 do. —ordinary...	2	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drummers and Trumpeters—ordinary.	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
Gunners above 14 years—length of service.	3	7	4	0	5	6	0	15	4	1	0	2
" under 14 do. —ordinary...	3	4	8	0	2	5	0	12	3	0	13	2

N. B.—Those in receipt of Good Conduct Pay will draw the "Ordinary" rates of "Difference" above exhibited.

G. O. G. 26th Jan. 1841. No. 16.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to the Orders marginally indicated, to cancel the provisions of G. O. G. No. 61 of 1835, and (on authority from the Government of India) to establish from this date the following rules for regulating the allowances of Warrant Officers during absence on medical certificate or private affairs.

G. O. G. Nos. 413 of 1834; 143, 198 of 1839; 21 of 1840.

1st. The rules under which Commissioned Officers on the Staff draw moiety of staff salary during absence, are equally applicable to Warrant Officers of the Superior grades, i. e. to those above the rank of Conductor.

2d. During absence within the prescribed limits and periods Warrant Officers of the superior grades, will receive in addition to moiety of salary, furlough pay, tent allowance, and full batta.

3d. To determine the moiety of salary to be forfeited by a Warrant Officer whose pay and staff salary are consolidated, there will be deducted from the consolidated amount, a sum equal to his furlough pay (converted into India currency at 8 rupees per £ sterling) and half the remainder will be the moiety to be forfeited.

4th. Warrant Officers of the inferior grades, i. e. those of and under the rank of Conductor, will, when absent within the prescribed limits and periods, draw furlough pay, tentage, and batta (full or half) according to their Station, with horse allowance when entitled thereto regimentally.

5th. Warrant Officers proceeding on leave from Stations where they were in occupation of public quarters—or where not being provided with quarters they were entitled to house rent, (as in para. 1 of G. O. G. No. 143 of 1839) have no claim to house rent during such absence, neither to any corresponding allowance in lieu.

6th. Warrant Officers of all grades when absent beyond the prescribed periods will only be entitled to furlough pay.

Pay and Allowances to be drawn by Warrant Officers during absence on Medical Certificate or Private Affairs within the prescribed limits and periods applicable to European Commissioned Officers.

	Furlo' Pay.			Full Batta.			Half Batta.			Tent Allowance.			Regimental Horse Allowance.			Moiety of the difference between Furlo' Pay and Staff Salary.			Total.		
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	60	13	4	121	12	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	94	9	4	337	2	8
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance	53	5	4	91	5	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	73	5	4	277	15	8
Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance or Head Overseer	53	5	4	91	5	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	33	5	4	237	15	8
Conductor or Overseer on full batta	50	0	0	60	14	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	14	0
Do. do. on half batta	50	0	0	0	0	0	30	7	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	7	0
Sub-Conductor or Sub-Overseer on full batta	30	6	8	45	10	4	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	1	0
Do. do. on half batta	30	6	8	0	0	0	22	13	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	3	10
Riding Master on full batta	50	0	0	60	14	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	180	14	0
Do. on half batta	50	0	0	0	0	0	30	7	0	25	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	135	7	0
Troop Quarter Master on full batta	50	0	0	30	7	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	138	7	0
Do. on half batta	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0
Apothecary on full batta	50	0	0	60	14	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	14	0
Do. on half batta	50	0	0	0	0	0	30	7	0	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	15	0

Note.—*Permanent* Conductors during absence on private affairs or medical certificate forfeit extra staff allowance in that capacity, which is payable to the Warrant Officers performing the duty.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the addition of a Writer to the fixed Hospital Establishment of European Regiments, on the pay of Rupees 24 per mensem in Garrison, and Rupees 5 additional when marching or on actual Field service, to have effect from 1st May Proximo. G. O. G. 2nd April 1841. No. 63.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules which, as far as circumstances permit, are in accordance with the practice in Bengal, to govern the issue of subsistence money to the Children of Soldiers (Queen's and Company's) under this Presidency. G. O. G. 13th April 1841. No. 65.

1st. The Children of Soldiers (Queen's and Company's) are to be under the immediate control of the Commanding Officers of Corps—Children of Non-commissioned Officers, Privates, &c. attached to Garrisons are in like manner to be under the control of the Officer Commanding the Garrison or Station. They are to be regularly mustered as present with the Father, and their pay is to be drawn in the same abstract as the pay of the Father—when the Father is, from any cause, absent, Pay for the Child is to be drawn as directed in G. O. G. 12th January 1841, para. 27.

Note.—No exception to this rule is to be allowed without the special sanction of Government.

2d. Children of Company's Soldiers upwards of 4 years of age, are required to attend the Regimental School when there happens to be one at the Station to which the Parents are attached. The Children of Company's Soldiers of the Roman Catholic persuasion are not, however, to be compelled to attend in opposition to the wishes of the Parents. This rule does not apply to the Children of Soldiers belonging to Her Majesty's Regiments who are to be governed, as regards attendance at School by the Regulations in force in Her Majesty's Service.

3d. The allowance will not be drawn for the Children of Soldiers admitted on the foundation of any Charitable Institution. The Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums are exceptions to this rule.

4th. When doubts exist of the legitimacy of a Child, it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Corps or Station to which the Parents or Guardians belong to institute such enquiries as may be necessary to establish the fact, and should the information thus acquired, be sufficient for that purpose, an affidavit may then be required from the Parents and Guardians of the Child.

5th. The Children of men of the undermentioned ranks, the *Fathers being of the lineage or extraction described in the margin, are entitled to subsistence money, as are also the offspring of intermarriages in this class.

* Lineage or Extraction. A man whose Father was an European and his Mother a half caste woman (the daughter of an European Father and a Native Mother) is recognized as an European, and is allowed all the privileges of an European Soldier.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates attached to Garrisons.
Staff Serjeants Native Regiments.
Medical Subordinates under the rank of Warrant Officers.

6th. The allowance is not to be drawn for the Children of Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital; nor in any case, for a boy who is employed in the Public Service, and receives Pay from the State.

Orphan. 7th. Orphans under 14 years of age, being the legitimate Children of Queen's or Company's Soldiers who die in India, are entitled to subsistence money—without reference to the remarriage of the Mother whether in or out of the service, or to her remaining a widow. The Orphans will receive the allowance from the 1st of November 1840, or from the date of the Father's demise, if he died subsequently to the 1st of November 1840. The allowance will be drawn for the Orphans by the Station Staff Officer, and will be paid by him, under the orders, and at the discretion, of an Orphan Station Committee, which will be hereafter described, to the Mother, or Guardian, or other proper person, for the benefit of the Orphan. If the Orphan is admitted into the Military Male or Female Orphan Asylum at Madras, the allowance will be payable to the Institution from the date of Admission and will be continued for Boys until they attain the age of 14, and for Girls until they are provided for.

8th. The legitimate Children of Queen's and Company's Soldiers who died in India anterior to the 1st November 1840, who are under 14 years of age, will be entitled to the allowance from the 1st November 1840, and to the continuance of it until they have attained that age.

9th. The allowance will be passed for all legitimate Children of Queen's or Company's Soldiers, the Fathers having died in India anterior to the 1st November 1840, who are at present in the Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums, and for whom no other allowance is drawn from the Government. The allowance to be drawn in arrears from the 1st November 1840—to be discontinued for boys after they are 14, but to be continued for girls until they are provided for.

10th. All Orphans of Pensioners of the Honorable Company's Service, the offspring of marriages contracted anterior to transfer to the Pension Establishment, are entitled to sub-

sistence money the same as the Children of Effective Soldiers, but the offspring of marriages contracted subsequently to transfer to the Pension List are excluded.

11th. The Orphans of Out-Pensioners of Chelsia Hospital are not entitled to subsistence money.

12th. The Superintendent of Pensions is invested with the general control over the subsistence money of Orphans whether belonging to the Queen's or Company's Service, and a correct descriptive register of all Orphans receiving Pay from the State will be kept in his Office.

13th. The claims of Orphans will be preferred before a standing Orphan Committee to be formed at each Station where there are Children of European Soldiers.

The Officer Commanding the Station.............*President.*
The next Senior Officer (not the Fort Adjutant,) } *Members.*
The Fort Adjutant or Staff Officer,............ }

14th. The Station Committee will carefully investigate claims, and will forward them, with their report, together with registers of the Children, to the Superintendent of Pensions, who will submit them, with his opinion, for the orders of Government.

15th. The Superintendent of Pensions will be the channel of communication between Orphan Committees and the Government.

16th. The Superintendent of Pensions, after sufficient time has elapsed, will submit a statement showing the number of Orphans receiving pay from the State, their ages, and the Stations where they are residing, and no change of Station will afterwards be permitted without the sanction of Government, which must be obtained when the removal will be for the benefit of the Orphan, by the Station Committee, through the Superintendent of Pensions.

G. O. G. 25th May 1841. No. 91.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 134 of the 20th May 1831, the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is re-published for the information of the Army.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 5th May 1841.

No. 109 of 1841.—Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and in continuation of Government General Orders, 22d April 1831, No. 66, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, that a General Officer of the Honorable Company's Service returning from Europe with an appointment by the Home Authorities to the General Staff of any of the Presidencies in India, from the date of his landing at the Presidency to which he is appointed, will, in like manner with General Officers of the Royal Service placed by Her Majesty on the General Staff of Her Majesty's Forces in India, be entitled to draw his staff allowance from that date, and the Officer vacating the Command will draw the same to the date of publication at the Head Quarters of his Division of the General Order announcing the arrival of his successor.

2. Superintending Surgeons returning from Europe, will be entitled to a moiety of their staff salary, from date of landing, until their arrival at the Head Quarters of the Division to which they may be posted, the other moiety being drawn by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, who is superseded from the date of landing of the Officer resuming his duties.

3. The recent orders sanctioning in certain cases, Pay and allowances to Officers from date of arrival at Bombay, His Lordship in Council is pleased to declare, have no references to staff allowances in any case.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut.-Col.
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

G. O. G. 18th June 1841. No. 104.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the G. O. G. 20th January 1835, No. 39, restricting Supernumerary Puckallies, when any exist, to the pay of Private, and relieving them from maintaining cattle, be cancelled.

G. O. G. 20th July 1841. No. 127.

The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army of this Presidency, in reference to G. O. G. 2d May 1837, No. 85.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 30th June 1841.

No. 162 of 1841.—In obedience to the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and in continuation of General Orders, No. 81, dated the 17th of April 1837, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the Allowance of Extra Batta to the Madras Native Troops in the Cantonments of Hyderabad, Jaulna, and Nagpore, be discontinued on and after the relief of the Corps now occupying those Stations.

2. On the discontinuance of Extra Batta, compensation in lieu of Grain will be granted agreeably to the Madras Regulations applicable to the case of Troops on Garrison Allowances; and the farther advantage of receiving their pay at a rate of exchange more favorable than the present one, will be secured to the Native Troops, by the following arrangement, which His Lordship in Council takes this opportunity of announcing for general information.

3. From calculations made by order of the Supreme Government, it appears that the Madras Troops of every description, serving in the Deccan, sustain a serious loss, from being paid in the local currency, at the existing rates of exchange, viz., in Hyderabad Rupees at the rate of (111) One hundred and Eleven for (100) One Hundred Madras Rupees, and in Nagpore Rupees at (107) One Hundred and Seven for (100) One Hundred Sonaut or Company's Rupees; the average intrinsic par of the Coin at present issued to them, being, as compared with Company's Rupees (121) One Hundred and Twenty-one of the former, and (117) One Hundred and Seventeen of the latter, to the hundred.

4. In such a case the obvious mode, as well as measure of relief, is, an equitable adjustment of the rate of Exchange at which the local currency shall be issued to the Troops; and, as the loss sustained by each of the Deccan Subsidiary Forces appears to be the same, viz. 10 per Cent. the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to authorize an addition to that extent, in both cases, to the present rate of exchange, subject, however, to such future modification as any change of the local currency, or in the intrinsic value of the currency now used for issue, may render necessary.

5. The whole of the European Officers and Soldiers serving with the Hyderabad and Nagpore Subsidiary Forces, the Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers attached to Native Corps included, are to be admitted from the 1st of August next, to the benefits of this arrangement which will be extended to the Native Troops on the discontinuance of Extra Batta, that is to say, to each of the Regiments, on its arrival, that may relieve one of those now serving at Hyderabad, Jaulna, or Nagpore.

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1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel para. 16 of G. O. G. No. 6. of 1811, and in lieu thereof to substitute the following. G. O. G. 27th July 1841. No. 130.

2. European Non-commissioned Staff attached to Departments, Garrisons or to Native Corps are prohibited from drawing rations in kind from the Commissariat.

3. Their batta, full or half, according to locality, will be drawn, when not in Hospital, in the same abstract in which their monthly pay is drawn, and no charge for rations, extra batta, or drams will be allowed for Europeans for whom batta is thus authorized to be drawn on Abstract. The rates are Rupees 10 and 5 respectively, but a portion of the amount, viz. Rupees 3 2 8 at full batta Stations, and Rupees 1 9 4 at half batta Stations, being already included in the new rates of pay as compensation for spirit rations,— the residue only will be drawn in addition, which, for those on full batta, will be Rupees 6 13 4, and for those on half batta Rupees 3 6 8 per mensem.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, and to declare its provisions applicable, in all respects, to the Corps of Sappers and Miners at this Presidency. G. O. G. 27th July 1841. No. 133.

The Major General Commanding the Forces is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 30th June 1841.

No. 165 of 1841.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter, No 30, dated 13th April 1841, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, are published for general information; and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary Orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the instructions of the Honorable Court.

"2. The Native Sappers and Miners at your Presidency receive Infantry Pay and Batta. It is our desire that in addition they shall receive Working Pay for those days, and parts of a day only, when they are actually at work, at the following rates, viz.

Subadars...	... 5	Annas per diem.
Jemadars...	.. 4	" "
Havildars..	.. 2	" "
Naicks...	... 1½	" "
Privates 1st class..	... 1	" "
Ditto 2d ditto	10	Pies "

"3. We also authorize the addition to the Corps of

1 Drill Havildar,
1 Drill Naick, and
1 Bugle Major,

on the rates of Staff Pay allowed in the Infantry.

"4. We further direct a reduction of 15 men per Company in the Establishment of the Corps.

"7. The Office of Adjutant of the Corps should, as proposed, be united to that of Quarter Master as in the Artillery, with similar allowances. We also approve of the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief for granting 30 Rupees per month to the Subaltern Officers doing duty with the Corps, for keeping up their Books and Instruments."

G. O. G. 30th July 1841, No. 134.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the G. O. G. under date the 27th Instant, No. 130, discontinuing rations, and authorizing certain rates of batta, to European Non-commissioned Staff attached to Departments, &c. &c., shall have effect from the 1st of August 1841.

G. O. G. 3d Aug. 1841, No. 135.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 28th April 1841, No. 29, and to direct that, in conformity to the instructions therein conveyed, all Warrant Officers occupying Public Quarters shall forfeit the whole of their House Rent from and after the 1st Instant.

"It has been our desire to give to the Warrant Officers at your Presidency the advantage enjoyed by the Warrant Officers in Bengal and those only, and as we believe that the Warrant Officers in Bengal, occupying Public Quarters are stopped the whole of their House Rent, we desire that a similar regulation be adopted at Madras."

G. O. G. 10th Aug. 1841, No. 137.

Erratum.—In the marginal note rule 5, G. O. G. 13th April 1841, No. 65, "expunge the words " the daughter of an European by."—

G. O. G. 10th Aug. 1841, No. 138.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the existing rates of Staff Salary to Garrison or Cantonment Serjeants Major under this Presidency and to authorize their drawing the same rates of consolidated pay and compensation for spirits as laid down in G. O. G. 28th July 1840, No. 122, for Serjeant Major of the Honorable Company's European Regiment of Infantry.

G. O. G. 3rd Sept. 1841, No. 155.

2d Apothecary,
Senior Assistant Apothecary,
Junior Assistant Apothecary.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned Medical Subordinates of the grades specified in the margin, shall receive Warrants and be placed upon a footing with regard to Pay, Allowances and Pension, with the corresponding grades in Bengal, as exhibited in the following Table. To have effect prospectively from the 1st Instant inclusive.

	At Full Batta Stations.				At Half Batta Stations.				
	Pay.	Batta.	Tentage.	Total.	Pay.	Batta.	Tentage.	Total.	Pension.
Second Apothecaries.	30	60 14 0	35	125 14 0	30	30 7 0	35	95 7 0	50
Senior Assistant Apothecaries	25	30 7 0	15	70 7 0	25	15 3 6	15	55 3 6	32
Junior Assistant Apothecaries.........	25	30 7 0	15	70 7 0	25	15 3 6	15	55 3 6	32

The Marriage Certificates of European Soldiers being required to support the claims of their Widows to admission on Lord Clive's Fund and Orphans to the benefits of G. O. G. 13th April 1841, No. 65, it is hereby notified, that authenticated copies will be sufficient to support applications for the allowance authorized to the Wives of Soldiers, by G. O. G. No. 6 of 1841. G. O. C. C. 18th Sept. 1841.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 5th Oct. 1841. No. 174

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, *15th September* 1841.

No. 216 of 1841.—The following Notification issued from the Political Department on the 27th of June 1838, is published in General Orders, for the information of the Army :—

FORT WILLIAM, *Political Department, 27th June* 1838.

The Hon'ble the President in Council directs, that the following Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 20, dated the 20th September 1837, and the Resolution of Government of this date, be published for general information :—

Para. 15th. "Some misunderstanding appearing to have arisen on the subject of our Orders, that the Net Pay of Military Officers in Civil Situations shall merge in the Consolidated Allowance, we think it necessary to state, that the Allowance may be drawn for either in one Bill or in two Bills, according to convenience; but our intention is, that the Net Military Pay shall be debited to the Military, and the remainder of the Allowance to the Political Department."

Resolution.—In order to give effect to the instructions contained in this paragraph, it is hereby notified, that the Officers of the different Military Establishments of the Three Presidencies, who may now be holding, or may hereafter be appointed to Civil Situations on account of which they may draw a Consolidated Civil Salary, shall be paid the Monthly Salary that may fall due to them for the month of July, and subsequently upon separate Bills drawn in the Forms annexed. The Bill in the first of the annexed Forms shall be submitted for audit to the Civil Auditor of the Presidency under which the Officer may be serving, who will audit it with the deduction for Military Pay according to rank. In cases of antedated promotion, when there is back Pay of a superior rank to be paid to an Officer, the adjustment between the Civil and Military Departments shall be made in account, without requiring from the Officer fresh Pay Abstracts. The adjustment of Subscriptions to Military Funds, &c., consequently on such promotion will be made in the audit of subsequent Pay Abstracts. The other Bill for Military Pay must be submitted to the Military Auditor of the Presidency to which the Officer may belong, and by that Officer will be audited, subject to deductions for funds and other usual or prescribed retrenchments, according to the Military Rules of the Presidency. The Bill so audited will be payable in part of the Allowances of the Civil Situation at the Treasury of the place, unless otherwise desired by the Officer, and authorized by the Government. The *Military Pay Bill*, if discharged from a Civil Treasury at a different Presidency, will, of course, be credited in account as a remittance to the Presidency to which the Officer may belong.

The Officers of account at the three Presidencies will adjust in their Accounts the Salaries drawn by Military Officers in Civil employ since the 1st May last, on the same principle as is above prescribed for Salaries drawn after the 1st July.

FORM A.

Consolidated Salary.....2000 0 0
Deduct Military Pay of Lieutenant Colonel... 240 0 0
Passed for Compy.'s Rs. 1760 0 0
Payable at
A. B.
Civil Auditor.

HON'BLE COMPANY....................	Dr.
To my Consolidated Civil Salary as for the month of July 1838..............................	2000 0 0
Deduct Military Pay drawn in separate Bill in Military Department as Lieutenant Colonel..............................	240 0 0
Received from Civil Department.........................Rupees	1760 0 0

Errors Excepted.

FORM B.

Pay Abstract for the rank according to the Forms in use at the Presidency to which the Officer belongs.

In order that the Military Allowances of the Military Employé of one Presidency in the Civil Department of another should be regulated according to the condition of his Employment, the Military Auditor General of his Presidency is restricted from passing his first Military Pay Bill until he has satisfied himself on that point.

G. O. G. 12th Oct. 1841. No. 178.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in abrogation of paras. 8, 9 and 10, pages 79 and 80 of Regulations for the Quarter Master General's Department, and of G. O. G. 14th August 1829, to establish the following Rules with reference to G. O. G. No. 196 of 1839, regulating the grant of Passage at the public expense and of Table money to Commissioned and Warrant Officers *and to Staff Non-commissioned of the Commissariat, Medical and Ordnance Departments* when proceeding on duty from Port to Port.

2. Troops and individuals proceeding on duty from Port to Port shall, in all practicable cases, be provided with Passage by Government; by arrangement through the Marine Board when embarking from the Presidency,—or through the principal local authorities when from Out-stations or the Eastern settlements. But in cases where circumstances render this inexpedient, and that parties are permitted to make their own private arrangements, they will be entitled to the following daily rates of Table money for the period they may be on board ship, in addition to their pay and Full Regimental allowances.

General Officers on the Staff	Rs.	25
Field Officers and Captains	„	5
Subaltern Officers and Warrant Officers of the rank of Commissaries, Deputy Commissaries, Assistant and Deputy Assistant Commissaries	„	4
Warrant Officers of inferior grade	„	3
Staff Non-commissioned Officers of the Commissariat, Medical and Ordnance Departments.	„	2

When parties of the above description proceed on board of hired Transports or Government Vessels, their Commanders will be remunerated by Government for Table expences at the above rates, but in such cases Officers (with the exception of General Officers on the Staff) must provide their own wines or make private arrangements with the Commanders for their supply. When with the concurrence of Commanders of Vessels Officers make arrangements to supply their own Table, they will be entitled to the allowance on a certificate from the Commander that the arrangement was acceded to by him.

3. The Marine Board is authorized to sanction Bills for advances of table Allowance according to the season of the year and probable duration of the passage, which will be passed by the Military Auditor General without the intervention of Government.—Bills in final adjustment of such allowance, if for parties debarking at the Presidency, will be countersigned by the Quarter Master General of the Army in verification of the charges and passed for payment by the Military Auditor General; and at Out-stations they will be discharged by Paymasters on a Certificate at the foot of the Bill by the Officer Commanding the Troops or other Senior Officer on board, that the periods charged for are correct. An Officer having made his own private arrangement for Passage will append to the Bill for Table Allowance a Certificate of the period he was on board from the Commander of the Vessel.

4. When Officers are ordered to proceed by sea on duty, either by public or private arrangement, at the expense of Government, intimation thereof will be immediately communicated by the Quarter Master General of the Army to the Military Auditor General.

G. O. G. 15th Oct. 1841. No. 180.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the grant of Working Pay at the rate established for Privates of the 2d class of the Corps of Sappers and Miners in G. O. G. 27th July 1841, No. 133, to Privates of the 3d and 4th classes, of the same Corps.

G. O. G. 22d Oct. 1841. No. 186.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel, the G. O. G. 10th January 1823, together with all other existing Orders, relating to the supply of Equipments, or the grant of an Allowance in lieu, to Queen's and Company's Officers, on their first arrival in India; and to establish the following Rules in place thereof.

1. Subaltern Officers, Assistant and Veterinary Surgeons, of the Honorable Company's Service, after their first arrival in India, shall have the option of taking the Equipments provided for by the Quarter Master General's Regulations, either on first marching to do duty with a Corps,

or on being permanently posted, if they are not furnished with a passage by sea to their respective Stations at the public expence: No claim however being admissible, if the Officer, as may sometimes happen, should eventually be posted to a Corps, at the station where he is doing duty, although he may in the first instance have deferred his claim, for the option of renewing it, when finally posted.

2. When equipments are claimable, and not supplied, they are entitled to an allowance in lieu thereof according to direct distance at the rate of Rupees (3) three for every 10 miles; Nothing to be drawn for any odd number of miles less than five, but when they amount to five or upwards the full allowance as for ten miles will be drawn.

3. When provided with passage at the public expence to their Stations, neither equipments nor money allowance will be claimable, but when furnished with a passage *only for part of the distance*, they will be entitled to Equipments, or compensation in lieu thereof, according to distance, from their place of landing, to their final destination.

4. When young Officers are to proceed to join, whether individually, or in a body under charge of an experienced Officer, His Excellency the Commander in-Chief will decide whether Equipments shall be furnished by the Commissariat, or the regulated money allowance granted in lieu.

5. Abstracts for the Allowance, in lieu of equipments, supported by certificates of distance, and duly passed by the Quarter Master General's Department, will be subsequently discharged, by the Pay Department, without reference to Government.

6. Subalterns and Assistant and Veterinary Surgeons, of Her Majesty's Service, on their first proceeding to join their respective Corps or Stations, if within 3 months from date of arrival at—or appointment in—this Presidency, shall receive an Equipment allowance as in Para. 2—Abstracts for which are to be countersigned by the Brigade Major, Her Majesty's Troops—if at the Presidency,—or by the Staff Officer at Poonamallee—supported by Certificates that the Claimants have not been 3 months resident in India since the promulgation of their Appointments in, or their arrival at, this Presidency,—as also by Certificates, of distance from the Quarter Master General's Department.

The following Rule is re-published for general information and declared applicable to this Presidency. Gazette 26th Oct. 1841 Page 862.

FORT WILLIAM: *Financial Department, the 29th September* 1841.

Conformably with a rule prescribed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, and to notify for general information, that no Civil servant or Military servant holding a Civil appointment, required by the exigencies of the service to discharge the duties of a second Office, will be entitled to draw the salary of the two Offices.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to exempt from the immediate operation of this Rule, the Officers holding the appointment of Agent to the Lieutenant Governor in the North Western Provinces and drawing a salary of 500 Rupees a month in that Situation in addition to the salary of their other Civil Appointment, and to except also the situation at certain Stations of Post Master, held by the Civil Surgeon who is separately remunerated for the former Office.

Benares
Bundlekhund
Delhi
Saugor

Staff Officers, at the Presidency, may obtain leave of absence for periods between musters, without being subjected to any forfeiture of allowances, provided no expense be thereby caused to the State. G. O. G. 8th Feb. 1842. No. 22.

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1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the suspension from the 1st Proximo, as a temporary arrangement, and pending a reference to the Honorable the Court of Directors, of the operation of G. O. G. No. 137 of 1838, which was published for the purpose of giving effect to the orders of the Honorable Court contained in their Military Despatch to the Governor of Bengal, No 38, dated 10th April 1838. G. O. G. 28th Feb. 1842. No. 34.

2. All Staff Officers, whether at the Presidency or in the Provinces, who are at present under the provisions of the above General Orders, in receipt of superior house rent or tentage will accordingly cease to draw that allowance from, and after, the 1st Proximo, and will, from that date inclusive, become entitled to Regimental tentage, under the Rules in force prior to the 1st August 1838.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to G. O. G. 28th July 1840, No. 122, to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extract from General Orders No. 51, by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated 26th February 1842. G. O. G. 18th March 1842. No. 51.

"With reference to Paragraph 5, of General Orders No. 146, dated 8th July 1840, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, is pleased to determine that, exclusive of the 4 oz. of Rice already authorized as part of the regular ration, two lbs. of Rice, or one lb. of Biscuit, shall be considered as an equivalent, in cases of necessity, for one lb. of Bread, at all the Presidencies."

G. O. G. 18th March 1842, No. 52.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having approved of the Military Pay and Audit Regulations prepared under the superintendence of the Military Auditor General by Captain Geo. G. Mackenzie, 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, is pleased hereby to establish the same as a Code of Rules for the guidance of all concerned, and to abrogate all previous orders or regulations in any way militating against those contained in the work now authorized for promulgation, which will have full force and effect from, and after, the 1st May 1842.

G. O. G. 3rd May 1842, No. 84.

The scale of rations for the European Troops throughout India being precisely the same, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with a view to uniformity of system, as regards compensation, is pleased to direct that, in future, when rations are not issued, the Bengal rate, 3 annas 4 pice per diem, be granted in lieu of the rate of compensation laid down in para. 5 of G. O. G. 12th January 1841, No. 6.

G. O. G. 17th May 1842, No. 91.

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that, Full Batta to Warrant Officers of all grades, and in all branches of the service hereafter appointed to situations within 200 miles of the Presidency, shall (without exception) cease to be a permanent allowance in virtue of appointment, and that Batta, Full or Half, according to locality shall be drawn under the general rules governing that allowance to European Officers. But in directing this restriction, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve from its operation present incumbents who enjoy, under previous regulation, that allowance permanently in virtue of their appointments.

G. O. G. 3rd June 1842, No. 100.

ERRATUM.—In paragraph I, head "Eligibility," Section 16th of the Military Pay and Audit Regulations.

For "have lost his health on actual Foreign Service."

Read "have lost his health on actual or Foreign Service."

G. O. G. 28th June 1842, No. 115.

In modification of the rates of Pension to Warrant Officers in Para. 2 "Warrant Officers" Section 16 of the Military Pay and Audit Regulations, which rates are only applicable to those pensioned prior to 1st September 1839, the following Table of rates will be substituted.

	Pensioned prior to 1st September 1839.			Pensioned subsequent to 1st September 1839.		
	Pay.	Half Batta.	Total.	Pay.	Half Batta.	Total.
Commissary of Ordnance...........	121 12 0	91 5 0	213 1 0	121 12 0	91 5 0	213 1 0
Dy. Commissary of Ordnance......	60 14 0	60 11 0	121 12 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	121 12 0
Asst. & Dy. Asst. do. and Head Overseer........................	48 11 0	45 10 6	94 5 6	49 7 5	45 10 6	95 1 11
Conductor of Ordnance and Overseer............................	40 0 0	45 10 6	85 10 6	50 0 0	30 7 0	80 7 0
Riding Master & Troop Quartermaster............................	40 0 0	30 7 0	70 7 0	50 0 0	30 7 0	80 7 0
Sub Conductor of Ordnance and Sub Overseer	30 0 0	15 3 6	45 3 6	30 7 0	22 13 2	53 4 2

G. O. G. 8th July 1842, No. 121.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the Widows of Serjeants pensioned on Rupees 30 per mensem, if married to their husbands prior to the transfer of the latter to the Pension Establishment, are admissible to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund on the same rates of pension as they would have been entitled to, at the time of transfer, had their husbands died on the Effective List.

The following General Orders by the Honorable the President in Council, are published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 8th July 1842. No. 122.

General Orders *by the Hon'ble the* President *in* Council.

Fort William, *24th June* 1842.

No. 160 of 1842.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter, No. 17, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 27th April 1842, is published for general information:

28. "We approve of the continuance of an Officer's "*Pay*" whilst undergoing the penalty of imprisonment under the Sentence of a Court Martial, but he can have no claim, when so circumstanced, to his "*Allowances.*"

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel so much of the provisions of the Paragraphs, noted in the margin, of the Military Pay and Audit Regulations as allow full passage money (£24) to each Invalid, Time-expired Man, and European Woman, permitted to return to Europe in private service; and, under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to direct that the system which formerly obtained, under which only half passage money (£ 12) was payable to each person entitled to passage at the expense of the State when engaged as a Servant, shall be reverted to from the 14th June 1842. G. O. G. 12th July 1842. No. 124.

Section 11, Paras. 10 & 11, Page 2[illegible], head "Passage Money."

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following Table of Native Sea Rations, with a modified scale for Rajahpoots, be established in substitution for that published in General Orders 5th June 1838, No. 85, head "Wet Batta," Para. 2. G. O. G. 29th July 1842. No. 136.

Table *of* Rations *for Rajahpoots and other Native Troops, Public and Private Followers on board Ship.*

Articles.	For Rajahpoots.						For other Native Troops, &c.						Proposed Ration for Rajahpoots.					
	Quantity.			Amount.			Quantity.			Amount.			Quantity.			Amount.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	Rs.	A.	P.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Rs	A.	P.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	9¼	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avil or Cuddals ...	1	0	0	0	0	9¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	4
Dholl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar...	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1¾
Salt....	0	1	0	0	0	¾	0	1	0	0	0	¾	0	1	0	0	0	¾
Ghee....	0	2	0	0	0	6½	0	2	0	0	0	6½	0	2	0	0	0	6½
Tamarind	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Curry Stuff...	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	1
Garlick........	0	0	1	0	0	1/12	0	0	1	0	0	1/12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onions....	0	0	4	0	0	3/12	0	0	4	0	0	3/12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beetlenut ..	0	0	8	0	0	1¼	0	0	8	0	0	1½	0	0	8	0	0	1½
Tobacco....	0	1	4	0	0	1½	0	1	4	0	0	1½	0	1	4	0	0	1½
Saltfish.....	0	2	0	0	0	5½	0	2	0	0	0	5½	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firewood....	2	0	0	0	0	1½	2	0	0	0	0	1¼	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water........ gallon	1			0	0	0	1			0	0	0	1			0	0	0
Total ..				0	2	6				0	2	6				0	2	6

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in reference to a Letter from the War Office dated 10th March 1842, and instructions from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 2d March 1842, to direct that, from, and after, the 1st Proximo, an additional Serjeant shall be borne as Hospital Serjeant on the strength of each of Her Majesty's Regiments under this Presidency in lieu of one Private to be reduced in the establishment of each Corps, and the extra allowance of 10 Rupees per mensem heretofore drawn for the Acting Hospital Serjeant shall be discontinued from the same date. G. O. G. 2d Aug. 1842. No. 139.

G. O. G. 8th Aug. 1842. No. 1[illegible]

1. Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the provisions of G. O. G. No. 139 of 1841, and to direct that, in lieu thereof, the provisions existing immediately prior thereto, both as regard Company Command allowance and allowances for repair of Arms to detached Companies and Battalions, be reverted to.

2. This order to have effect prospectively from 1st Proximo, inclusive, excepting in the Eastern Settlements and China, where it will come into prospective operation from the 1st of the month following (to be duly certified) that in which it is promulgated to the different Detachments concerned.

G. O. G. 16th Aug. 1842, No. 151.

The following General Orders by the Honorable the President in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Honorable the* PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 29*th July*, 1842.

No. 189 of 1842.—With reference to the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, published in the Government General Order *No. 120, dated the 13th of August 1838, establishing prospectively for the Native Armies of the Three Presidencies, a new and graduated Scale of Pensions for Wounds received in Action, and declaring that those Pensions being a compensation for the permanent disability caused by such Wounds, may be held together with any other Pension to which a Native Officer or Soldier may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof, The Hon'ble the President in Council, in communication with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is pleased, with the view of removing existing doubts and misapprehensions, to notify for general information, that all former Regulations for the grant of Wound Pensions to Native Soldiers were thereby rescinded, the provision on that head of the General Order †No. 84, dated the 17th of April 1837, included.

2. Wound Pension as established by the General Order of the 13th of August 1838, affords both a provision for Men disabled by Wounds, whose period of service does not entitle them to any other pension, and an additional provision for Men similarly disabled, who from length of service are eligible to the benefit of Invalid Retiring Pension.

3. In the former of those cases Wound Pension precludes all claim on account of the injury sustained, to any other pension or provision whatsoever; in the latter, it may be held together with the Ordinary rate of Retiring Invalid Pension, by all Men whose length of service entitles them to that provision, and with the Superior rate of the same Pension, by such Officers and Soldiers as have served 40 years and upwards, and also belong to the Class whose exclusive privilege it is to receive such Superior rate; which privilege, it is to be distinctly understood, is restricted by the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to "Fighting Men of the Regular Army"—and to the grades of that Class detailed in the General Order No. 84, dated the 17th of April 1837.

4. The General Order of the 17th April 1837, in so far as it reserved to Officers and Soldiers of the Madras and Bombay Armies, enlisted before the 1st of May of that year, the right of receiving the Pensions theretofore authorized by the Regulations of their respective Presidencies, whenever such Pensions exceeded the Bengal rates, was not affected by the General Order of the 13th of August 1838; but the last mentioned Order must not be construed cumulatively, nor be held to confer on such Officers and Men, of those Armies, so enlisted, any claim to the Pension grantable under its provisions, in addition to the higher Pension before receivable by them in virtue of the right reserved to them by the Regulations of 1837.

* Published in G. O. G. Fort St. George, 31st January 1840, No. 19.
† Published in G. O. G. Fort St. George, 2d May 1837, No. 85.

FORT WILLIAM, 29*th July* 1842.

No. 191 of 1842.—The compensation for Spirits, which has been added to the pay of the European Troops as published in the Pay Tables attached to General Order 8th July 1840, * No. 146, having been calculated for the Artillery at Company's Rupees (3-2-0) Three and Two Annas per month of 30 days, instead of One Anna and Eight Pie per day for 365 days, reduced to an equal monthly sum, whereby the aggregate pay as therein exhibited is Eight Pie less than the correct amount, the relative Pay Table is to be corrected accordingly, and the difference drawn in Abstract under the Head of Arrears.

* Published in G. O. G. Fort St. George, 28th July 1840, No. 122.

G. O. C. C. 20th Aug. 1842.

Much inconvenience being experienced by Men absent from their Regiments on duty or on furlough, in consequence of inaccuracies in their Pay Certificate; the Commander of the

Forces directs the publication in General Orders of the subjoined "Form" of Certificate, extracted from the Pay and Audit Regulations, and desires that it be strictly followed in preparing the documents in question.

"FORM *of Certificate for Native Commissioned or European or Native Non-commissioned Officers" Naigues, Privates, &c.*

50th Regiment N. I.

Vizianagram, 1*st June* 1839.

I do hereby Certify that *Naigue Veeraputrah* 3d Class, *Light Company No.* 1132 *of the* 50*th Regiment of Native Infantry*, has received his Pay in *arrears* for the month of December 1841 (Rupees 12) and to no later period."

Registered No. 65. A. B. Captain

E. F. C. D. Lt. Col. *Comg. Light Company.*

Adjutant. *Commanding.*

Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to authorize the following addition to paragraph 3, "*House* Rent," Section 19th, of the Pay and Audit Regulations, G. O. G. 6th Sept. 1842. No. 159.

"And an Officer absent on *Medical Certificate*, provided such absence exceed two months, shall be exempt from forfeiture during the whole period of his absence."

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1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Buglers be substituted for Drummers and Fifers in the Corps of Artillery. G. O. G. 13th Sept. 1842. No. 164.

2. The Establishment of a Battalion of European Foot Artillery consisting of 4 Companies, to be fixed at 8 Buglers (or two per Company) and 1 Bugle Major.

3. The Establishment of a Battalion of Golundaz, consisting of 6 Companies, to be 12 Buglers (or two per Company) and 1 Bugler Major.

4. The Pay of Buglers of European Foot Artillery to be Rupees 16 9 0 per mensem (the same as at present drawn by Drummers and Fifers) — the Bugle Major European Foot Artillery to receive Pay Rupees 16 9 0 and Staff Pay Rupees 14 0 0, making a total of Rupees 30 9 0.

5. The Buglers of the Golundaz Battalion to receive Pay Rupees 11 0 0 (the same as at present drawn by Drummers and Fifers).

6. The Bugle Major of the Golundaz Battalion to receive Pay Rupees 11 0 0 and Staff Allowance Rupees 14 0 0, making a total of Rupees 25.

7. The Bounty of a Gunner to be granted to Europeans enlisting as Buglers in the Battalions of European Foot Artillery.

8. The Drummers and Fifers at present on the strength of Battalions, who under the above arrangement, and change of designation, will be in excess of the Establishment of Buglers fixed by this G. O. will be retained as supernumeraries until absorbed by vacancies.

9. The Officer Commanding the Forces is requested to cause this arrangement to be carried into effect from the 1st October 1842.

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1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under authority from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to direct the following modification of existing Orders on the subject of Pay and Allowances of the European Troops, to have effect, inclusive of the Pay to be drawn, on the 1st Proximo. G. O. G. 16th Sept. 1842. No. 166.

2. In every instance where the actual cost to Government of the rations, not including fuel, issued to the Troops shall fall short of the authorized stoppage of 3 Annas and 4 Pice, individuals shall be entitled to receive the difference monthly from the Commissariat, agreeably to statements of the average daily cost to be prepared by that Department and published (when a difference does actually exist in favor of the Soldier) in Station Orders.

3. The additional pay of 2*d.* a day for length of service having been originally converted into Rupees in Bengal at a different rate of exchange to that at which good conduct pay is now converted, by which the Soldier, after 14 years' service in receipt of "length of service pay," who is entitled to the same amount in sterling money as the Soldier after 14 years' service in the receipt of "good conduct pay," receives *less* in Indian money,—a discrepance by no means depriving the former of his just dues, since in the aggregate, he nevertheless receives *more* than he is entitled to by the Royal Warrant—this difference, it is however deemed undesirable, to continue; but instead of assimilating their respective aggregate receipts, by a corresponding reduction of the amount received by Soldiers in receipt of 2*d.* a day good conduct pay, the superior advantage now enjoyed by them shall be extended to the others, and the additional 2*d.* for length of service shall be equalized with that for good conduct, and Pay Tables be altered accordingly.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of G. O. G. No. 130 of 1841, and the paragraph headed "Non-commissioned Staff" in Section 5th of the Pay and Audit Regulations are cancelled, and henceforth Non-commissioned Staff attached to Departments, Garrisons, or to Native Corps, are prohibited from drawing rations in kind from the Commissariat, but shall be entitled to draw from the Pay Department, in lieu thereof, compensation at the average rate (3 Annas and 4 Pice per diem) fixed for other grades; the amount to be drawn, when they are not in Hospital, in the same abstract in which their monthly pay may be drawn.

5. In establishing the foregoing modifications, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 29th June 1842, No. 33.

Para. 2. It was fully intended that, under the arrangement promulgated in General Orders of the 28th July 1840 and of subsequent dates, by which the Bengal Scale of Pay and Allowances was introduced at your Presidency, every Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier of Her Majesty's Service stationed in India should *receive* as much as, and in most cases more than, he would be entitled to receive according to Her Majesty's Warrants, if serving abroad in Crown Colonies or Settlements, as for instance in Ceylon.

Para. 3. The data of computation were—

1st. That the Pay shall not be less in amount than if issued at a rate equivalent to the intrinsic par value of the Company's Rupee, that is, that the Soldier should receive as much fine silver in Company's Rupees as he would be entitled to receive if paid in British currency, viz. at the rate of 2*s.* ½*d.* the Rupee, as shewn in the margin.*

*The British Shilling contains 80$\frac{7}{11}$ grs. of fine silver The Company's Rupee contains more than double the quantity, viz. 165 grs. being equal to 2*s.* ½*d.*

2d. That the Soldier should be stopped 5*d.* per diem for rations of bread, meat, salt, tea and sugar, according to the published scale, and that if those rations should cost the public less than 5*d.* per diem, the difference should be repaid to him.

Para. 4. The Orders issued by us in March 1840 were designed to accomplish these objects. And, for the sake of illustration, we will here shew the result as affecting the Privates of Infantry,—premising that according to Her Majesty's Warrants, Soldiers serving abroad are not entitled to "Beer money," which is paid only to Troops serving at home.

	According to H. M.'s Warrants deducting 5*d.* per diem for Rations 31 days.			According to the Bengal Scale. If at a Full Batta Station 31 days.			According to the Bengal Scale. If at a Half Batta Station 31 days.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Private of Infantry of 14 years' Service..........	11	6	2	14	1	3	12	7	5
Do. under do.	8	13	8	12	0	2	10	6	4

Para. 5. Thus the Privates of Infantry gain additional Pay varying from 1 R. 1 A. 3 P. to 3 Rs. 2 As. 6 P. per mensem. In all other ranks of Infantry and in all ranks of Cavalry, it will be found, on making a similar comparison, that no one sustains loss and that most are gainers.

G. O. G. 16th Sept. 1842, No. 169. The following General Orders by the Hon'ble the President in Council, are re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

FORT WILLIAM, 2*d September*, 1842.

No. 223 of 1842.—The following Rule, passed by the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Financial Department, on the 17th ultimo, under the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, communicated in their Despatch No. 5 of 1842, in that Department, under date the 9th February, is published in General Orders :

RULE.

When an Officer has been temporarily holding a Civil or Military Staff Appointment, in consequenc of the absence of the fixed Incumbent on Sick leave within the limits prescribed in the Absentee Rules of the 29th January 1840, and the latter proceed to Europe, or otherwise vacate the appointment during absence, the locum-tenens shall not be entitled to any higher allowances by reason of such vacancy ; and in the event of his being permanently appointed to the office in which he has been officiating, he shall receive the full Salary of that office only, from the date of his permanent appointment.

G. O. G. 11th October 1842, No. 198.

The Most Hon'ble the Govesnor in Council is pleased, with reference to G. O. G. No. 84 of 1842, G. O. G. I. No. 191 promulgated in G. O. G. No. 151 of 1842, and G. O. G. No. 166 of 1842, to order the substitution of the following revised Tables of Pay to the Artillery, the difference between old and new rates of Pay in lieu of those published in G. O. G. No. 6 of 1841, as also of the revised rates of length of service Pay to European Soldiers.

No. 1.

DIFFERENCE *in favor of old rates of Pay and Allowances to be drawn by Her Majesty's Troops in lieu of the rates laid down in Para. 2 of G. O. G. 12th January* 1841, *No.* 6.

	In the Field.																							
	Dragoons.												Infantry.											
	28 days			29 days			30 days			31 days			28 days			29 days			30 days			31 days		
Serjeant Major	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troop Serjeant Major	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quarter Master Serjeant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Color Serjeant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serjeants	0	6	9	0	8	1	0	9	7	0	11	0	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	4	1	0	4	7
Corporals — above 17 years' length of service	0	6	1	0	6	11	0	8	0	0	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporals — „ 10 „ do.	0	8	1	0	9	0	0	10	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporals — under 10 „ ordinary	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	2	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporals — above 14 „ length of service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporals — „ 7 „ do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporals — under 7 „ ordinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	1	10	0	2	1	0	2	4
Drummers, Trumpeters, Ordinary	0	1	8	0	2	4	0	3	5	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privates — above 17 years' length of service	0	3	8	0	4	4	0	5	2	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privates — „ 10 „ do	0	5	8	0	6	5	0	7	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privates — under 10 „ ordinary	0	7	7	0	8	5	0	9	4	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privates — above 14 „ length of service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privates — „ 7 „ do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privates — under 7 „ ordinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N. B.—Those in receipt of Good Conduct Pay will draw the same rates of Difference of their respective classes—as length of service men.

No. 2.

Difference *in favor of old rates of Pay and Allowances to be drawn by the Hon'ble Company's Troops in lieu of the rates laid down in Para. 2 of G. O. G. 12th January 1841, No. 6.*

			Horse Artillery.						Foot Artillery.			European Infantry		
			In the Field.			In Garrison.			In the Field.			In the Field.		
Serjeant Major			0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quarter Master Serjeant			2	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troop Serjeant Major			10	6	1	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troop Quarter Master Serjeant			6	14	1	3	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brigade Serjeant			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serjeants			4	11	1	1	9	3	0	1	7	0	4	7
Corporals	Above 14 years' length of service		1	10	10	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0
	„ 7 „	do.	1	12	11	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	4
	Under 7 „	do.	1	15	1	0	0	0	0	7	11	0	2	6
Bombardiers	Above 14 years' length of service		1	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	„ 7 „	do.	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under 7 „	do.	1	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gunners & Privates	Above 14 years' length of service		2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	„ 7 „	do.	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under 7 „	do.	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trumpeters and Drummers			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N. B.—Those in receipt of Good Conduct Pay will draw the same rates of Difference of their respective classes—as length of service men.

PAY TABLE.

For the Non-commissioned and Rank and File of Her Majesty's Dragoons.

			Pay and Compensation for Spirit rations.											
			For a month of 28 days.			For a month of 29 days.			For a month of 30 days.			For a month of 31 days.		
At Field Stations and when in the Field.														
Serjeant Major		With the established daily Rations, exclusive of Spirits	45	16	8	47	7	9	48	15	10	50	7	11
Troop Serjeant Major			37	9	11	38	14	10	40	3	8	41	8	6
Serjeant			24	9	5	25	6	4	26	3	2	27	0	6
Corporals	above 17 years		20	0	7	20	11	4	21	6	0	22	0	9
	„ 10 „		18	14	3	19	8	4	20	2	5	20	12	6
	under 10 „		17	12	0	18	5	5	18	14	10	19	8	3
Trumpeter			17	12	7	18	5	8	18	14	10	19	7	11
Privates	above 17 years		15	9	6	16	1	10	16	10	1	17	2	5
	„ 10 „		14	7	2	14	14	10	15	6	6	15	14	2
	under 10 „		13	4	11	13	11	11	14	2	11	14	9	11
In Garrison and Cantonments.														
Serjeant Major			44	8	4	45	15	7	47	6	10	48	14	1
Troop Serjeant Major			36	2	7	37	6	8	38	16	8	39	14	8
Serjeant			24	5	5	25	1	6	25	13	6	26	9	6
Corporals	above 17 years		19	3	2	19	12	9	20	6	5	21	0	0
	„ 10 „		18	4	8	18	13	10	19	6	11	20	0	0
	under 10 „		16	14	9	17	4	4	17	12	11	18	5	6
Trumpeter			16	5	3	16	13	6	17	5	10	17	14	1
Privates	above 17 years		14	2	2	14	9	8	15	1	1	15	8	7
	„ 10 „		12	15	10	13	6	8	13	13	6	14	4	4
	under 10 „		11	13	7	12	3	9	12	9	11	13	0	1
Boys			5	11	5	5	14	9	6	2	0	6	5	3

PAY TABLE.

For the Non-commissioned and Rank and File of H. M. Regiments of Infantry.

With the established daily Rations, exclusive of Spirits.	Pay and Compensation for Spirit rations. For a month of 28 days.			For a month of 29 days.			For a month of 30 days.			For a month of 31 days.		
At Field Stations and when in the Field.												
Serjeant Major	41	10	3	42	13	1	44	0	0	45	2	10
Quarter Master Serjeant	36	9	9	37	6	2	38	2	8	38	15	2
Color Serjeant	27	12	3	28	10	10	29	9	5	30	8	0
Serjeant	20	11	10	21	7	3	22	2	8	22	14	1
Corporals — Above 14 years	16	15	10	17	9	4	18	2	10	18	12	4
Corporals — „ 7 „	15	13	6	16	6	4	16	15	3	17	8	1
Corporals — Under 7 „	14	11	3	15	3	5	15	11	8	16	3	10
Drummers	13	1	10	13	8	10	[illegible]	15	10	14	6	10
Privates — Above 14 years	13	2	2	13	9	8	14	1	2	14	8	8
Privates — „ 7 „	11	15	10	12	6	8	12	13	7	13	4	5
Privates — Under 7 „	10	13	7	11	3	9	11	10	0	12	0	2
In Garrison and Cantonments.												
Serjeant Major	40	3	0	41	5	0	42	7	0	[illegible]	9	0
Quarter Master Serjeant	35	2	4	35	14	0	36	9	8	37	5	4
Color Serjeant	26	8	8	27	6	6	28	4	3	29	2	0
Serjeant	19	8	9	20	3	4	20	13	11	21	8	6
Corporals — Above 14 years	15	8	6	16	1	3	16	9	10	17	2	6
Corporals — „ 7 „	14	6	2	14	14	3	15	6	3	15	14	3
Corporals — Under 7 „	13	3	11	13	11	4	14	2	8	14	10	0
Drummers	11	10	6	12	0	8	12	6	10	12	13	0
Privates — Above 14 years	11	10	10	12	1	7	12	8	2	12	14	10
Privates — „ 7 „	10	8	6	10	14	7	11	4	7	11	10	7
Privates — Under 7 „	9	6	3	9	11	8	10	1	0	10	6	4
Boys	7	6	10	7	11	1	7	15	4	8	3	7

For the Honorable Company's European Artillery.

			Pay & Compensation for Spirit rations — For any month.		
	At Field Stations and when in the Field.				
Horse	Serjeant Major		50	15	10
Horse	Quarter Master Serjeant		44	15	10
Horse	Staff Serjeant		40	12	4
Horse	Serjeants		28	15	4
Horse	Corporals	above 14 years	25	6	9
Horse	Corporals	" 7 "	24	2	11
Horse	Corporals	under 7 "	22	15	0
Horse	Bombardiers	above 14 years	23	6	9
Horse	Bombardiers	" 7 "	22	2	11
Horse	Bombardiers	under 7 "	20	15	0
Horse	Trumpeters		21	2	8
Horse	Gunners	above 14 years	16	14	5
Horse	Gunners	" 7 "	15	10	7
Horse	Gunners	under 7 "	14	6	8
	In Garrison and Cantonment.				
Horse	Serjeant Major		49	6	10
Horse	Quarter Master Serjeant		43	6	10
Horse	Staff Serjeant		39	3	4
Horse	Serjeants		27	0	4
Horse	Corporals	above 14 years	23	13	9
Horse	Corporals	" 7 "	22	9	11
Horse	Corporals	under 7 "	21	6	0
Horse	Bombardiers	above 14 years	21	13	9
Horse	Bombardiers	" 7 "	20	9	11
Horse	Bombardiers	under 7 "	19	6	0
Horse	Trumpeters		19	9	8
Horse	Gunners	above 14 years	15	5	5
Horse	Gunners	" 7 "	14	1	7
Horse	Gunners	under 7 "	12	13	8
	At Field Stations and when in the Field.				
Foot	Serjeant Major		48	7	10
Foot	Quarter Master Serjeant		42	7	10
Foot	Brigade Serjeant		33	15	5
Foot	Serjeants		26	7	4
Foot	Corporals	above 14 years	24	6	9
Foot	Corporals	" 7 "	23	2	11
Foot	Corporals	under 7 "	21	15	0
Foot	Bombardiers	above 14 years	22	6	9
Foot	Bombardiers	" 7 "	21	2	11
Foot	Bombardiers	under 7 "	19	15	0
Foot	Drummers		18	2	8
Foot	Gunners	above 14 years	16	4	3
Foot	Gunners	" 7 "	15	0	5
Foot	Gunners	under 7 "	13	12	6
	In Garrison and Cantonment.				
Foot	Serjeant Major		46	14	10
Foot	Quarter Master Serjeant		40	14	10
Foot	Brigade Serjeant		32	6	0
Foot	Serjeants		24	14	4
Foot	Corporals	above 14 years	22	13	9
Foot	Corporals	" 7 "	21	9	11
Foot	Corporals	under 7 "	20	6	0
Foot	Bombardiers	above 14 years	20	13	9
Foot	Bombardiers	" 7 "	19	9	11
Foot	Bombardiers	under 7 "	18	6	0
Foot	Drummers		16	9	8
Foot	Gunners	above 14 years	14	11	3
Foot	Gunners	" 7 "	13	7	5
Foot	Gunners	under 7 "	12	3	6

With the established daily Rations, exclusive of Spirits.

PAY TABLE.

For the Honorable Company's European Regiments of Infantry.

		Pay and Compensation for Spirits rations. For any Month.					
At Field Stations and when in the Field.							
Regimental Serjeant Major	With the established daily Rations, exclusive of Spirits.	0	0	0	44	7	10
Quarter Master Serjeant		0	0	0	38	7	10
Color Serjeant		0	0	0	29	15	6
Serjeant		0	0	0	22	7	5
Corporals above 14 years		0	0	0	18	6	9
Corporals " 7 "		0	0	0	17	2	11
Corporals under 7 "		0	0	0	15	15	0
Drummer		0	0	0	14	2	9
Privates above 14 years		0	0	0	14	4	3
Privates " 7 "		0	0	0	13	0	5
Privates under 7 "		0	0	0	11	12	6
In Garrison and Cantonment.							
Regimental Serjeant Major		0	0	0	42	14	6
Quarter Master Serjeant		0	0	0	36	14	6
Color Serjeant		0	0	0	28	10	0
Serjeant		0	0	0	21	2	4
Corporals Above 14 years		0	0	0	16	13	5
Corporals " 7 "		0	0	0	15	9	7
Corporals Under 7 "		0	0	0	14	5	8
Drummers		0	0	0	12	9	6
Privates Above 14 years		0	0	0	12	10	11
Privates " 7 "		0	0	0	11	7	1
Privates Under 7 "		0	0	0	10	3	2

The following General Order by the Hon'ble the President in Council, is re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency. G. O. G. 25th Oct. 1842, No. 199.

GENERAL ORDER *by the Hon'ble the* PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *7th October* 1842.

No. 254 of 1842.—1. The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed Table, exhibiting the Pay, Batta and Superannuation Allowances of Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, to have effect at the three Presidencies from this date.

2. To entitle Apothecaries and Hospital Stewards to retire, in Europe, on the Pension of their rank, they must have served in India, and the Department, for the periods laid down for Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department, in Government General Order, 17th July 1819, No. 187, the Rules contained in paragraphs 5 to 9 inclusive, of which Regulation, will continue to be applicable to all Warrant Officers of the Medical Establishment.

3. Full or Half Batta is to be drawn for Medical Warrant Officers, as well as for those of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments at all Garrisons and Stations, where either rate of Batta is admissible to European Commissioned Officers.

4. Although it has not been deemed necessary to admit Assistant Apothecaries and Assistant Stewards to the benefits of furlough, or to retire on a Pension in Europe, yet should any individual of those classes establish a fair claim to the indulgence, the Government will be prepared to give the circumstances of each case a favorable consideration, on their being brought under its notice by the Commander-in-Chief.

TABLE *of the rates of Effective Pay and Batta; Furlo' Pay, Retiring Pension, and Invalid Allowances of Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Medical Establishment.*

	Effective Pay and Batta.			Furlough Pay.		Retiring Pension.		Invalid Allowances.		
	Pay	Full Batta	Total.	£ per Annum	Co.'s Rs Pr. Mth.	£ per Annum	Co.'s Rs. Pr. Mth.	Pay	Half Batta	Total
Apothecaries,.........	50	60 14	110 14	75	50	60	40	50	30 7	80 7
Stewards,............	30 7	60 14	91 5	45 12 6	30 7	45 12 6	30 7	30 7	30 7	60 14
Assistant Apothecaries,	25	30	55	......	......	......	......	25	15	40
Assistant Stewards,...	25	30	55	......	......	......	......	25	15	40

G. O. G. 15th Nov. 1842 No. 209.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Para. 3, "Forms" Section 2d of the Pay and Audit Regulations, to direct that in cases where European Soldiers to whom Last Pay Certificates are granted, have families, the names of the wives and children, together with the date or dates of birth of the latter, shall be inserted on the back of the Certificate shewing the month for which they last received their allowances, as in printed blank form B. of Pay Certificate issued from the Pay Department.

G. O. G. 15th Nov. 1842. No. 210.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Hospital Writer allowed to each European Regiment, Battalion, or Brigade of Infantry, Cavalry, and Foot, or Horse Artillery shall not be detached with Troops or Companies to other Stations, but be employed and drawn for alone at the Head Quarters of each. A Detachment of Europeans proceeding to the Provinces shall not be allowed a Writer, but the Subordinate Medical Staff shall perform the duties without any additional Allowance.

G. O. G. 29th Nov. 1842. No. 218.

Instances having occurred of sums overdrawn, or of double charges on account of public claims remaining for indefinite periods in Regimental or Departmental deposit, waiting the result of Audit, the Most Honorable the Governor in Council deems it necessary to prohibit the practice; and to direct that every overdrawn sum be forthwith replaced in the Treasury from whence it was received, and the individual making the refund will, on the same date, report the circumstance and the occasion, direct to the Military Auditor General.

G. O. G. 27th Dec. 1842. No. 233.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of a Dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 28th September last, No. 52, for general information.

Reply to Para. 20 of Letter dated 8th July 1842, No. 30.

Petition from Pensioned Serjeant Flood, soliciting that his Pension may be paid at the exchange of 2*s*. ½*d*.

Para. 1. Having again taken into our consideration the question of the rate of exchange at which Pensions fixed in British Currency are to be issued to Pensioned Soldiers from our Service, permitted to reside in India, we authorize you to issue the Pensions of Serjeant P. Flood and of other Soldiers placed in similar circumstances, at the exchange of 2*s*. ½*d*. the Company's Rupee.

2. We take this opportunity of authorizing you to issue, at the same rate of exchange, the Bounty receivable in certain cases by Soldiers of Her Majesty's and our Service on re-enlisting.

PENSION FOR WOUNDS.

The following General Orders by the Honorable the President in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Honorable the* PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 29*th July*, 1842.

No. 189 of 1842.—With reference to the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, published in the Government General Order *No. 120, dated the 13th of August 1838, establishing prospectively for the Native Armies of the Three Presidencies, a new and graduated Scale of Pensions for Wounds received in Action, and declaring that those Pensions being a compensation for the permanent disability caused by such Wounds, may be held together with any other Pension to which a Native Officer or Soldier may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof, The Hon'ble the President in Council, in communication with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is pleased, with the view of removing existing doubts and misapprehensions, to notify for general information, that all former Regulations for the grant of Wound Pensions to Native Soldiers were thereby rescinded, the provision on that head of the General Order †No. 84, dated the 17th of April 1837, included. G. O. G. 16th Aug. 1842. No. 151.

2. Wound Pension as established by the General Order of the 13th of August 1838, affords both a provision for Men disabled by Wounds, whose period of service does not entitle them to any other pension, and an additional provision for Men similarly disabled, who from length of service are eligible to the benefit of Invalid Retiring Pension.

3. In the former of those cases Wound Pension precludes all claim on account of the injury sustained, to any other pension or provision whatsoever; in the latter, it may be held together with the Ordinary rate of Retiring Invalid Pension, by all Men whose length of service entitles them to that provision, and with the Superior rate of the same Pension, by such Officers and Soldiers as have served 40 years and upwards, and also belong to the Class whose exclusive privilege it is to receive such Superior rate; which privilege, it is to be distinctly understood, is restricted by the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to "Fighting Men of the Regular Army"—and to the grades of that Class detailed in the General Order No. 84, dated the 17th of April 1837.

4. The General Order of the 17th April 1837, in so far as it reserved to Officers and Soldiers of the Madras and Bombay Armies, enlisted before the 1st of May of that year, the right of receiving the Pensions theretofore authorized by the Regulations of their respective Presidencies, whenever such Pensions exceeded the Bengal rates, was not affected by the General Order of the 13th of August 1838; but the last mentioned Order must not be construed cumulatively, nor be held to confer on such Officers and Men, of those Armies, so enlisted, any claim to the Pension grantable under its provisions, in addition to the higher Pension before receivable by them in virtue of the right reserved to them by the Regulations of 1837.

* Published in G. O. G. Fort St. George, 31st January 1840, No. 19.
† Published in G. O. G. Fort St. George, 2d May 1837, No. 85.

PRIZE MONEY, MEDALS AND PECUNIARY DONATIONS.

G. O. G. 18th Sept. 1840, No. 157.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the Station and Regimental Prize Committees assembled to investigate claims to the 2d and final Dividend of Isle of Bourbon Prize Money shall be considered to have finally closed their proceedings on the 31st August 1840, agreeably to the Orders of Government of the 16th August 1839.

2. Such Committees as may not have already forwarded Acquittance Rolls agreeably to the orders of Government, are directed to transmit them to the Secretary to the General Prize Committee with as little delay as possible, and to deposit all unclaimed money in the General Treasury, reporting the same to the General Prize Committee, and forwarding at the same time two separate Nominal Rolls, of such sums as may be deposited, one on account of persons deceased and the other on account of absentees, specifying the Corps, Company and Numbers opposite to each individual's name as per annexed Form No. 1.

3. The General Prize Committee will continue to receive from Commanding and Staff Officers such claims of men on the Bourbon Prize Fund as may be submitted to them, prepared agreeably to the form prescribed for the conduct of Station and Regimental Committees, specifying the name of the parties in the abstracts, and will forward such as on examination may be found correct for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

4. All unclaimed Prize Money of whatever description shall be deposited in the General Treasury, as directed in the 2d Para.

5. Bills for Prize Money deposited in the General Treasury, prepared agreeably to Form No. 2, to be forwarded to the General Prize Committee, who will submit them for the consideration and orders of Government.

6. Acquittance Rolls are to be transmitted to the Secretary to the General Prize Committee within the period limited in the 11th para. of G. O. G. 22d August 1837.

7. Copies of the proceedings, &c. of the Station Prize Committees are to be lodged in the Offices of the Public Staff Officers of the respective Stations and Garrisons, on whom the duties of investigating claims, &c. devolve.

8. Claims may be preferred until 31st August 1845, after the expiration of which period no claim can be received.

9. All documents transmitted from time to time to the General Prize Committee shall be accompanied by a Letter.

No. 1.

Nominal Roll of the undermentioned Individuals whose respective Shares of the 2d and final Dividend of Isle of Bourbon Prize Money were this day remitted to the General Treasury of Fort Saint George as unclaimed.

During the Bourbon Expedition.										By whom Claimed		If Pensioners, Number of Pension Certificate.	Remarks.
Numbers.			Compy.	Rank	Name	Corps	Share of each.			Name	Nature of connexion		
Genl.	Co.	Prize Roll					C R.	A	P				
253	12	15	B	Private	A		1	8	4				Since dead, no claimant
					B					F	Widow	456	A Pensioner at Vellore
					C					H	Son		not to be found.

Station and Date.

(Signed) A. B. *President.*
Station Prize Committee.

No. 2.

The Honorable Company.... ....*Dr.*

To amount deposited in the General Treasury on the 23d March 1839, by the Officer Commanding Vellore, on account of the 2d and final Dividend of Isle of Bourbon Prize Money due to Private Yagapen, No. 25, Gr. Company 2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Company's Rupees.................................. 1 8 4

Mangalore, (Signed) A. B.

25th September 1840. *Comg. 24th Regt. N. I.*

Received the 26th day of September 1840, from the Honorable Company thro' the Sub-Treasurer of the Government of Fort Saint George, the above-mentioned sum of Company's Rupees one, Annas eight, and Pice four.

(Signed) A. B.

Commanding 24th Regt. N. I.

To

The Sub-Treasurer,
Fort Saint George.

Nominal Roll of the undermentioned Individuals who have appeared in person before the......... ....and preferred a claim to Prize Money for the capture of the Island of Bourbon 2d and final Dividend, agreeably to G. O. G. 16th August 1839.

During the Bourbon Expedition						By whom claimed		Description of document produced insup port of claim.	Whether the claimant is in the receipt of pay or pensions from the State or otherwise.	Place of Residence.	If Pensioners, Number of Pension Certificates.	Remarks.	
Number. Genl.	Number. Compy	Company	Rank	Name	Corps	Name	Nature of connexion.					By the Station Prize Committee.	By the General Prize Committee.

Station and Date. (Signed) A. B. *Fort Adjutant.*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, that the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Dyce engaged in the attack upon the Durgah at Zorapore on the 18th of October 1839, have elected Lieutenant Colonel Bond of the Corps of Artillery, as the sole Prize Agent for the Prize property captured on that occasion. G. O. G. 17th Nov. 1840, No. 193.

With reference to G. O. G. dated 22d August 1837, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that, in submitting claims of Individuals entitled to Share in the Ava Prize Money which require to be forwarded to the Supreme Government for sanction, that the following Forms of Reports A. and B. be strictly adhered to, by the Presidents of Committees, Officers Commanding Garrisons, Stations and Corps, in lieu of that shewn in G. O. G. 22d Aug. 1837. G. O. G. 1st Dec. 1840, No. 203.

FORM A.

REPORT *of a Committee assembled at* *to investigate Claims of Discharged or Removed Soldiers to Ava Prize Money.*

Description.						Description of document produced in support of claim.	Form of Certificate for Discharged or removed Soldiers.
Number		Company	Rank	Name	Corps		
General	Company						
							We hereby certify that from the documents produced and his reply to our questions, we have reason to believe that the said —— is entitled to share of Ava Prize Money, having served as —— in —— Regiment of —— and that he is now residing at —— in —— District of payment or serving (as the case may be) in —— Regiment.

Place and Date. Signatures. *Station Prize Committee.*

FORM B.

REPORT *of a Committee assembled at* *to investigate Claims of the Representatives of deceased Soldiers to Ava Prize Money.*

Description.						By whom claimed		Description of document produced in support of claim	Form of certificate for the Relative of a deceased Soldier.
Number		Company	Rank	Name	Corps	Name	Nature of connexion		
General	Company								
									We hereby certify that (name) has established (his or her) claim to the Share of Prize to which (Rank and Name) is entitled as having been present in Ava during the Burmese war, being the next heir, (or as the case may be) and that proof has been given to us that the said (Rank and Name) is dead.

Place and Date. Signatures. *Station Prize Committee.*

MEMORANDUM.

15th December 1840.

G. O. C. C. 19th Dec. 1840.

Prize Rolls for the Corps and Detachments who served with the Force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Dyce in the affair at Zorapore on the 18th October 1839, having been received by the Prize Agent at Madras; Officers Commanding Corps and Detachments, and individuals who have claim to Share in the actual capture, are requested to submit their claims to Lieutenant Colonel Bond, the Prize Agent, prepared according to the forms laid down in G. O. G. 19th August 1836, No. 180.

Corps entitled to share.

Detachment F Troop Native Horse Artillery.
1 Squadron H. M. 13th Dragoons.
1 do. 7th Light Cavalry.
1 Company 1st Battalion Artillery with Gun Lascars attached and Karkhana.
2 Companies H. M. 39th Regiment.
34th Regiment Light Infantry.

G. O. G. 16th March 1841. No. 52.

Detachment F. Troop Horse Artillery.
1 Squadron 13th Light Dragoons.
1 Squadron 7th Light Cavalry.
1 Company Foot Artillery with Gun Lascars and Karkhana and Store Department.
2 Companies H. M. 39th Regiment.
34th Regt. or Chicacole Light Infantry.
Commissariat Department.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify to the Troops engaged in the action at Zorapore on the 18th October 1839, under the Command of Lieut. Col. A. B. Dyce, that a distribution Statement and Prize Rolls bearing the names of the Corps, Departments, &c. noted in the margin, who are entitled to share in the actual capture of the property taken on that occasion, have been transferred to the Presidency General Prize Committee, with instructions to issue the dividend forthwith.

The distribution is to take place under the following rules :

1. All European Officers, Attornies of European Officers and the Heirs or Administrators of those deceased, will submit Abstracts for the shares to which they are respectively entitled, and Acquittance Rolls in accordance to the annexed Forms Nos. 2 and 3, accompanied by a Nominal Roll and Letter.

2. Station and Regimental Prize Committees will be assembled to investigate all claims to the above booty, and the Presidents will forward, with as little delay as possible, to the General Prize Committee, Proceedings as per annexed Form No. 1, exhibiting the Letter, and Number in the Company and General Number in the Regiment at the period the Prize Rolls were sent in, including the names of such men as may have been discharged the Service, and the heirs of all deceased men who may prove their title to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Station Committees will correspond with Officers Commanding Corps, &c. when they require any information regarding the claims preferred to them, and on no account insert on the Proceedings, the claim of parties whose Company and General Numbers cannot be given.

The Secretary will then examine and note on the face of the Committee's Proceedings any discrepancy there may be between the claims included therein, and the Rolls received from Government, with any other remarks that the General Prize Committee may find it necessary to make, and return them to the subordinate Committees, which will prepare Abstracts and Acquittance Rolls for such as may be found to correspond with the Prize Rolls above alluded to, in accordance with the Forms Nos. 2 and 3. These Abstracts and Acquittance Rolls will be forwarded to the General Prize Committee for the purpose of being checked and the former passed by that Committee for payment, on the Paymaster of the Division or range in which the claimants respectively may reside.

3. The Regimental Committees will be constituted of the Commanding Officer, the next in seniority, with the Adjutant and the Quarter Master. Those at Stations, in such manner as the Officer Commanding may direct.

4. All persons, except European Commissioned Officers, present with Regiments, are to be paid by Committees respectively, and in acknowledgment of the receipt of their shares, they are to be required to sign Acquittance Rolls, which are to be prepared in accordance with the Form No. 3.

5. Claimants who may not now be with the Regiments in which they served during the operations in Zorapore, must prefer their claims through the nearest Station Committee.

6. Individual claimants who may have been attached to Regiments of Her Majesty's Service which have subsequently returned to Europe and who may not be borne on the strength of any Regiment in India, will submit their claims to the nearest Station Committee and if ascertained to be correct, a bill for the amount of share, countersigned by the Committee, and

accompanied by a separate receipt of the claimant, will be forwarded to the General Prize Committee at the Presidency, to be examined and passed for payment in the manner above detailed.

7. The claims of Non-commissioned Officers and men who may have belonged to Her Majesty's Regiments embarked for Europe, but who may now be attached to Corps serving under this Presidency, will be drawn for by the Committee of the Regiment to which they are at present attached, in the manner laid down in the 4th Paragraph.

8. The shares of deceased Officers and men, European and Native, not claimed by executors or other representatives, or by heirs or nearest of kin, are not to be drawn.

9. Officers Commanding Corps and Departments above detailed are directed to transmit to the Secretary to the General Prize Committee at Fort St. George, with as little delay as possible, two separate Nominal Rolls, one on account of the men effective with the Regiment and the other on account of the individuals removed from the effective strength of Corps or Departments, shewing as far as may be practicable the Station at which each is now residing, also the names of the heirs of deceased Soldiers entitled to receive the prize money, and their place of residence.

10. Applications in behalf of the heirs of men who may have died, will be addressed to the Committee of the Regiment to which the deceased belonged, and a consequent payment will be made on account of the estate, if the claim be satisfactorily established.

11. Acquittance Rolls for prize money which may have been passed by the General Prize Committee at the Presidency, are to be transmitted to the Secretary, by the Presidents of Committees, within 3 months from the date on which the Abstract to which each Acquittance Roll refers is passed for payment.

An acquittance for money remitted to Officers Commanding Corps or Stations, &c. for adjustment to individuals, should be obtained and attached to the Acquittance Rolls in which Prize money is stated to have been thus disposed of.

The balance of unappropriated shares of individuals of the Hon'ble Company's Service, will be remitted by the Regimental and Station Committees to the General Treasury, and those referrible to Her Majesty's Forces will be disposed of in conformity to the War Office Regulations, with the exception of unclaimed shares to Native Establishments, which will be remitted to the Treasury. In either case, the Acquittance Rolls will be furnished as above directed, accompanied by two separate Nominal Rolls, of such sums as may be deposited, one on account of persons deceased and the other on account of absentees, specifying the Corps, Company and Numbers opposite to each individual's name and the date of the Sub-Treasurer's acknowledgment of such deposits, as per annexed Form No. 4.

12. Bills for prize money deposited in the General Treasury, prepared agreeably to Form No. 5, to be forwarded to the General Prize Committee, who will submit them for the consideration and orders of Government.

13. After the elapse of 18 months from the commencement of the distribution, the General Prize Committee will forward to the Secretary to Government Military Department, a Return of the European Officers and men who are entitled to share, but who having died or having left India before the distribution commenced, have not received their shares.

The Return to distinguish individuals belonging to Her Majesty's Regiments from those belonging to the Company's Army, and to specify the sum due to each, in the currency in which the general distribution was made. When the Return shall have been prepared and transmitted, no payments must be made in India on account of the sharers specified in it.

14. A Return of the European part of the Force, showing how the different shares have been paid, must also be forwarded.

15. Station and Regimental Prize Committees are directed in disbursing the amount of the several shares of the Zorapore prize money to claimants or their heirs, to write across the face of each Prize Certificate "amount of share in this Certificate paid by the (Station or Regimental) Committee at (here enter Station) on (here enter date) to (here enter the name of the claimant.)

16. The period of closing the Proceedings of the several Committees is limited to the 30th June 1842.

17. Copies of the Proceedings, &c. of the Station Prize Committees when closed are to be lodged in the Offices of the Public Staff Officers of the respective Stations and Garrisons, on whom the duties of investigating claims, &c. thereafter shall devolve.

18. All documents transmitted from time to time to the General Prize Committee shall be accompanied by a Letter specifying their number and nature.

19. The General Prize Committee at the Presidency will issue such subsidiary instructions to Regimental and Station Committees, as may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing orders.

20. The Abstract of Zorapore General Prize Roll and Scale of Distribution are published for the information of all concerned.

No. 1.

FORM OF PROCEEDINGS.

PROCEEDINGS of a Prize Committee assembled at by order of to investigate Claims to Zorapore Prize Money agreeably to G. O. G.

President.

Members.

During the Zorapore War						By whom claimed		Description of document produced in support of claim	Whether the claimant is in the receipt of pay or pension from the State or otherwise	Place of residence	If Pensioners, number of pension certificate	Remarks	
Number		Company	Rank	Name	Corps	Name	Nature of Connexion					By the Station Prize Committee.	By the General Prize Committee.
General	Company												

Place and Date.

Signature of the Committee.

No. 2.

FORM OF THE ABSTRACT.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY..*Dr.*
To amount of Zorapore Prize Money authorized to be issued by G. O. G.

Number of each Rank.	Rank.	Corps.	Amount of each Share.			Total of each Rank.			Grand Total.		
			C.Rs	A.	P.	C.Rs	A.	P.	C.Rs	A.	P
Total Company's Rupees....											

To
The Military Paymaster,

Size Foolscap.

Signature of the Committee.

No. 3.

FORM OF THE ACQUITTANCE ROLL.

We whose signatures are hereunto affixed do acknowledge to have received the sums stated opposite to our respective names, being the amount of Zorapore Prize Money authorized to be issued by G. O. G.

During the Zorapore War.							To whom paid		Share of each.						When paid.	Signature and Remarks.
Numbers.									Issued.			Unclaimed.				
General.	Company.	Prize Roll.	Company.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Name.	Nature of connexion.	CRs.	A.	P.	CRs.	A.	P.		

Place and Date.

Amount originally drawn for .... C Rs.
Amount issued as above .... "
Balance remitted to the General Treasury as per accompanying Nominal Roll. } "
Size Foolscap.

Signature of the Committee.

No. 4.

FORM OF NOMINAL ROLL OF UNCLAIMED SHARES.

NOMINAL ROLL of the undermentioned individuals, whose respective shares of Zorapore Prize Money were this day remitted to the General Treasury of Fort Saint George as unclaimed.

By whom deposited.	Date of the Sub-Treasurer's acknowledgment.	During the Zorapore War.										By whom claimed.		If Pensioners, number of pension certificate.	Remarks.
		Numbers.							Share of each.						
		General.	Company.	Prize Roll.	Company.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	CRs.	A.	P.	Name.	Nature of connexion.		
		253	12	15	B.	Private.	A.		6	1	7½				Since dead—no claimant.
							B.								Discharged—not to be found.
							C.					W	Son.	5680	A Pensioner at Vellore.

Place and Date.

(Signed) A. B. *President*
Station Prize Committee.

Size Foolscap.

No. 5.

FORM OF BILL.

To amount deposited in the General Treasury on the——by the Officer Commanding H. M.'s 39th Foot, on account of the Zorapore Prize Money due to Private A. B. General Number 15—B. Company H. M.'s 39th Foot..............—C. Rs.........

Kamptee
1841.

(Signed) A. D.
Comg. H. M.'s 39th Foot.

Received the 10th day of February 1841 from the Honorable Company, thro' the Sub-Treasurer of the Government of Fort Saint George, the above-mentioned sum of Company's Rupees —— Annas ——and Pice ——

To
The Sub-Treasurer,
Fort Saint George.

(Signed) A. D.
Comg. H. M.'s 39th Foot.

Size Foolscap.

FORM OF NOMINAL ROLL REQUIRED FROM ATTORNIES OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS AND INDIVIDUAL CLAIMANTS.

NOMINAL ROLL of the undermentioned Individuals entitled to share in the Zorapore Prize Money, authorized to be issued by G. O. G.

During the Zorapore War.			By whom Claimed.		Description and date of document on which claim is preferred.	Remarks.
Rank.	Names.	Corps or Department.	Names.	Nature of connexion.		
Lt. Col.	A. B.	Detachment of Artillery	Messrs. C. & D.	Attornies	Power of Attorney dated 10th February 1841.	
Lieut.	E. F.	H. M.'s 39th Foot.	Do.	Executor	Probates of Will dated 10th Dec. 1839.	

Station and Date.

(Signed) C. & D.

Size Foolscap.

ABSTRACT OF ZORAPORE GENERAL PRIZE ROLL.

Corps.	Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	Depy. Assist. Qr. Mr. General	Brigade Majors	Lieutenants	Assistant Surgeons	Ensigns	Overseers	Subadars	Sub-Conductors	Second Apothecaries	Senior Assistant Apothecaries	Regimental Serjeant Majors	Troops Serjeant Major	Quarter Master Serjeants	Store Serjeants	Jemadars	Daroghs	Tindals	Color Serjeants and Serjeants	Brigade Serjeants	Bullock Serjeants	Corporals	Bombadiers	Gunners	Drummers	Trumpeters	Privates	Carnatic Ordnance Artificers	Bugle Majors	Havildar Majors	Havildars	2d Tindals	Artillery Choudries	Naigues	Drummers	Buglers	Farriers	Privates	Gun Lascars	Puckallies	Bheasties	Artillery Drivers	Petty Dooly Maistries	Regimental Lascars	Tent Lascars	Store Lascars	Medical Pupils	Native Second Dressers
Detachment F. Troop Horse Artillery....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	2	43	..	2	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..
1 Squadron 13th Light Dragoons........	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1 Squadron 7th Light Cavalry............	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	8	1	..	7	..	..	2	107	..	2	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1
1 Company Foot Artillery with Gun Lascars and Karkhana and Store Department..........................	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	5	1	1	7	9	62	4	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	1	63	..	..	10	21	..	1
2 Companies H. M.'s 39th Regiment......	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
34th Regiment or Chicacole Light Infy....	1	1	3	..	..	6	1	6	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	1	..	47	1	10	..	475	..	..	8	..	..	10	21	..	..	1
Commissariat Department..................	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total number of each Rank......	2	3	9	1	1	13	3	7	1	9	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	9	1	1	15	1	1	22	9	62	4	3	164	5	1	2	58	2	3	58	1	10	6	625	23	18	9	63	1	12	45	21	1	4

STATEMENT OF CAPTURED PROPERTY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Amount realized..C. Rs. 50,546 6 3
Deduct Prize Agent's Commission at 5 per cent.... „ 2,527 5 1

Amount to be divided among the Captors..................C. Rs. 48,019 1 2

SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION.

Rank.	Number of each rank.	Number of shares for each rank.	Amount of one share. C Rs	A.	P.	Amount for each rank. C Rs	A.	P.	Total of shares.	Grand Total. C Rs.	A.	P.
Lieutenant Colonels........	2	360	9	2	4¼	3293	14	6	720	6587	13	0
Majors........	3	240	0	0	0	2195	15	0	720	6587	13	0
Captains, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Brigade Major........	11	120	0	0	0	1097	15	6	1320	120[illegible]7	10	6
Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, Ensigns........	23	60	0	0	0	548	15	9	1380	12626	10	3
Overseers........	1	15	0	0	0	137	3	11¼	15	137	3	11¼
Subadars........	9	7	0	0	0	64	0	9½	63	576	6	11½
Sub-Conductors, Second Apothecaries, Senior Assistant Apothecaries, Regimental Serjeant Majors, Troop Serjeant Majors, Quarter Master Serjeants, Store Serjeants, Jemadars, Darogahs, Tindals........	21	3	0	0	0	27	7	2¼	63	576	6	11¼
Color Serjeants and Serjeants, Brigade Serjeants, Bullock Serjeants........	17	2	0	0	0	18	4	9½	34	311	1	6½
Corporals, Bombardiers, Gunners, Drummers, Trumpeters, Privates, Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, Bugle Majors, Havildar Majors, Havildars, 2d Tindals, Artillery Choudries....	335	1	0	0	0	9	2	4¾	335	3065	2	7½
Naigues, Drummers, Buglers, Farriers, Privates, Gun Lascars, Puckallies, Bheasties, Artillery Drivers, Petty Dooly Maistries, Regimental Lascars, Tent Lascars, Store Lascars, Medical Pupils, Native Second Dressers........	897	⅔	0	0	0	6	1	7½	598	5471	5	7½
									Total to be distributed........	48017	10	2½
									Lost in division........	1	6	11½
									Total as above to be distributed.....	48019	1	2

G. O. G. 1st June 1841, No. 96.

The following Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 31st March 1841, No. 23, is published for the information of the Army.

"We have the satisfaction to forward to you the copy of a Letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, announcing that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the Officers and Soldiers who were engaged in the assault and capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, to wear the medal which has been conferred upon them by the Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk in approbation of their services on that occasion.

The Right Honorable SIR JOHN HOBHOUSE, *Bart.*

SIR,

The Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, King of Affghanistan, having conferred a Medal upon the Officers and Soldiers engaged in the assault and capture of the fortress of Ghuznee on the 21st and 23d of July 1839, in approbation of their services on that occasion, I have the honor to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit those Officers and Soldiers to accept and wear the Medal in question.

Whitehall,
March 22d, 1841.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NORMANBY."

G. O. G. 1st October 1841, No. 179.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 4th August, No. 8 of 1841, sanctioning a donation of two months full batta to the Troops and authorized Public Followers composing the late Kurnool Field Force under the command of Major General Wilson, C. B.

"Having taken into our consideration the good conduct of the Troops composing the Kurnool Field Force under the command of Major General Wilson, C. B., we have resolved to present to that Force a donation of two months full batta of their Regimental rank, to be defrayed out of the value of the Stores and other property found at Kurnool and Zorapore. You will pay this amount accordingly, deducting from those who have shared in the Zorapore distribution the amount of their respective shares. Should it happen that in any rank the Zorapore distribution exceeds the amount of two months full batta, it is not our intention to require the refund of the difference. The batta of the Major General in command of the Force will be adjusted upon the principle acted upon in paying the donation to Major Generals employed in the War in Ava."

2. The rates of batta to the different ranks, Europeans and Natives, will be governed by those in force at the period of the field operations in 1839, and will be paid upon Abstracts to be drawn by Officers in command of Troops or Companies and Heads of Departments under the countersignature of those in superior command. Abstracts will be submitted through Paymasters of Stations to Fort St. George for audit prior to payment.

3. *Temporary* Establishments or Followers *hired* for the Service are declared not entitled to the donation.

AVA MEDALS.

G. O. G. 8th Oct. 1841, No. 175.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that no applications for Ava Medals will be admitted after the 31st December 1841.

G. O. G. 12th Nov. 1841, No. 195.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 27*th October,* 1841.

No. 246 of 1841.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication to the Army of the following Orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, authorizing payment to the Military and Naval Forces, employed on the occasion, of a further portion of the Booty captured during the late Hostilities against Ava, and which has been granted by Her Most Gracious Majesty, as Prize :

Extract of a Military Letter No. 59, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 2d Sept. 1840.

* Military Letter to Bengal, dated 20th December 1831, No. 99, paragraphs 4 and 5.
Do. ditto ditto 16th August 1837, No. 66, paragraph 28.

1. Referring to the correspondence* which has passed on the claim preferred on behalf of the Forces employed in the Burmese War, to compensation for the value of Boats, and other property captured during the War, and destroyed to prevent their again falling into the enemy's power; we have now to acquaint you that the Queen has been pleased, on our application, to issue a Royal Warrant, of which a copy is enclosed, granting the sum of Three Lacs of Company's Rupees in full satisfaction of the said claim, both as to principal and interest. This Warrant although bearing date the 17th October 1838, only reached us on the 14th August 1840, having been detained by the Lords of the Treasury, pending the consideration of a Memorial on the subject, presented by Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Campbell.

* No. 1 Statement of the Proceeds realized and in course of realization by the Prize Agents, shewing how they have been appropriated.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed through the Agency to Messrs. John Mackenzie and Co. of Calcutta in the 4 and 5 per Cent Loans,	74100	0	0
Deposited by Messrs. John Mackenzie and Co. of Calcutta in the Treasury upon Receipt,	69384	14	0
Current Account of ditto ditto	3238	6	8
Subscribed through the Agency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, in the 4 and 5 per Cent Loans,	65687	13	11
Cash remitted to ditto ditto not yet acknowledged, Madras Rupees 25670 14 2,	24104	1	9
Balance of Prize Sales in course of collection,	5851	0	0
Total Sa. Rs.	242366	4	4

2. Observing in your Military Consultations of the 30th June 1826, a Schedule or Statement as transcribed in the margin* of certain proceeds of Burmese Booty, which did not appear to have formed part of the sums granted by His late Majesty in the Warrant, dated on the 17th September 1831, and being desirous, that any sums belonging to the Captors and remaining undistributed should be included in the Grant, for which application had been made; We requested the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to advise Her Majesty to grant as Booty, the several sums specified in the said Schedule, with interest due upon them, provided such principal, and interest, shall not have been already included in the Royal Grant of 17th September 1831, and provided the sum shall be recovered by us, or, on our behalf. The Grant has been in conformity with this application, and We now call your special and immediate attention to this part of it, in order, that the exact state of the Prize Fund may be ascertained and all sums due to it, realized for distribution.

3. You will observe that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant one moiety of the sums due or to be realized under the Royal Warrant, to the East India Company, for their own proper use, and the remaining moiety to us, in trust to distribute the same for the use of the Commanders, Officers and Men, belonging to the Army, Navy and Marines employed in the Burmese War, to be appropriated and distributed amongst such Forces in the manner, and subject to the provisions directed, and contained, in the Warrant of His late Majesty, dated the 17th September 1831.

4. We have now to announce to you our resolution to grant to the Forces the Company's moiety of the Booty which may be available for distribution under this Grant.

5. The distribution is to be made to those, who participated in the Grant under the Warrant of 17th September 1831; and according to the same Scheme or Schedule, you will not however pay to any individuals of the Royal Navy the Shares which may be allotted to them individually, according to the said Scheme or Schedule, but will apprize us of the aggregate amount of the Shares allotted to those individuals, in order to that we may pay the said amount to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who will order the same to be re-distributed, according to the rules of the Navy.

6. Agreeably to the desire of the Lords of the Treasury, we shall authorize payment of the amount of the legal expences incurred by Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B., in connexion with the present Grant. The amount, viz. £ 978 18 6 you will deduct out of the Prize Fund. You will also repay us out of that Fund, for the amount of the Stamp Duty, and Fees, on the Grant, viz. £ 2626 4,* which we have paid to H. M.'s Government. You will observe that this Stamp Duty is assessed on the whole amount of the Grant, and actual and conditional. We have however received an assurance from the Lords of the Treasury, that if any portion of the amount should prove to be irrecoverable, their Lordships will be prepared on receiving a representation to that effect from us, to direct a return of the proportion of the Stamp Duty charged, on the sum, which it may be found impracticable to recover, you will therefore duly apprize us of that proportion, the amount of which you will not, of course, deduct from the Prize Fund.

* Stamp Duty,	£ 2615	0
Fees,	„ 11	4
	£ 2626	4

(Signed) VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. Whereas by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, Our late Royal

Uncle of glorious and happy memory, bearing date the Seventeenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in the second year of His said late Majesty's Reign, reciting, amongst other things, that at the commencement of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four numerous unprovoked aggressions committed by the Burmese upon the South East Frontier of the Possessions of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies had induced the Supreme Government in India to decide upon attacking the Burmese in their own Country, and that an Expedition was accordingly formed, consisting of His Majesty's Land Forces and the Land Forces raised and paid by the said United Company, and of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War and the Ships and Vessels of War of the said United Company, under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B., and Commodore Grant of His Majesty's Ship Liffey, then Commanding His Majesty's Naval Force in India—and that during the Hostilities or Warfare carried on by the said Expedition under the Command of the said Major General Campbell and Commodore Grant, and during certain periods afterwards of his successor or successors in such Command, a quantity of Booty and Plunder, consisting of Ordnance, Arms, Artillery Stores, and Ammunition, Grain, and a number of Bells and other Effects were taken, of which the following Schedule or account had been rendered, that is to say,

	Sicca Rupees.
Sum received into the Treasury in India,....................................	18,041
Amount of Valuation of the Military Board in Bengal, including the Bells returned,	4,99,642
	5,17,683

exclusive of Boats and other Property destroyed in order to prevent their falling again into the Enemy's hands, of which no authentic account had then been furnished, which said Booty and Plunder did of right belong to His Majesty in right of His Royal Prerogative, His Majesty was graciously pleased to give and grant and did thereby give and grant the said captured Booty and Plunder, or the produce or value thereof as set forth in the Schedule or account before stated, unto the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or to such person or persons as they should appoint to receive the same, upon the Trusts and on the conditions following, that is to say, upon Trust to retain and apply one moiety thereof to the proper use of the said Company, and as to the remaining or other moiety thereof, in trust to distribute the same amongst His Majesty's Land and Naval Forces and the Land and Naval Forces of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies employed in the said Expedition, according to the following Scheme or Schedule, videlicet.

The whole of such Moiety being divided into eight equal parts—

To the Commander-in-Chief and Flag and General Officers to be distributed amongst them, so that each Commander-in-Chief shall take double that share which each General and Flag Officer (not being a Commander-in-Chief) shall take, but if the number of Flag and General Officers, exclusive of the two Commanders-in-Chief, shall exceed four, in that case a Moiety of the said one-eighth shall be divided between the two Commanders-in-Chief, and the other Moiety between the other Flag and General Officers.	One Eighth.
To the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, serving in the said Land Forces, and the Post Captains and Masters and Commanders in the said Naval Forces to be distributed amongst them according to the usage prevailing in India with respect to such Land and Naval Forces.	Two Eighths.
To the Captains of Marines and Land Forces and the Lieutenants serving in the said Naval Forces and other descriptions of persons entitled by His Majesty's Proclamation for the distribution of Prizes in force at the termination of the last War, or according to the usage prevailing in India with respect to such Land and Naval Forces to share with them.	One Eighth.
To the Lieutenants and Quarter Masters of Marines and Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Quarter Masters of Land Forces, and the Boatswains, Gunners and Pursers serving in the said Naval Forces, and other descriptions of persons entitled by the said Proclamation or according to the usage prevailing in India with respect to such Land and Naval Forces to share with them,	One Eighth.
To the Midshipmen, Captain's Clerks, Sergeants of Marines and Land Forces and other descriptions of persons serving in the said Land and Naval Forces entitled by the said Proclamation, or according to the usage prevailing in India with respect to such Land and Naval Forces to share with them.	One Eighth.
To the Trumpeters, Quarter Gunners, Seamen, Marines and Soldiers, and other descriptions of persons, serving in the said Land and Naval Forces entitled by the said Proclamation, or according to the usage prevailing in India with respect to such Land and Naval Forces to share with them.	Two Eighths

And His said Majesty was in and by the said Warrant graciously pleased to direct that the portion of the said Booty and Plunder so belonging to the said Land Forces employed in the said Expedition should be distributed between the Commander-in Chief, Officers and Privates composing the same, according to the rule theretofore used and observed by the Army in India under the aforesaid Scheme or Schedule. And that the portion of the said Booty and Plunder so as aforesaid belonging to the Naval Forces employed in the said Expedition be distributed amongst the Commander-in-Chief, Flag and other Officers and Men belonging to the said Naval Forces employed in the said Expedition, agreeably to His Majesty's Proclamation aforesaid, and to the practice of His Majesty's Navy respecting the Ships or Vessels in the Service of the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies sharing with them. And His Majesty was thereby graciously pleased further to order and direct that in case any doubt should arise respecting the claims to share in the distribution of the Moiety thereby granted to the Captors, or respecting any demand upon the said Captured Booty

the same should be determined by the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or by such person or persons to whom they should refer the same, which determination thereupon made should with all convenient speed be notified in writing to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the same should be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, unless within three months after the receipt thereof at the Office of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury His Majesty should be pleased otherwise to order. And whereas the Commissioners of our Treasury have represented unto us that a Memorial had been addressed to them by the Directors of the East India Company, setting forth, amongst other things, that they had taken every means in their power to gain authentic intelligence of the value of the Boats and other Property which might have been destroyed as asserted in order to prevent their falling again into the Enemy's hands of which no authentic account has been furnished, and that the claim which had been made on behalf of the Captors to the value of such Boats and other Property was unsupported by the requisite proof to shew, first, that the several alleged Captures were in fact made. Secondly, that such property was subsequently destroyed to prevent its again falling into the Enemy's hands—and thirdly, that if not destroyed, it would have been of the value assigned to it by the Claimants. That they the Directors had nevertheless obtained sufficient evidence to satisfy them that a number of War and other Boats were captured and destroyed in the said War, and that quantities of Ammunition and other Stores were also from time to time destroyed that though possessing no data upon which to fix the sum to be recommended us the computed value of such Property they were disposed to believe that a sum of three Lacs of Company's Rupees would be a liberal equivalent for all the Booty which the Forces engaged in the said War had taken and were obliged to relinquish for the good of the Service. That the Directors had further represented that from the Schedule or Statement hereinafter set forth of which a Copy was laid before the Government of Bengal by the Prize Agents on the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, it appeared that large sums which had been realized by the Prize Agents had been invested in the Company's Loans by private Agents and which the Directors had reason to believe were not included in the sums specified in His late Majesty's Grant of the Seventeenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and that the sum of Rupees Sixty-nine thousand, three hundred and eighty-four, fourteen Annas, which appeared in the said Schedule as having been deposited in the Company's Treasury could not be traced in the Company's books, but that if recoverable it would be considered as Booty should We be pleased so to order and direct.

Schedule or Statement referred to.

	S. Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed through the Agency of Messrs. John Mackenzie and Co. of Calcutta, in the 4 and 5 per Cent Loans,........	74,300	0	0
Deposited by Messrs. John Mackenzie & Co. of Calcutta, in the Treasury upon receipt,........	69,384	14	0
Current Account ditto ditto,........	3,238	6	8
Subscribed through the Agency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, in the 4 and 5 per Cent Loans,........	65,687	13	11
Cash remitted to ditto ditto, not yet acknowledged, Madras Rupees 25,670-14-2,	24,104	1	9
Balance of Prize Sales in course of Collection,........	5,651	0	0
Total Sicca Rupees,........	2,42,366	4	4

That the Directors therefore prayed that we would be graciously pleased to grant to the said Company the aforesaid sum of Three Lacs of Rupees in full satisfaction of the claim as to Principal and Interest on account of the value of the Boats and other Property captured from the Enemy during the said operations, and subsequently destroyed to prevent their falling again into the Enemy's hands, and also the sums specified in the aforesaid Schedule or Statement, with Interest due upon them, provided such Principal and Interest shall not have been already included in the Royal Grant of the Seventeenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one as Booty, and provided the same shall be recovered by or on behalf of the Company such Grant as to one-half part of all the aforementioned Sums for the proper use of the said Company, and as to the other half part thereof for the use of the Commanders, Officers and Men belonging to the Army, Navy and Marines employed in the said War, and that we would also be pleased to give such directions as to the appropriation and distribution of the said Plunder and Booty amongst such Forces as we should see fit. And whereas our said Commissioners have recommended unto us under the circumstances set forth in the said Memorial and in the Report which has been made to them by our Procurator General, with the concurrence and advice of our Advocate General thereon, to grant the said sum of Three Lacs of Rupees, together with the said several sums specified in the said Schedule or Statement, amounting to Sicca Rupees Two Lacs, Forty-two Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty-six, Four Annas, and Four Pies, in the manner and under the provisions contained in the said Memorial as hereinbefore mentioned to be appropriated and distributed as directed in and by the said former Royal Warrant. Now know ye that We taking the Premises into our Royal

consideration do with the Advice and at the recommendation of our said Commissioners by this Our Royal Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual give and grant unto the East India Company, or to such person or persons as they shall appoint to receive the same, the said sum of Three Lacs of Rupees in full satisfaction of the claim as to Principal and Interest on account of the value of Boats and other Property captured from the Enemy during the aforesaid operations, and subsequently destroyed to prevent their falling again into the Enemy's hands, and also the several sums specified in such last mentioned Schedule or Statement with Interest due upon them, provided such Principal and Interest shall not have been already included in the said Royal Grant of the Seventeenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one as Booty, and provided the same shall be recovered by or on behalf of the said Company. And We are graciously pleased to declare that this Our Royal Grant as to one half part of all the aforementioned sums shall be for the proper use of the said Company, and as to the other part thereof for the use of the Commanders, Officers and Men belonging to the Army, Navy, and Marines employed in the said War, to be appropriated and distributed amongst such Forces in the manner and subject to the provisions directed and contained in the said Warrant of His late Majesty bearing date the Seventeenth day of September, one-thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and as hereinbefore set forth—and We are further pleased to order and direct that in case any doubt shall arise respecting the claims to share in the distribution of the moiety hereby granted to the Captors, or respecting any demand upon the said Captured Booty, the same shall be determined by the said East India Company, or by such person or persons to whom they shall refer the same, which determination thereupon made shall with all convenient speed be notified in writing to the Commissioners of our Treasury, and the same shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes unless within three months after the receipt thereof at the Office of the Commissioners of our Treasury, We shall be pleased otherwise to order, hereby reserving to ourselves to make such order herein as to us shall seem fit. Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Seventeenth day of October 1838, in the second year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Sd.) R. STUART.
,, T. PARKER.
,, SEYMOUR.

Booty captured in the Burmese War for Distribution by E. I. Company.

EAST INDIA HOUSE:
London, 2d September 1840.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF ASSETS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Amount with the Government Agent as per his Account Current dated 31st May 1841, with Interest, less Ss. Rs. 18,041 included in the first distribution, Vide G. G. O. 19th December 1836 ...Co.'s Rs.				448106	12	3			
Interest allowed, Vide G. G. O. 9th October 1837, No. 211, on the Amount of Military Stores and other Property included in the first distribution, viz. Ss. Rs. 499642 from different periods to the 19th December 1836, above-mentioned, at 5 per Cent per Annum ...				289805	6	1			
Amount authorized as Compensation in lieu of the value of Boats and Stores destroyed ...				300000	0	0			
Amount of Sundry Items at the credit of the Fund ...				10376	3	2			
							1048288	5	6
DEDUCT.									
Amount paid to the Officers and Men of the 10th and 16th Madras Native Infantry, and of various Detachments and single Officers engaged in the Burmese War for whom no provision was made in the first distribution in consequence of the necessary Prize Rolls not having been furnished ...				47466	9	5			
Amount of legal expences incurred by Lieutenant General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. Vide Hon'ble Court's letter 2d September 1840 ...	£ 978	18	6						
Ditto of Stamp Duty and Fees ditto ...	£2626	4	0						
	£3605	2	6						
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee is Company's Rupees ...				38454	10	7			
							85921	4	0
Remaining for distribution ...							962367	1	6
Five per Cent. Commission for Prize Agents ...							48118	5	8
Leaves for distribution, Company's Rupees ...							914248	11	10

Scale of Distribution.

Proportion assigned to each Class.	Rank.	Number of Shares in each Class.	Amount of each Share.			Total.		
1st Class, ⅛th of the whole,	Commander-in-Chief, …………………	2	28570	4	4½	57140	8	9
	General and Flag Officers, …………	6	9523	6	9	57140	8	9
2d Class, 2/8ths of ditto, …	Brigadiers, Field Officers, Superintending Surgeons, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, and Deputy Commissary General. Commanders and Captains of H. M.'s Ships, and Indian Navy, …… ….	128	1785	10	3¼	228562	2	8
3d Class, ⅛th ditto, …..	Captains, Brigade Majors, Surgeons, Aides-de-Camp, Pay Masters, and Assistants and Deputy Assistants in the Adjutant, Quarter Master, and Commissary General's Department, Lieutenants, Pursers, Surgeons, Chaplains, and Masters of H. M.'s Ships and Indian Navy, Captains of Marines, Commanders of Pilot Vessels, and of Division of Gun Boats with salaries of from 400 to 600 Rupees per month, …………… ……..	447	255	10	7	114280	10	9
4th Class, ⅛th ditto, ……	Subalterns, Adjutants and Quarter-Masters of H. M.'s Regiments, Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Commissaries and Deputy Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance. Assistant Surgeons, Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, Mates and 2d Masters of H. M.'s Ships and Indian Navy; Lieutenants and Quarter-Masters of Marines. Commanders of Pilot Vessels with Salaries of 200 Rupees per month, …	975	117	3	4½	114280	10	7½
5th Class, ⅛th ditto, …..	Conductors and Warrant Officers of Corresponding and inferior rank, Native Commissioned Officers, Russaldars, Resaidars, Naib Russaldars, and Woordee Majors, Staff Sergeants and Sergeants, Havildars, Drum and Trumpet Majors and Native Doctors. Midshipmen, Captain's Clerks, Volunteers and petty Officers (1st and 2d Classes) of H. M.'s and Indian Navy, Sergeants of Marines, Mates, Gunners, Syrangs, Tindals, Secunnies of the Bengal Marine Department, and Individuals receiving from 50 to 100 Rupees per month, ………………	4863	26	3	1½	114295	1	3½
6th Class, 2/8ths ditto, ….	Corporals, Naicks, Kote Duffadars, Privates, and relative Subordinate Grades, Fife Majors, Gun Lascars; Ordnance Drivers; Hospital Apprentices, permanent Bhisties and Public Establishments which proceeded by Sea to the scene of Action. Seamen and Boys of H. M.'s Ships and Indian Navy; Marines; Lascars of the Bengal Marine Department, and Individuals receiving less than 50 Rupees per month, ………………	53077	4	4	11½	228549	0	1½
	Company's Rupees, …	……	……	…	…	914248	10	11½
	Lost by fractions, …	……	……	…	…	0	0	10½
	Total as above Company's Rupees, …	……	……	…	…	914248	11	10

The distribution is to take place through the General Prize Committee under the following rules:

1st. All European Commissioned and Warrant Officers will draw their shares on separate Bills, in Duplicate, and forward them to the Office of the Military Auditor General, who, as a Member of the General Prize Committee, will pass them for payment if unobjectionable.

2ndly. The shares due to European Non-commissioned and to the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and Men now present with the Corps in which they served during Hostilities with the Burmese States, will be drawn by Officers Commanding Troops and Companies, and the Abstracts which are to be drawn on Foolscap paper, and in Duplicate, are to be forwarded to the Office of the Military Auditor General for Audit, as above directed accompanied by a Roll of the individuals drawn for. When the Abstracts shall have been discharged and the parties paid, Commanding Officers of Corps will be careful that the prescribed Acquittance Rolls are duly forwarded to the Office of the Military Auditor General.

3rdly. All persons who have been discharged or removed from the Corps in which they served, and all representatives of deceased persons will lay their claims before the proper Station Prize Committee, who will forward their report on the several claims agreeably to Forms A and B accompanied by a Bill, in Duplicate, for the amount; on Audit and discharge of which, the necessary Acquittance Rolls will be furnished by the Committee, and forwarded as directed in the preceding paragraph.

4thly. The shares of all deserters are to be forfeited either to Chelsea Hospital, or Lord Clive's Fund, according to the Service to which the deserter may have belonged.

5thly. After the lapse of 12 months from the commencement of the distribution, the General Prize Committee will forward to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, a return of the European Officers, and Men, who are entitled to share, but who from having died, or left India before the distribution commenced, have not received their shares: The return to distinguish Individuals belonging to Her Majesty's Regiments from those belonging to the Company's Army, and to specify the sum due to each, in the Currency in which the General distribution was made. When the return shall have been prepared and transmitted, no payments must be made in India on account of the shares specified in it. A return of the European part of the Force, shewing how the different shares have been paid, must also be forwarded.

6thly. The portion of the Prize payable to the Troops which proceeded from Madras and Bombay, including the Indian Navy, will be adjusted by the General Prize Committees at those Presidencies, in the manner, and to the extent sanctioned, for the first distribution.

7thly. The amount due to the Officers and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships employed on the Expedition, will be paid by the Home Authorities as stated in the Hon'ble Court's letter of the 2d September 1840, par. 5.

8thly. Claims for Shares receivable by Officers and Men, connected with the Bengal Marine Department, engaged in the late Expedition, will be reported upon by the Secretary to the Marine Board according to Forms C and D, the Bills being checked in the manner, and to the extent obtaining in the first distribution, previously to final Audit, by the Military Auditor General.

FORM. A.

REPORT of a Committee assembled at ———— to investigate Claims of Discharged or Removed Soldiers to Ava Prize Money.

Description.				Description of Document produced in support of Claim.	Form of Certificate for Discharged or Removed Soldiers.
Regiment.	Company.	Rank.	Name.		
					We hereby Certify, that from the Documents produced and his reply to our questions, we have reason to believe that the said ———— is entitled to a share of Ava Prize Money, having served as ——in —— Regiment of ——, and that he is now residing at—— in —— District of payment or serving (as the case may be,) in ——Regiment. Signatures. { Station Prize Committee.

FORM. B.

REPORT of a Committee assembled at——to investigate Claims of the Representatives of Deceased Soldiers to Ava Prize Money.

Description.				By whom Claimed.	Description of Document produced in support of Claim.	Form of Certificate for the Relative of a Deceased Soldier.
Regiment.	Company.	Rank.	Name.			
						We hereby Certify, that (name) has established (his or her) Claim to the share of Prize to which (rank and name) is entitled as having been present in Ava during the Burmese War, being the (next heir, or as the case may be,) and that proof has been given to us, that the said (rank and name) is dead. Signatures. { Station Prize Committee.

FORM. C.

REPORT on the Claim of Removed or Discharged Men, belonging to the Marine Department, for Ava Prize Money.

Name of Claimant.	On what Vessel employed.	In what capacity.	Salary.	Remarks.
				I hereby Certify, that from the Documents produced and his reply to my questions, I have reason to believe, that the said ——is entitled to a share of Ava Prize Money, having served as——in the Ship ——, and that he is now residing or serving (as the case may be,) at——. (Signed)—— ——, (date) Secretary Marine Board.

FORM. D.

REPORT on the Claims of the Representatives of Deceased Men, belonging to the Marine Department, for Ava Prize money.

On whose behalf claimed.	On what Vessel served.	In what capacity.	Salary.	By whom claimed.	Remarks.
					I hereby Certify, that—— has established his (or her) Claim to the share of Prize Money, to which—— ——is entitled, as having been employed during Hostilities against the Burmese States, being the ——(or next or nearest of kin, as the case may be,) and that proof has been given that the said ——is dead. (Signed)——, (Date.) Secretary Marine Board.

(Signed) J. Stuart, Lt. Col. *Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

G. O. G. 30th Novr. 1841, No. 205.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the rules for the distribution of the first dividend of Ava Booty laid down in G. O. G. 22d August 1837, No. 159, 22d May 1838, No. 77, and 1st December 1840, No. 203, shall be held to be generally applicable, except as regards the dates of closing the Proceedings of Committees, to the further portion of the same Booty announced in G. O. G. 12th November 1841, No. 195.

After the lapse of 12 months from the commencement of the distribution, the General Prize Committee will forward to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, a Return of the European Officers and Men who are entitled to share, but who from having died, or left India before the distribution commenced, have not received their shares.

The Return to distinguish individuals belonging to Her Majesty's Regiments from those belonging to the Company's Army, and to specify the sum due to each, in the currency in which the General Distribution was made. When the Return shall have been prepared and transmitted, no payments must be made in India on account of the shares specified in it.

A Return of the European part of the Force, shewing how the different shares have been paid, must also be forwarded.

G. O. G. 8th March 1842, No. 45.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following Copy of a Despatch from the Honorable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, with a copy of the Minute passed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, therein referred to.

(Copies) *Secret.*

To the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

We transmit for your information and guidance, a copy of a Minute passed by the Lords Commissioners of H. M.'s Treasury on the 31st Ultimo, directing the amount of pecuniary remuneration which is to be paid to the Forces, Naval and Military, employed in the operations in China, as a mark of the high sense which Her Majesty is graciously pleased to entertain of their gallant behaviour and successful exertions.

We are, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE LYALL,
" J. L. LUSHINGTON.

East India House, London, 1st January 1842.

Copy of a Treasury Minute, dated 31st December 1841.

The First Lord of the Treasury informs the Board that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that a portion of the sum of money received from the Chinese authorities at Canton in May 1841, should be applied to remunerate the services of H. M.'s Forces engaged in the recent operations in China, and that Her Majesty has further expressed her pleasure that that mode of remuneration should be adopted which was most conformable with the usage of India in similar cases. In looking to the precedents afforded by Indian History, my Lords find two cases which bear a strong analogy to that for which it becomes their duty, in compliance with Her Majesty's Command to provide, viz.

That of the Treaty of Peace with Tippoo in 1792, and that of the Treaty with Ava in 1826.

In both those instances large pecuniary payments were made to the East India Company out of which donation was in each case made to the Forces employed by the allowance of full Batta for periods proportioned to the length and importance of the service in which the different divisions of the Force respectively took part.

Acting then on the precedents thus afforded, as nearly as circumstances will permit, my Lords are pleased to direct the following allowances of full Batta to be made to the Naval and Military Forces employed in China.

1st. To the Officers and men employed in the operations against Canton in 1841, twelve months full Batta.

2d. To the Officers and men not entitled to share under the preceding paragraph who were employed in the operations on the Coast of China from the commencement of hostilities to the end of the month of June 1841, twelve months full Batta.

3d. To those employed only at Ningpo, Chusan and in the operations in the Canton River in 1840, or in one only of these operations, six months full Batta.

A deduction will necessarily be made from this allowance in either case, of any sum which may have been already given as gratuity to any portion of the Force employed.

It is further the pleasure of Her Majesty that the Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen and Marines of Her Majesty's Fleet should receive the same allowances of full batta as are awarded to the corresponding ranks in the Land Forces employed, and further that the Officers and Men of the East India Company's Steamers should receive the same allowance as Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Ships.

In continuation of the G. O. No. 45 of yesterday's date, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has authorized the payment of six months batta to the Heirs and Representatives of the Officers and Men of the 37th Grenadiers who were lost on the transport *Golconda*, from the Gratuity which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on the Troops serving in China. G. O. G. 9th March 1842, No. 46.

With reference to G. O. G. 8th and 9th of March 1842, Nos. 45 and 46, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council be published for the information and guidance of the Corps and Departments concerned at this Presidency. G. O. G. 29th March 1842, No. 60.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 16th March, 1842.

No. 68 of 1842.—With reference to General Orders No. 54, dated 2d March 1842, granting Donations of twelve and six months Full or Field Batta to the Officers and Men of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service employed in the late operations in China, for their gallant behaviour and successful exertions, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish, for the information and guidance of all parties concerned, the following Subsidiary Orders:

2. The Donations of six months Batta granted by the General Orders above referred to, is extended, as a special indulgence, to the Heirs or Assigns of the Officers and Men of the 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, who were lost in the China Seas in the Transport *Golconda*.

3. The rate of Batta to be regulated according to the Regimental rank in which the individuals were serving at the close of the several periods of the Services for which the particular Donations were granted, unless entitled to a higher rate annexed to Staff employment.

4. The claims of all deceased Officers and Men are to be included in the Abstracts of Companies, Detachments or Departments, and it will be particularly specified, in the column of remarks, in the Nominal Roll accompanying each Bill, whether the Heirs or Assigns of the deceased are present, as only in case of their presence will the amount be issued by Pay Masters, for the purpose of being paid over under the order and responsibility of Commanding Officers. In cases where the Heirs or Assigns are not present, the amount drawn will be deducted from the Bills, and transferred to the General Treasury by Pay Masters for deposit, until legally claimed. Officers and Men, absent from their Corps, will be drawn for on rejoining.

5. The Batta Bills for the Donations will be referred for audit and adjustment to the Public Departments of the Presidencies to which Corps, Departments or Individuals respectively belong.

6. Each Bill will be accompanied by a Nominal Roll of all ranks drawn for in it, agreeably to the following Form, and European Officers who may have been employed on the Staff, or who may have been intermediately transferred to Regiments not serving with the Expedition, or who may be absent on leave, will prepare and submit separate Bills supported by Certificates of Service in China.

Roll of Officers, Staff, Non-commissioned, Privates or Troopers, belonging to———Regiment serving with the China Expedition.

Rank & Names.	Company or Department.	Date of Casualty and where.	Date and nature of leave of absence.	Remarks.
Colonel....				
Lieut. Colonel.				
Major				
&c.				
&c.				
&c.				

A. B. *Commanding the Company.*
C. D. *Commanding the Regiment.*

Examined E. F.
Adjutant.

7. A Nominal Acquittance Roll of each Corps, Detachment, and Department, will be prepared within one month after the issue of the Donations, shewing the manner in which the distribution has been made, and the appropriation of all shares of absentees or deceased persons.

8. These Rolls will be deposited in the Military Audit Offices, for future reference, in the event of disputed or additional claims to the Donations being preferred.

9. The amount of the Batta Donation will be debited to Her Majesty's Government.

G. O. G. 26th April 1842. No. 78. The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 6th April, 1842.

No. 93 of 1842.—In continuation of General Orders No. 54, of the 2d March 1842, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the following para. of a Military Letter, No. 2, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 2d February 1842, be published in General Orders:

"Referring to our Military Letter of the 19th ultimo, relating to the Donation granted by Her Majesty to the Forces employed in the late operations in China, we have to apprize you, that the Secretary of State for the War Department has now stated, with reference to the Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, on that subject, that the only persons who are entitled to participate, under the first Class defined in it, are those who were employed in the operations against Canton in May 1841, under the immediate pressure of which, the sum of Money out of which the Gratuity is to be paid, was obtained from the Chinese Authorities."

G. O. G. 5th July 1842. No. 129. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the disbursement of one month's Pay and Full Batta, as a gratuity, to the Native Officers and Men of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers) recently returned from China, in consideration of their meritorious and exemplary conduct whilst employed on Foreign Service.

G. O. G. 8th July 1842. No. 134. The following General Orders by the Honorable the President in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Hon'ble the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *24th June*, 1842.

No. 164 of 1842.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following amended Para., in lieu of para. 3, of General Orders of the 16th March 1842, No. 68,* be published for general information :

* Published in G. O. G. Fort St. George, 29th March 1842, No. 69.

"3. The rate of Batta to be regulated according to the Regimental Rank in which the Individuals were serving at the close of the several periods of the Services for which the particular Donations were granted, unless entitled to a higher rate annexed to Staff employment."

The General Order Books to be correced accordingly.

In reference to the General Order dated 16th March 1841, No. 52, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to notify, that the claims of Natives upon the Zorapore Prize Fund, may be preferred until 31st March 1847, after which no claim will be received. G. O. G. 23 Aug. 1842, No. 129.

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1. With reference to the G. O. by Government No. 205, of the 30th November 1841, directing the payment of the Second Dividend of Ava Prize Money to the parties concerned, the Most Honorable the Governor in Council, at the representation of the General Prize Committee at the Presidency, has been pleased to extend the period for receiving claims and closing the Proceedings of the several Committees to the 31st May 1843. G. O. G. 29th Nov. 1842, No. 221.

2. After the expiration of this time, copies of the Proceedings, &c. of the Station Committees are to be lodged in the Office of the Public Staff Officers of the respective Stations and Garrisons, on whom the duties of investigating claims, &c. devolve.

3. The Balance of unappropriated shares of individuals of the Honorable Company's and Her Majesty's Force, will be remitted by the Regimental and Station Prize Committees to the General Treasury, those referrible to Her Majesty's Force, the Sub Treasurer will adjust them, by debiting "Military Books and Crediting Supplies between India and London," with the exception of unclaimed shares to Native Establishments, which will be remitted to the Treasury.

4. Acquittance Rolls, Sub Treasurer's Acknowledgments for sums deposited in the General Treasury as unclaimed, &c. are to be transmitted to the Secretary to the General Prize Committee, by the Presidents of Committees, agreeably to the Rules laid down in G. O. G. 22d August 1837.

RANK AND PROMOTION, PRECEDENCE OF REGIMENTS AND OFFICERS &c.

G. O. G. 23d Oct. 1840. No. 179. The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 7th October, 1840.

No. 217 of 1840.—In consequence of instructions recently received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules, in modification of that prescribed in para. 4 of the Hon'ble Court's Letter promulgated in the General Order issued by His Lordship under date the 29th of June 1838; and to declare them applicable to the 1st European Regiment at each of the three Presidencies.

"An Officer of the 1st European Regiment promoted in any one Wing, shall take rank regimentally immediately on promotion and from its date, if the Senior in both Wings of the Rank from which he is promoted, or if Senior in the Service to the Senior of his grade in the other Wing."

"An Officer promoted in either Wing, who is Junior Regimentally and in the Service to one or more of the Officers in the other Wing of the Rank from which he is promoted, shall not succeed to the Regimental Rank of the advanced grade thus obtained, but shall rank by Brevet only, until the Officer or Officers of the other Wing who are his Seniors in the Service and Regimentally shall have attained the same grade of rank, next after the last of whom he shall take his advanced Rank Regimentally. He will notwithstanding be entitled to the Pay and Allowances of his advanced rank and to its full advantages for line promotion."

G. O. C. C. 29th Dec. 1840. The Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following "Extract Regulation" for the guidance of the Army.

PRECEDENCE of REGIMENTS.

1. The Body Guard has the precedence of all other Corps whatever.
2. On Parades, the Horse Artillery, whether mounted or dismounted, take the right of all other Cavalry.
3. Her Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons take the right of the Native Cavalry which, whether mounted or dismounted, take the right of Infantry of every description.
4. The Artillery have the precedence of other Infantry.
5. The Engineers and Sappers and Miners take post on the right of the Line and on the left of the Artillery.
6. Her Majesty's Regiments of Foot are next,—followed by the European Veterans, who take the right of all other Regiments of Infantry.
7. The European Regiments of Infantry, according to their number.
8. The Native Veteran Battalions take precedence of all Native Regiments of Infantry, who stand after them in the following order—
   1. Infantry of the Line according to their numbers.
   2. Militia Regiments.
   3. Extra Corps of the Line.
   4. Local Corps.
9. It is however to be understood, that this Regulation refers merely to circumstances of honorary Parade—on all other occasions, Corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the General or other Officer Commanding may judge most convenient and best adapted to the purposes of the Service.

G. O. C. C. 15th Jan. 1841. With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following "Extract Regulations" for the guidance of the Army.

COMMAND AND RANK OF OFFICERS.

1. All Commands fall to the Senior Officers, whether of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, or Marines.—In case two Commissions of the same date interfere, retrospect is to be had to former Commissions.

2. When Regiments or Detachments are united, whether in Field or Garrison, the Senior Officer, whether by Brevet or otherwise, is to command the whole.

3. It is to be understood however, that Brevet rank only takes effect when Officers of different Regiments act in conjunction, but never in any case where the Officers may all belong to the same Regiment, on whatever duty employed.

4. Officers having Brevet rank shall do duty according to that rank in the Line and be allowed an overslough for all general duties in their regimental rank, but they shall perform all regimental duties according to their regimental rank, agreeably to the established rules of the service.

5. Officers with the rank of Colonel are not to be included in the roster of Field Officers—a distinct duty will be assigned to them as Colonels.

6. Officers employed as Assistants or Deputy Assistants Adjutant General, or as Town or Fort Majors, or Majors of Brigade, if under the rank of Captain, take rank and precedence as the junior Captains in the Brigade or Garrison in which they are serving.

7. Officers doing duty with a Regiment to which they are not permanently posted, unless otherwise ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, are to be considered as the juniors of their rank in that Regiment, whatever their Army rank may be,—but they are, in this their regimental place, eligible to hold the temporary Command of the Regiment, or of a Troop or Company, in the same manner as if they belonged to such Corps. They are not however, to draw the allowance for the charge of a Troop or Company until every Officer of the Regiment present and qualified for such charge, is provided for. On all occasions of general duty every Officer will, of course, take precedence agreeably to his date of rank in the Army.

G. O. G. 7th December 1838. 8. No General Officer is eligible to the exercise of Regimental Command.

G. O. G. 5th August 1825. 9. The Commandant of Artillery, whatever may be his Regimental rank, being in *general Command*, is not eligible to exercise Command of any Battalion.

G. O. G. 7th April 1826. 10. The Senior Officer actually present and doing Regimental duty with any part of his Corps is entitled to the Command—but should such Officer not join the Regimental Head Quarters, the Staff are still to remain there and all Periodical Returns are to be forwarded as usual, signed by the "Senior Officer at Regimental Head Quarters."

G. O. G. 10th December 1830. 11. The foregoing regulation is not applicable to Officers returning from Foreign Service or from Camp, on sick certificate, and being in temporary charge of sick details.

G. O. G. 23d August 1831. 12. Officers employed in the Civil Departments of the Army, as hereafter specified, are ineligible to claim or exercise the right of Command by virtue of their Commissions as Senior Officers, without first resigning their civil situation.

CIVIL BRANCH OF THE ARMY.

G. O. G. 7th October 1831. 13. Officers employed permanently as Residents or Political Agents, or Assistants to Residents or Political Agents.

Officers employed in Civil charge of Districts.
Audit Department.
Commissariat Department.
Ordnance Commissariat.
Judge Advocate General's Department.
Stipendiary Members, and Secretariat, Military Board.
Paymasters.
Secretary to the Clothing Board.
Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory.
Superintendent of the Gun Powder Manufactory.
Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.
Surveyor General's Department.
Barrack Master at the Presidency.

G. O. G. 23d August 1831. 14. This rule is not however, to apply to Officers placed with Departments or otherwise, in temporary charge of Districts, by Military Authority, pending operations, although performing Civil duties in consequence of such appointment.

G. O. G. 12th October 1824. 15. Officers of Veteran Battalions when serving in conjunction with Troops of the Line take rank according to their Commissions, in virtue of which, if Senior, they are entitled to assume Command of the Station—but they are not in such case to exercise any immediate interference with the Troops of the Line, further than by issuing the orders for such general duties as may fall to be performed.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS OF THE CIVIL DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.

16. The Staff Officers of Regiments and Officers of Civil Departments attached to the Army, are in regard to *choice of quarters* to be classed with the several ranks hereafter specified—but it is to be understood that this indulgence is not to give such Officers any claim whatever to Military Command, or precedence upon Military duties.

Regimental Staff Officers.

G. O. G. 22d May 1838. No. 78.
Surgeons ....as Captains.
Assistant Surgeons ....as Lieutenants.

G. O. G. 29th May 1838. No. 82.
Veterinary Surgeons under 20 years' service ..as Lieutenants.
do. after 20 years' service...as Captains.

Medical Staff.

Members of the Medical Board ....as Brigadier Generals.
Superintending Surgeons..... ....as Lieutenant Colonels.

Chaplains.

G. O. G. 18th March 1834. No. 112.
Under 7 years' service .... as Captains.
After 7 and under 18 years' service ...... as Majors.................
After 18 years' service .... as Lieutenant Colonels.

17. It is to be distinctly understood that the foregoing arrangement has no reference to Military duties—so that, for example, a Superintending Surgeon being appointed Member of a Military Committee, the senior Military Officer will sit as President notwithstanding he may be of inferior relative rank.

G. O. C. C. 14th May 1841. With the sanction of Government, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the Section of Regulations.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

G. O. G. 5th November 1799. 1. All Officers shall be promoted by seniority in their respective Regiments up to the rank of Major, and afterwards by seniority in their respective branches of the Service.

G. O. G. 17th Jany. 1834. 2. All promotions are to bear date from the day on which the vacancies occur.

3. Promotions or removals on augmentations are to be made on the principle of removing to new Corps the senior Officers of each rank who may by such removal be promoted to a superior rank, or be advanced to a higher grade in the same rank—Lieutenant Colonels and Majors being taken according to seniority in the Line, and others from the successive grades in each Regimental rank, according to seniority in the Army—not adverting however to rank conferred by the operation of Her Majesty's Brevet which gives no claim.

G. O. G. 2d Dec. 1836. 4. Promotions to the rank of Regimental Colonel are made under the following rules:

The senior Lieutenant Colonel of the Infantry on the Bengal Establishment shall, immediately on the occurrence of a vacancy as Colonel of a Regiment in that arm of the Service in Bengal, be promoted to the rank of Colonel, and *all* Lieutenant Colonels of the Armies of the three Presidencies, who are senior to him as such, shall be promoted in consequence to be Brevet Colonels.

A Lieutenant Colonel of the Infantry on the Madras or Bombay Establishments, or of the Cavalry, Artillery, or Engineers, at any one of the three Presidencies, for whom there may be a Regimental vacancy as Colonel, shall succeed immediately to that rank, provided he is the senior Lieutenant Colonel of the three Establishments, but not otherwise.

Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry of the Madras and Bombay Armies, and Lieutenant Colonels of Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers of the three Presidencies, not being seniors as Lieutenant Colonels in India, who may succeed by seniority to Regiments, are to be denominated Lieutenant Colonels Commandant, their promotion to the rank of Colonel being suspended until their seniors of the Bengal Infantry shall have been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Such Officers will nevertheless succeed to all other advantages and emoluments to which they would have been entitled if promoted to the rank of Colonel.

G. O. G. 7th Decr. 1838. 5. Regimental Lieutenant Colonels who may be promoted by H. M.'s Brevet to the rank of Major General are to be returned as Supernumeraries in their respective Corps, and effective Lieutenant Colonels will be promoted in their room.

G. O. G. 19th May 1829. 6. Officers of the Company's Service are eligible to Brevet Promotion for distinguished services in action in the same manner as H. M.'s Officers.

G. O. G. 8th June 1810. G. O. G. 3d Septr. 1834. 7. The rank of Brevet Captain will be granted to all Lieutenants on the completion of fifteen years' service, calculated from *the date of their first Commissions* as Second Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign.

8. In all Regimental Returns, Officers holding Brevet Rank are to be styled by their Regimental Rank, their names being entered in the Regimental Order of Succession.

9. Officers on the Invalid Establishment are not considered to be within the operation of the Brevet.

10. Officers promoted to the rank of Major on the same day by the regular operation of the Line step, take rank in the List of Majors for Line promotion in the Line order of their respective Corps, without reference to their relative seniority individually—but if promoted by *Regimental* steps, or by an augmentation, then their position in the List of Majors will be regulated by their respective dates of commission as Captains.

G. O. G. 7th Nov. 1788. 11. As every Officer must be supposed in the course of one year from the time of his rank being fixed, to have attained a thorough knowledge of his proper situation in the Service, and to have had full opportunity of making known his claims and of procuring every testimony necessary to their support, no application for adjustment of any alleged error in this regard which may not be preferred within that period, will be received.

The following General Order by the Honorable the President in Council, is published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 5th July 1842. No. 118.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Hon'ble the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *3d June* 1842.

No. 138 of 1842.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct that the following paras. of a Military Letter No. 3, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 30th March 1842, establishing certain rules for the future rise to Regimental Lieutenant Colonelcies of two or more Captains of the same Arm of the Service, who may be promoted to Regimental Majorities with date of Rank on the same day, be published for general information :

Reply to Military Letter dated 10th Novr. 1841.—(*No.* 151.) Offering observations on the subject of a claim preferred respectively by Majors S. Bulock of the 3d and F. Straton of the 8th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, relative to precedence in the list of Majors of Cavalry for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, they having obtained Majorities on the same day.

Para. 1. Having given our most attentive consideration to these proceedings we have resolved that the following rules shall be established for the future rise to Regimental Lieutenant Colonelcies of two or more Captains of the same Arm of the Service who may be promoted to Regimental Majorities with date of Rank on the same day.

If promoted in succession to two or more Line steps, or one Line and one Regimental step (not occasioned by Augmentations to the Army) to rank together for future promotion according to the order in which their respective Regiments previously stood for the Line step.

If promoted by Regimental steps or by an Augmentation of the Army, to rank together for future promotion according to their Army seniority as Captains.

2. We thus secure to Regiments the full benefit of their standing for the Line step, and as Regimental promotion is to the rank of Major *inclusive*, we at the same time secure to Regiments the last chance which the system gives of gaining or regaining precedence in the race of relative Regimental promotion.

RECRUIT AND PENSION BOYS.

G. O. C. C. 24th June 1841. With the sanction of Government, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following "Extract Regulations," for the guidance of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 25th Septr. 1818. " 6th March 1829. " 15th Decr. 1829. The Orders noted in the margin are cancelled.

REGIMENTAL BOYS.

G. O. G. 29th Novr. 1836. Trumpeters, Drummers, Farriers. 1. The Boy Establishment of Corps is exclusively restricted to the Orphan Sons or Sons of Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, including the ranks noted in the margin.

G. O. C. C. 15th Decr. 1829. 2. No Boys are to be enlisted as *Recruit Boys*, or transferred to that class, but such as are intended and will be eligible for eventual transfer to the ranks as *Effective Privates*, or Gun Lascars, if belonging to the Lascar Establishment.—Boys intended to be employed as Trumpeters, Drummers, or Musicians, are never to be admitted into this class.

G. O. G. 23d Feb. 1813. 3. Recruit Boys are not to be enlisted under 12 years of age, nor unless they are certified by the Medical Officer to be healthy, well limbed, and of size equal to their age. Orphans are invariably to have the preference.

4. Recruit Boys not under 16 years of age, may be transferred to the ranks one inch below the regulated standard,—provided they are certified by the Medical Officer to be in other respects fit and likely to grow. They are not, however, to be drilled with arms until of a sufficiently matured strength for their use, nor are they to join the ranks until perfectly capable of supporting the fatigues of duty.

5. All lads transferred as above are to be specially examined by the Regimental Recruit Committee at the expiration of one year from the time of their transfer, when if they have not fully attained the standard height, or are in any other respect unfit for the ranks, they are to be reported to Head Quarters for discharge.

G. O. G. 23d Feb. 1813. 6. Any Recruit Boy who at the age of 18 may not have attained the full standard height for Private or who may be in any other respect unfit for the ranks, is to be reported to Head Quarters for discharge.

7. Commanding Officers are also required to report to Head Quarters all Recruit Boys whom they may find at any intermediate period unlikely to become fit for transfer.

G. O. G. 23d Feb. 1813. 8. Pensioned Boys may be admitted on the Establishment at any age under 14 years and without restriction to eligibility for the ranks as Privates. None but Orphans, however, are to be taken for this class.—When however there may be no Orphans for enlistment, the Sons of old and deserving Soldiers having large families may be admitted under special sanction previously obtained from Army Head Quarters.

G. O. G. 23d Feb. 1813. 9. Pensioned Boys having attained the age of 12 years, and being of good character and conduct and in other respects eligible, if declared fit by the Medical Officer, are to be transferred, as vacancies occur, to the class of Recruit Boys—but any lads who from unhealthiness, unfitness for eventual employment as Sepoys, or other cause, may not be eligible for transfer, are to be reported for discharge on attaining the age of fourteen years.

10. Pensioned Boys are not to be transferred to Recruit Boys except strictly under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, and in the event of no Pensioned Boy being eligible for transfer on the occurrence of a vacancy, it is to be filled up by enlistment.

11. All Boys whether Recruit or Pensioned are invariably to be vaccinated if requisite, immediately after enlistment.

12. The whole of the Boys are to be borne upon the Rolls of the Adjutant's Establishment and to be formed into a regular Troop, or Company, under the Adjutant's immediate management.

13. They are always to remain at the Head Quarters of their Corps, unless, on special occasions, the Commanding Officer may see fit to grant any of them the indulgence of accompanying their relatives or friends when detached on permanent duty for any length of time.

G. O. G. 29th Novr. 1836. 14. None of the Boys are ever to be attached to Officers as Servants—they are to be considered as designed eventually for the ranks, and they are to be regularly trained and habituated to military discipline.

15. They are all to be made to attend regularly at the Regimental Schools.

16. Their dress and other arrangements are to be as prescribed in the Standing Orders of Corps.

Under instructions from Government, "Regimental Lascars" and "Puckallies" are to be struck out of the ranks specified in the margin of para. 1. G. O. C. C. 24th June 1841,* "Regimental Boys." G. O. C. C. 4th Aug. 1842.

The Order to be corrected accordingly.

RECRUITING REGULATIONS.

G. O. C. C. 8th July 1840.

A set of Drummers having been drafted from the Depôt to the 1st Regiment from the 1st May 1838, that Corps is to be considered as included from that date in the exception to the G. O. C. C. 1st July 1837.

G. O. C. C. 30th Jan. 1842.

The Officers Commanding the 2d and 41st Regiments N. I. are authorized to complete to the full strength the Drum establishment of their respective Corps; and will be included from this date in the exception to the G. O. C. C. 1st July 1837.

G. O. C. C. 21st March 1842.

1. It has been brought to the notice of the Commander of the Forces that orders have been given to Recruiting Parties not to enlist Men for Regiments of Infantry under the height of 5 feet 6 inches.

2. The Major General strictly prohibits this in future and directs that Officers and Non-commissioned on Recruiting Service shall be instructed to take all who are eligible according to the rules laid down G. O. C. C. 21st September 1839.

3. Particular attention should be paid that the Recruits are well made and full chested.

4. The number of Recruits who have been rejected after joining Regimental Head Quarters is observed to have been very great. The Commander of the Forces requests that Officers Commanding Regiments will cause para. 24, G. O. C. C. 21st September 1839, to be fully explained to every Officer and Non-commissioned Officer in charge of a Recruiting Party.

5. When Recruits appear to be weakly or reduced after having made a long march to join their Regiments, a reasonable time is to be allowed for their recovery before they are examined by the Regimental Committees.

6. Officers Commanding Divisions and Stations are requested frequently to inspect not only the Recruits that are enlisted but such as are proposed for discharge as ineligible for the Service.

G. O. C. C. 2nd April 1842.

The following Regiments are included in the exception to G. O. C. C. 1st July 1837.

6th Regiment N. I.
13th do. do.
37th Grenadiers.

G. O. C. C. 1st Aug. 1842.

G. O. C. C. 1st July 1837.
G. O. C. C. 26th Feb. 1839.

The restriction, in the orders noted in the margin, as to the number of vacancies to be reserved in the Drum Establishment of Regiments of Native Infantry, is removed from this date; and Officers Commanding are authorized to complete their respective Corps to the full strength, with lads of the description prescribed in G. O. C. C. 1st July 1837.

REGIMENTAL AND STATION SCHOOLS.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a School shall be established at Poonamallee, under the provisions of G. O. G. 13th March 1829, for the benefit of the Children of the European Soldiers and Pensioners at that station. G. O. G. 11th Sept. 1840. No. 154.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in promulgating the following Warrant authorizing the appointment of a School Mistress in all Her Majesty's Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, is pleased to authorize the sum of Rupees 43 8 7 for the Cavalry and Rupees 44 1 4 for the Infantry, being in proportion to the number of Service Troops and Companies on this establishment, to be drawn on receipt of this Order by each of Her Majesty's Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry on this establishment to defray the expences attending the formation of the Regimental Female Schools; and to direct that the following monthly rates of allowance to School Mistresses be *substituted* from the 1st Proximo, for those at present drawn on that account. G. O. G. 16th April 1841. No. 69.

Regiments of Cavalry............Rs. 16 5 3, being £ 20 per annum.
" Infantry........... " 22 0 8, being £ 3 per annum for each Co.

WARRANT authorizing the appointment of a School Mistress in all Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry &c., dated 29th October 1840.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas our Forces in every part of the world are accompanied by many Female Children of our Soldiers, and whereas such Female Children being in consequence of the exigencies of our Service, subject to peculiar disadvantages, are therefore peculiarly entitled to our Royal care and benevolence, and whereas no adequate means have yet been provided for bringing up such Female Children to be useful and respectable Members of Society; and whereas it hath appeared to us that the defect can be supplied only by means of Female tuition; Our Will and Pleasure is, that in every Regiment of Cavalry, and in every Regiment, Battalion, and Regimental Depôt of Infantry there shall be a School Mistress qualified to instruct the Female Children of our Soldiers as well as in Reading, Writing, and the rudiments of Arithmetic, as in Needle-work and other parts of housewifery, and to train them in habits of diligence, honesty and piety.

And in order to provide for the remuneration of such School Mistresses, we are pleased to grant an allowance of 20£ per annum for each Regiment of Cavalry, and after the rate of 3£ per annum for each Company of Infantry in our Service: and we are also pleased to grant 5£ to every Regiment of Cavalry, and to every Regiment or Battalion of Infantry, in our Service, for the expenses attending the first formation of the Regimental Female Schools.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 29th day of October, 1840, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.
(Signed) T. B. MACAULAY.

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The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel existing regulations on the subject of Regimental Schools in European Corps of the Hon'ble Company's Service, and in assimilation with the practice in Bengal, to establish the following rules for the future maintenance of such institutions—to have effect prospectively from the 1st Instant. G. O. G. 6th Dec. 1841. No. 212.

1. The School Establishment for the Head Quarters of the Horse Brigade (at Bangalore) is fixed at 1 Head School Master Serjeant, 1 Reading Master, and 1 Writing and Cyphering Master, all non-effective.

2. That for the Head Quarters of the Foot Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount is fixed at 1 Head School Master Serjeant, 2 Reading Masters and 2 Writing and Cyphering Masters, all non-effective.

3. Each Battalion of Foot Artillery, its head quarters being located elsewhere than at St. Thomas's Mount, is allowed a School Master Serjeant, non-effective.

4. Each European Regiment of Infantry is allowed 1 Head School Master Serjeant (non-effective,) 2 Assistant School Masters (non-effective), and one School Mistress.

5. The same establishment is allowed for the Depôts at Cuddalore and Poonamallee as for Regiments of European Infantry.

6. The allowance to School Master is fixed at Rupees 20 per mensem in addition to pay and rations.

To Assistant School Masters, Reading Masters, Writing and Cyphering Masters Rupees 15 per mensem in addition to pay and allowances of their grades.

To School Mistresses Rupees 15 per mensem.

7. At Stations where Schools are established for the European Regiments there serving, public buildings shall be appropriated for their use—the requisite articles of furniture for the Schools and Teachers, at first provided at the public cost, shall be kept up at the expense of the School Fund, with such aid from Government as its state may render necessary.

8. To supply Books, Slates and Stationery &c. the following monthly stoppages shall be made from the pay of Scholars ; attendance however is voluntary and on no account are compulsory means to be used.

	Serjeant.			Corporal			Bombardier.			Gunner, Private.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Horse Artillery	2	4	0	1	14	0	1	9	0	1	2	0
Foot Artillery	2	0	0	1	11	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
European Regiments	1	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0

9. The management and disbursement of the School Fund shall be under the inspection and control of the Officer Commanding, who will use every precaution to secure its faithful appropriation to the purposes for which intended.

10. The Head Masters will keep the accounts of the School Fund without any additional allowance for the same.

REMITTANCES.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army of this Presidency. G. O. G. 20th Feb. 1841. No. 23.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 27th January 1841.

No. 26 of 1841.—The Honorable the Court of Directors having, in letter to this Government in the Financial Department, No. 13 of 1810, dated the 19th August 1840, intimated that considerable inconvenience is experienced by them from the practice of Soldiers and Invalids on their return to England from India taking home with them the balances of their advanced pay, and in some cases their savings in Indian Coins which not being current in England, were received at the India House at the Exchange at which they were issued to the men in India, and sold for their Bullion value only, and having further notified, that no Indian Coins will be received at the India House in exchange for sterling money after the 1st May 1841, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to rescind, as far as respects the exchange, the several Government General Orders mentioned in the margin,* and in obedience to the instructions of the Honorable Court to direct, with the view to remove the cause of inconvenience complained of, that the balances of unexpended pay of Soldiers and Invalids of the East India Company's Forces, and their bonâ fide savings, shall be received at the General Treasuries at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, at the exchange at which pay is issued to the European Soldiery in India; viz. 2s. 0½*d.* per Company's Rupee, as laid down by General Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 8th July, 1840, No. 146, provided such savings are from their pay for a period not exceeding one year, as restricted by General Orders by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, dated 29th July 1839, No. 124.

* 29th March, 1823. 3d June, 1825, No. 168. 19th Decr. 1834, No. 243.

2. The Town and Fort Majors at the respective Presidencies will, agreeably to the above provision receive, previous to embarkation, the bonâ fide savings of Invalids and time-expired men proceeding home, excluding fractional parts of the Rupee, and will forward the same to the Sub-Treasurer, exhibiting in separate Returns the names of the men according to their allotment to each ship, and the amount belonging to each man in the Form given below; and the Sub-Treasurer will, on the receipt of such moneys from the Town Major, grant his receipt in exchange for each Return in the Form B. annexed. The Sub-Treasurer's receipt is to be delivered by the Town Major to the Officer proceeding in charge of Invalids, or to the Commander of the Ship in which they may proceed Home, when an Officer does not accompany them, instructing him to transfer the said receipt, with the other documents belonging to the men, to the Secretary at the India House on arrival in London.

3. The Sub-Treasurer at each Presidency will forward a duplicate of all receipts granted under the present Orders to the Secretary to the respective Governments in the Military Department for dispatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, so as to precede in all practicable cases the arrival of the Soldiers in England.

4. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, that the provisions of the preceding Order are also applicable to Invalids and Soldiers of the Royal Army proceeding Home, in respect to whom the Brigade Major to the Queen's Troops at each of the Presidencies will attend to the rule laid down for the guidance of Town Majors relative to men of the East India Company's Service.

FORM A.

Return showing the amount received agreeably to General Orders by the Governor General of India in Council, No. dated from a Detachment of Invalids, &c. of the East India Company's Service, (or of the Queen's Service, as the case may be) proceeding to Europe on board the ship under the charge of being the amount of their bonâ fide savings for a period not exceeding one year.

Town Major's Office, 184 .

Names.	Rank.	On what account sent home.	Amount in Co.'s Rs. remitted.	Amount in Sterling money, payable at the India House.
A. B..........	Bombardier....	Invalid..........................		
C. D..........	Gunner.........	Time-expired man.............		
E. F..........	Private.........	Pensioner.........................		
		Total Co.'s Rs.....		

(Signed) G. H.,
Town Major, or
Brigade Major if on account of Queen's Troops.

FORM B.

Certified that has paid into the General Treasury the sum of Company's Rupees (90) Ninety, being the amount of unexpended pay and bonâ fide savings for a period not exceeding one year, for which the undermentioned men belonging to a Detachment of Invalids, &c. proceeding in the ship ( ) are entitled to receive from the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company an equivalent sum in Sterling Money at the exchange of 2s. 0½*d* per Co.'s Rupee, agreeably to General Orders by the Governor General of India in Council, No. dated as expressed opposite their respective names:

Names.	Rank.	On what account sent home.	Amount received in Co.'s Rs.	Amount payable at the India House in Sterling Money.
A. B..........	Bombardier....			
C. D..........	Gunner..........			
E. F..........	Private.........			
		Total Co.'s Rs......		

General Treasury, 184 .

(Signed) G. H.
Sub-Treasurer.

G. O. G. 1st Feb. 1842, No. 17. 1. With reference to the G. O. G. dated the 9th February 1841, No. 28, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following course be adopted for remitting balances of unexpended pay, and the bonâ fide savings, of Invalids and Soldiers of H. M. Service embarking for England from Out-stations within this Presidency.

2. The Paymaster of the Corps to which the Invalids or Soldiers may belong will make over, previous to their embarkation, the balances of their unexpended pay, and their bonâ fide savings, —excluding fractional parts of the Rupee,—to the nearest Division Paymaster, together with a Return exhibiting the names of the men and the amount belonging to each according to the Form A prescribed by the G. O. above quoted.—The Division Paymaster will then grant to the Regimental Paymaster a Receipt according to Form B.—also laid down in the above-mentioned G. O.—which Receipt the Regimental Paymaster will make over to the Officer proceeding in charge of the Invalids, &c. or to the Commander of the Ship in which they may proceed Home, if an Officer does not accompany them,—instructing him to transfer the said Receipt, with the other documents belonging to the men, to the Secretary at the India House on arrival in London. A duplicate of the Receipt granted by him will be forwarded by the Division Paymaster, through the Office of the Accountant General, to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, for dispatch to the Honorable the Court of Directors, so as to precede, if practicable, the arrival of the men in England.

3. The provisions of this Order are declared to be also applicable to Soldiers and Invalids of the Hon'ble Company's Service proceeding Home,—in respect to whom the Officer Commanding the Regiment to which the individuals belong will attend to the rules laid down for the guidance of the Regimental Paymaster relative to men of Her Majesty's Service.

The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency. G. O. G. 22d April 1842, No. 75.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 6th April 1842.

No. 91 of 1842.—With reference to General Orders, dated 29th March 1823, and 3d June 1825, No. 168, permitting the indulgence of Remittances to Europe by the Soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, and to G. Os. No. 138, dated 10th July 1837, explaining that the indulgence of Family Remittances to them was confined to bonâ fide Savings from their Pay, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication in G. Ors. for observance at the three Presidencies, of the following Memorandum received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 1st November 1841, which the Secretary at War has circulated to H. M.'s Regiments on the Indian Establishment, in order to prevent the abuse of the privilege enjoyed by Soldiers remitting Money to their Families, through the Company's Treasuries.

MEMORANDUM.

Various abuses having taken place in making Remittances from India to this Country through the East India Company's Treasury, particularly in the cases of Soldiers who have realized large sums by other means than by Savings from their Pay, and a recent case having occurred in which a Sergeant whose wife had acquired a considerable sum in trade, remitted nearly £ (500) five hundred by buying up Drafts from Soldiers for the sums sent Home by them as deposits for their future benefit, Commanding Officers and Pay Masters are accordingly enjoined to pay the strictest attention in future to the instructions in Lord Palmerston's Circular Letter, No. 586, dated the 23d January 1827, defining the objects and limits of such Remittances, as for the due observance of those Instructions they will be held responsible.

(Signed) H. HARDINGE.

War Office, 1st November, 1841.

REMOVALS, EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

G. O. C. C. 4th March 1841. With the sanction of Government, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following "Extract Regulations," for the guidance of the Army.

EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

OFFICERS.

1. No exchanges are permitted between Officers of different branches of the service, nor between Officers of any branch above the rank of Cornet or Ensign.

2. Officers permitted to exchange into other Corps enter as the juniors of their rank.

3. An Officer on being first posted, is allowed to apply for removal to any other Corps in which there may be a vacancy, provided his application be made within the period of one month from the time of his being posted, and that the grounds on which the application is made, and which are required to be distinctly stated, are considered by the Commander-in-Chief sufficient to warrant its being complied with—after the first month removals will not be allowed, except as provided for in any of the following paragraphs.

4. Exchanges between Officers who have joined their own Corps can be permitted only on the ground of relationship on either side, or other sufficiently strong cause, and the applications which must be signed by the Officers themselves, must be accompained by a declaration signed by them, and certified by their respective Commanding Officers, stating that the exchange applied for does not originate in any Regimental proceeding of any kind, nor in any cause affecting the honor or character of the Officer, and that there are no grounds of personal objection which have induced the application.

5. Should cases arise in which there may fall two or more vacancies in any one Regiment, whilst other Regiments are complete, the senior Cornet or Ensign who would gain one step by removal may if he desire it be granted the advantage.

6. But in order to prevent delay, and inconvenience to the junior unposted Officers who would otherwise succeed to the vacancy, every Cornet or Ensign who may wish to be removed to any Corps, by removal to which he would gain one or more steps, shall notify his wish to that effect to the Adjutant General within one month from the date of his being first posted. Should he afterwards desire to alter this determination he must immediately report the same to the Adjutant General.

7. In the event of there being at any time supernumeraries in the commissioned ranks, removals will be allowed under the following rules.

8. The senior Cornet or Ensign who by removal would obtain two steps in the scale of promotion will be entitled to the benefit thereof. Where this advantage does not offer itself, the senior supernumerary Cornet or Ensign will succeed to the vacancy.

9. No Cadet will be permanently posted to a Regiment until all the supernumerary Cornets or Ensigns belonging to their respective branches of the service are brought upon the effective strength of the Army.

10. With the exceptions above provided for, vacancies in the rank of Cornet or Ensign will invariably be filled by the senior unposted Cadets.

11. An Officer removed from one Regiment to another will not be eligible to a staff or civil appointment though otherwise qualified, until he shall have served two years in his new Regiment.

12. Officers removed from one Corps, Station, or Department to another, unless other orders may be issued at the time, are allowed a period not exceeding one month for preparation, and a further period for travelling to join, calculated at the rate of ten miles a day, with a halt for every Sunday.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

1. No removal or exchange from one Corps or Department to another can take place without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Removals of Non-commissioned Officers and Corporals or Naigues from one Regiment to another, except by exchange, can be authorized only on special grounds which must be distinctly stated for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

3. Removal or Exchange from one Regiment to another, will be allowed only upon grounds of relationship on either side, within the degree of full brother, and after not less than five years service, or for public purposes, and in all cases the Commanding Officer with whom the application originates is required to communicate with the Commanding Officer of the other Corps, and to ascertain his consent to the arrangement before submitting it to Head Quarters.

4. It is desirable that applications for removal or exchange should be discouraged as much as possible—but as there may be cases in which a refusal would bear hardly upon the individuals concerned, Commanding Officers whenever they may deem it expedient to refuse their consent, are required in replying to references on this subject, distinctly to state the particular grounds of their objection.

5. Exchanges of Non-commissioned Staff from one Station or Department to another will not be liable to the restriction of paragraph 3,—but the application is required to have the sanction of both Commanding Officers, and must be supported by certificates of good conduct for both parties.

6. On the transfer or exchange of men from one Corps or Department to another, the following documents are to be transmitted to their new Corps.

For Non-commissioned Officers and others removed to other Regiments or transferred to the Veterans.

1. Register.
2. Register of Heirs (Natives.)
3. Extract from Defaulter's Book.
4. Nominal Roll.

For Non-commissioned Staff.

1. Register.
2. Nominal Roll, omitting "necessaries in possession"

7. Commanding Officers are held responsible that all unadjusted claims, of whatever nature, are accurately entered in the Nominal Roll—and should any just claim be subsequently preferred which may not have been so entered and the non-adjustment of which may be found to be owing to the neglect of the Commanding or other Officer, he will be held personally responsible for the amount.

8. They are also responsible that Non-commissioned Officers and others are sent to join without unnecessary delay. Should any cause require them to be detained, the circumstance must be reported to Head Quarters.

NOMINAL ROLL or MEN *transferred from the——to the——from the——*18 ——.

Regimental No.	Rank and Names	Period to which paid.	Period to which clothed.	Unadjusted Claims.		Necessaries in possession.				Signature of each Man.
				Claims.	Amount.					
				Whether for short Issues, Prize Money, Clothing, or any other account.					Here enter the man's regimental kit.	

N. B.—Should there be no claims remaining unadjusted, the word "None" must be entered against each man's name: when claims exist, the causes which have prevented their adjustment and the measures which have been adopted are to be specified at the foot of the Roll.

Station. A. B.
Date. *Comg* ——.

In accordance with para. 3, G. O. C. C. 4th Instant, "Extract Regulations" *Exchanges and Transfers*, applications for the removal of Privates from one Regiment to another are always to specify the length of service of the individuals whose exchanges or transfers are solicited. G. O. C. C. 20th March 1851.

REPORT FROM OFFICERS.

G. O. G. 29th Jan. 1841. No. 20.

Inconvenience having been experienced under the Presidency of Bombay from Officers of the Madras Army not furnishing reports of arrival and departure to the local authorities, The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, in conformity with existing Regulations, all Officers of the Madras Army who may visit Bombay shall report their arrival at, and departure from that Presidency, to the Town Major of Bombay, and to the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army.

Officers of the Madras Army visiting Calcutta will make similar reports to the Town Major of Fort William, and to the Adjutant General of the Bengal Army.

G. O. C. C. 18th May 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following Section of General Regulations for the guidance of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 26th April 1817, 4th May 1817, 5th Aug. 1826, 27th May 1836, 8th Aug. 1839

The General Orders noted in the margin are cancelled.

REPORTS FROM OFFICERS.

1. All Officers, Medical as well as Military, *in whatever manner employed*, shall on arriving at the Presidency without delay report themselves personally at the Adjutant General's Office, and they shall also report their intended departure in like manner. If prevented by sickness from attending in person, these reports may be made in writing, distinctly specifying their place of residence. They are also to report immediately any change of residence during their stay. (G. O. G. 25th Oct. 1805.)

2. Similar reports are to be made to the Town Major either personally or by letter, as may be most convenient.

3. The above reports are also to be made by all Officers visiting Calcutta or Bombay on leave or on duty.

4. Officers of Artillery are also to report to the Assistant Adjutant General at Artillery Head Quarters, and Officers of Engineers to the Adjutant of their Corps.

5. Medical Officers must also make similar reports to the Secretary of the Medical Board, as prescribed in para. 4, Sect. VIII of the Medical Regulations.

6. Staff Officers must also report to the head of their Department.

7. All Officers arriving at Military Stations shall report themselves to the Commanding Officer thereof in person, unless prevented by sickness, and also to the Staff Officer, either personally or in writing—stating the cause of their arrival, and intended place of abode during their stay, as well as the proposed time of their departure. From Officers of rank superior to the Commandant of the Station, a notification in writing will be made of their arrival.

8. Officers arriving at a Station where the Officer Commanding the Division resides, must make the above report as well to the Division as to the Station Staff Officer, and must also wait upon the Officer Commanding the Division.

9. It is also the duty of Officers passing a Military Station to call at the Brigade or Staff Office, that they may learn whether any General Orders have been issued which affect them—and if they remain on leave at a Station, they are to do this from time to time to see the General Orders which have been published.

10. Medical Officers will likewise always wait upon the Superintending Surgeons of Divisions on passing the Stations where they reside.

11. Officers Commanding Stations will consider it their duty to ascertain how long any Officers who arrive within their command intend to remain, and will take care, if they are proceeding to another Station, that they do not delay their journey without some sufficient cause, or if they are on leave, that they quit the Station in sufficient time to rejoin before the expiration of such leave, unless a renewed medical certificate or other sufficient cause be assigned for prolonging their stay.

12. All Officers, Military and Medical, directed to join any Regiment or Detachment are to report progress once a month to the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment to which they are proceeding.

13. All Officers on route to join Corps or Stations either upon removal, first appointment, or return from leave of absence to Europe or to Sea, are required to report progress weekly to the Adjutant General.

14. The arrival of all Officers, as above, at their destinations, is to be reported to the Adjutant General direct by their respective Commanding Officers.

15. The deaths of all European Officers present with Corps are to be reported to the Adjutant General, Accountant General, Military Auditor General, and Superintendent of Family Payments, *direct* by their respective Commanding Officers.

16. The deaths of Officers absent from Corps or on the Staff, are to be reported in like manner by the Commanding Officer of the Station at which the casualties may occur and notification thereof will also be made to the Corps of the deceased by the Station Staff Officer. In all such reports christian names must be inserted at full length.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

G. O. G. 27th July 1841. No. 133.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, and to declare its provisions applicable, in all respects, to the Corps of Sappers and Miners at this Presidency.

The Major General Commanding the Forces is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 30th June 1841.

No. 165 of 1841.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 30, dated 13th April 1841, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, are published for general information; and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary Orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the instructions of the Honorable Court.

"2. The Native Sappers and Miners at your Presidency receive Infantry Pay and Batta. It is our desire that in addition they shall receive Working Pay for those days, and parts of a day only, when they are actually at work, at the following rates, viz.

Subadars....................	5	Annas per diem.
Jemadars....................	4	" "
Havildars....................	2	" "
Naicks....................	1½	" "
Privates 1st class............	1	" "
Ditto 2d ditto............	10	Pies "

"3. We also authorize the addition to the Corps of
1 Drill Havildar,
1 Drill Naick, and
1 Bugle Major,

on the rates of Staff Pay allowed in the Infantry.

"4. We further direct a reduction of 15 men per Company in the Establishment of the Corps.

"7. The Office of Adjutant of the Corps should, as proposed, be united to that of Quarter Master as in the Artillery, with similar allowances. We also approve of the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief for granting 30 Rupees per month to the Subaltern Officers doing duty with the Corps, for keeping up their Books and Instruments."

G. O. C. C. 29th July 1841.

In conformity to G. O. G. 27th instant, No. 133, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to direct that all Privates of the Sappers and Miners in excess of the Establishment fixed by para 4. of the above order, shall be borne as Supernumeraries until vacancies occur for them on the Establishment of the Regiment, and all recruiting for the Corps shall cease until the necessary reduction has been effected.

G. O. G. 15th Oct. 1841. No. 180.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the grant of Working Pay at the rate established for Privates of the 2d class of the Corps of Sappers and Miners in G. O. G. 27th July 1841, No. 133, to Privates of the 3d and 4th classes, of the same Corps.

G. O. C. C. 9th March 1842.

Under authority from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the A. B. and F. Companies of Sappers and Miners are to be maintained at the following strength, until further orders.

1 Subadar,
1 Jemadar,
2 Serjeants,
2 First Corporals,
2 Second Corporals,
5 Havildars,
9 Naigues,
2 Buglers,
131 Privates,
1 Regimental Lascar,
2 Bheasties.

SOLDIERS' LIBRARY.

Arnee
Bellary
Bangalore
Cuddalore
Cannanore
Fort St. George
Moulmein
Nagpore
Poonamallee
Secunderabad
St. Thomas's Mount
Trichinopoly
Vizagapatam

Referring to G. O. G. dated 18th August 1839, establishing Libraries for the use of the European Troops at certain Stations under this Presidency, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the salary of Librarian, at the Stations specified in the margin, at 8 rupees a month, from the 1st Instant, in assimilation with the rate paid under the Bengal Presidency.

G. O. G. 4th Sept. 1839, No. 147.

G. O. G. 1st August 1827. 12. Brigadiers of the 1st and 2d Classes, being Regimental Colonels in the receipt of Off-reckonings, are required to vacate their Commands after having held the appointment of Brigadier for five years—unless under the special sanction of Government and the Court of Directors.

G. O. G. 14th March 1823. 13. An Officer shall not be allowed to fill any General Staff Appointment, (that of Aide-de-Camp excepted) until he has been four years in the Service, three of which must have been passed in the actual performance of Regimental duty.

Do. 14. An Officer shall not be considered eligible to hold the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, until he has actually served one year with a Regiment.

Do. 15. If employed on Field Service, the period passed in the situation of Aide-de-Camp will be allowed as part of the Regimental duty required previous to admission on the General Staff.

G. O. G. 16th June 1829. 16. No Officer shall be withdrawn from his Regiment for the purpose of being appointed Extra or Supernumerary Aide-de-Camp.

G. O. G. 3d December 1824. 17. No Officer shall be eligible to hold the situation of Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Military Auditor General, or Commissary General who has not previously attained the rank of Major in the Army, unless he shall have actually served twenty years in India. The Deputies in those Departments must have attained the rank of Captain in the Army or have served twelve years in India, and the Assistants, if under the rank of Captain, must have served ten years in India.

G. O. G. 3d December 1824. 18. Previous to the appointment of any Officer to the Quarter Master General's Department, he is required to produce a Certificate, either from the Surveyor General of India, the Chief or Acting Chief Engineer, or the Superintending Engineer of the Division in which he is stationed, of his possessing a competent knowledge of the theory and practice of surveying.

G. O. G. 26th May 1827. 19. An Officer shall be eligible for employment in the Survey Department after he has performed Regimental duty for a period of two years.

G. O. G. 14th March 1823. 20. No Officer shall be eligible to hold the Regimental Staff Appointment of Adjutant or Quarter Master, who has not actually done Regimental duty for a period of *two years.*

21. No Officer shall hold two Staff situations at the same time, unless on emergent or very special cases.

G. O. C. C. 5th November 1849. 22. The examinations in the Native languages required to be passed to qualify Officers for Staff Appointments are specified in Section....

G. O. G. 18th October 1837. 23. No Officer transferred from one Regiment to another shall be eligible to a Staff or Civil Appointment, although otherwise qualified, until he shall have served two years in his new Regiment.

G. O. G. 8th February 1828. 24. Not more than five Officers shall be simultaneously absent on Staff employment from any one Regiment, whether Cavalry or Infantry.

G. O. G. 8th February 1828. G. O. G. 12th June 1835. 25. The number of Regimental Captains allowed to be absent at one time from the same Corps of the Line, on the Staff, or other permanent public employment, is restricted to two, and when two are absent a third Captain shall not be withdrawn for such purpose. But when two Captains may be so absent, and a Subaltern of the same Corps holding also a detached Staff situation may be promoted to the rank of Regimental Captain, the Officer so promoted will not be required to vacate his appointment, if tenable in his advanced rank, unless the Commander-in-Chief should consider it necessary for the efficiency of the Corps and make application to Government for his services.

G. O. G. 12th June 1835. 26. Whenever under the operation of the preceding rule, the number of Captains shall have been increased beyond two, no other Captain shall be taken from the Regiment for the Staff or other detached employ till the number of its absentees in that grade be reduced to one.

G. O. G. 14th February 1832. 27. Whenever it may become necessary that Officers on the Staff should be restored to their Corps, otherwise than on promotion, such Officers shall be those last withdrawn for Staff duty.

G. O. G. 5th November 1833. 28. Appointments to the Personal Staff of the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, or as Aides-de-Camp to General Officers on the Staff, are exempted from the restrictions contained in paragraphs 25 and 26, provided that no Officer shall be withdrawn from his Corps for such purposes to the obvious detriment of its efficiency—and that an Officer taken out of order from a Regiment shall not be eligible for transfer from a personal Staff appointment to any permanent detached employment, unless whilst so withdrawn the Staff Absentees from his Corps shall be brought below the prescribed number.

G. O. G. 9th December 1834. 29. Whenever by the reduction of Stations or alteration of Establishments, it becomes necessary to reduce the Staff attached, the Officers last appointed to similar Staff situations of the Divisions of the Army, Subsidiary Forces, and Stations, shall be remanded to their Corps for regimental duty, and not the actual incumbents holding the Appointments reduced or discontinued.

G. O. G. 22d July 1831. 30. The Absentee Regulations are not applicable to Officers temporarily employed as Brigade Majors, or Cantonment, Line, or Fort Adjutants, whose Regiments are serving at the Stations or forming part of the Garrisons to which the appointments appertain.

G. O. G. 7th April 1823. G. O. G. 25th May 1827. G. O. G. 23d December 1823. G. O. G. 9th April 1839. 31. The following are the limitations under which Officers on the Staff may retain their situations or otherwise, on promotion to superior Ranks.

Unlimited.

Residents or Political Agents at Native Courts, or high diplomatic Missions.
Command of Divisions.
To be vacated on promotion to the Rank of Major General.
Secretary to Government Military Department.
Adjutant General.
Quarter Master General.
Commissary General.
Military Auditor General.
Judge Advocate General.
Sorveyor General.
Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, Districts, Cantonments, or Garrisons.

Of Major General, Regimental Colonel, or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in receipt of Off-reckonings, Acting Chief Engineer, or Commandant of Artillery.

Chief Commands in the Armies of Native Allied Powers.
Town Major Fort St. George.
Deputy Secretary to Government Military Department.
Deputy Adjutant General.
Deputy Quarter Master General.
Deputy Commissary General.
Deputy Auditor General.
Secretary to Military Board.
Principal Commissary of Ordnance.
Personal Staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Political Agents at Inferior Native Courts.
Persian Interpreter to Head Quarters.
Commandant of Sappers and Miners.

Of Lieut. Colonel Regimentally.

1st Assistant to a Resident at a Native Court, or high diplomatic Mission.
Principal Assistants in Civil charge of districts.
Assistant Secretary to Government Military Department.
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.
Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army.
1st Assistant Commissary General.
1st Assistant Auditor General.
Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery.
Deputy Secretary Military Board.
Commandant of Body Guard.
Commandant of Local or Extra Corps.
Presidency Pay Master.
Director of Artillery Depôt.
Superintendent of Gun Powder Manufactory.
Superintendent of Gun Carriage Manufactory.
Secretary to the College and Board of Public Instruction.
Translators to Courts or Commissions.

Of Major Regimentally.

All Assistants, Deputy Assistants, or Sub-Assistants, in Staff Offices or Pulic Departments, not included above.
Brigade Major.

Fort Adjutants.
Cantonment Adjutants.
Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Barrack Master.
Pay Master.
Post Master.
Surveyor.
Aides-de-Camp to General Officers.
Secretary to Clothing Board.
Superintendent of Pensions and Family Certificates.
Superintendent of Cadets.
Commissaries of Ordnance.
Deputy Commissaries of Ordnance.
All Officers attached to any Native College or Institution.
Political or other Civil situation inferior to 1st Assistant to a Resident, or Civil Commissioner.
Appointments in the Mint.
Command of Guards with Native Princes or Residents.

G. O. G. 7th April 1829. 32. All appointments and public employments not included in the above enumeration, shall be vacated on the promotion of the parties to the Rank of Regimental Captain, with the exception of such as may be held by Officers of Engineers, which, under the rank of Acting Chief Engineer, are unlimited.

33. Officers holding Staff situations are not necessarily to succeed by seniority to the heads of their respective Departments. Those Officers who may be considered most eligible are to be selected.

34. Officers in Command of Regiments are responsible that no Officer is permitted to be absent from his Regimental duty for the purpose of holding a situation upon the Staff of the Army, until he shall have attained a complete knowledge of his duty as a Regimental Officer, without their representing the same to Head Quarters.

35. Officers holding Staff situations, those only excepted who have pecuniary responsibility, or who are the Chiefs or Deputies of the Principal Departments of the Army—shall, on their Regiments being ordered on active service, be available, with the sanction of Government, for duty with their Corps.

36. All appointments of Staff Officers are to be notified in Orders.

G. O. C. C. 16th Sept. 1812. 37. Whenever the exigencies of the Service may render it necessary for Officers in Command to appoint an Officer to act in any Staff situation without waiting the previous sanction of Government or Head Quarters, an immediate report is to be made to the Adjutant General for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

G. O. G. 25th May 1841 No. 90. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, to direct, that, four years shall be considered the term of service with a Corps necessary to render an Officer eligible to the command of an Escort, or Guard furnished to a Resident at a Foreign Court, or Political Agent, under the 4th para. of the General Order by Government, dated 8th February 1828, No. 39, instead of 3 years, the term mentioned in that Order.

G. O. G. 25th May 1841. No. 91. With reference to G. O. G. No. 131 of the 20th May 1831, the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is re-published for the information of the Army.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 5th May 1841.

No. 109 of 1841.—Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and in continuation of Government General Orders, 22d April 1831, No. 66, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, that a General Officer of the Honorable Company's Service returning from Europe with an appointment by the Home Authorities to the General Staff of any of the Presidencies in India, from the date of his landing at the Presidency to which he is appointed, will, in like manner with General Officers of the Royal Service placed by Her Majesty on the General Staff of Her Majesty's Forces in India, be entitled to draw his Staff allowance from that date, and the Officer vacating the Command will draw the same to the date of publication at the Head Quarters of his Division of the General Order announcing the arrival of his successor.

2. Superintending Surgeons returning from Europe, will be entitled to a moiety of their Staff salary, from date of landing, until their arrival at the Head Quarters of the Division to which they may be posted, the other moiety being drawn by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, who is superseded from the date of landing of the Officer resuming his duties.

3. The recent orders sanctioning in certain cases, Pay and allowances to Officers from date of arrival at Bombay, His Lordship in Council is pleased to declare, have no references to Staff allowances in any case.

With reference to G. O. C. C. 13th January 1841, para. 7, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs it to be established as a general rule, that Officers appointed to act as Staff to other Regiments are to take precedence in those Regiments agreeably to their rank, and to enjoy the same advantages in all respects as if they belonged to such Corps. G. O. C. C. 23rd June 1841.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army of this Presidency in reference to G. O. G. 22d July 1834, No. 228. G. O. G. 29th June 1841. No. 113.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 9th June 1841.

No 142 of 1841.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the provision of the G. O. G. No. 154, dated the 7th of August 1834, which directs, that the Staff situations therein specified shall be held only by Officers whose Regiments are serving at the Stations or forming part of the Garrisons, to which the appointments appertain, is not applicable to the situation of Fort Adjutant of the Fortresses of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay Castle.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the existing rates of Staff Salary to Garrison or Cantonment Serjeants Major under this Presidency and to authorize their drawing the same rates of consolidated pay and compensation for spirits as laid down in G. O. G. 28th July 1840, No. 122 for Serjeant Major of the Honorable Company's European Regiment of Infantry. G. O. G. 10th Aug. 1841. No. 138.

The following Rule is re-published for general information and declared applicable to this Presidency. Gazette 26th Oct. 1841. Page 862.

FORT WILLIAM: *Financial Department, the 29th September* 1841.

Conformably with a rule prescribed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, and to notify for general information, that no Civil Servant or Military Servant holding a Civil appointment, required by the exigencies of the service to discharge the duties of a second Office, will be entitled to draw the salary of the two Offices.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to exempt from the immediate operation of this Rule, the Officers holding the appointment of Agent to the Lieutenant Governor in the North Western Provinces and drawing a salary of 500 Rs. a month in that situation in addition to the salary of their other Civil Appointment, and to except also the situation at certain Stations of Post Master, held by the Civil Surgeon who is separately remunerated for the former Office. (Benares, Bundlekhund, Dehli, Saugor.)

The following Extract from a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Mily. Dept. dated 1st December 1841, No. 86 is published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 25th Jan. 1842. No. 10.

Letter dated 1st December 1841, No. 66.

1. "The General Brevet which has just been announced, having promoted to the Rank of Major General all the Colonels in our Service and no Lieutenant Colonels being for the present eligible for promotion as Colonels, we have thought it right to suspend that part of the Regulations, which precludes Major Generals in our Army from holding the appointments of Brigadiers and to permit until further orders the selection of Major Generals for those Commands in the same manner and for the same tour of service as if their promotion to that rank had not taken place.

* Secretary to Government Military Department
Adjutant General
Quarter Master General
Commissary General
Military Auditor General
Surveyor General
Judge Advocate General
Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, Districts, or Garrisons.

2. "Upon the occasion of the last General Brevet, viz. that of June 1838, we in consideration of the large addition then made to the number of Major Generals authorized the continuance of Officers in the appointments specified in the margin*, notwithstanding their promotion to that rank. Present circumstances being similar to those which then prevailed, we have resolved that the same measure of relief shall be granted to the Colonels now promoted."

3. "We have further resolved, that Major Generals holding Staff Appointments for which no tour of service is fixed, but who under ordinary circumstances would have been requied to vacate on promotion to their present rank, shall not be permitted to continue in their Offices beyond five years from the date of the promotions now announced."

G. O. G. 28th Jan. 1842. No. 13.

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to cancel so much of the G. O. G. No. 48 of 1839, as has reference to the appointment and Staff salary of an Adjutant and Quarter Master of the Brigade of Horse Artillery, and in substitution thereof, to authorize the appointments of an Adjutant and a Quarter Matser and Interpreter, to the Horse Brigade, on the respective Staff salaries granted to Officers holding similar appointments in the Native Cavalry.

2. The Allowances to be henceforth granted to an Adjutant of a Detachment composed entirely of European Artillery or of European and Native Artillery, will be the same as those of Adjutant of the Horse Brigade, instead of those laid down in G. O. G. No. 118 of 1840.

G. O. G. 8th Feb. 1842. No. 20.

The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 5th October 1836.

No. 194 of 1836.—The following Extract (Paragraphs 3 and 4) of a Military Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 31, of 11th May 1836, is published for general information.

Letter dated 15th June, 1835 (No. 51).

Forward Copy of a General Order issued modifying the 3d and 4th Clauses of the Government Orders of 17th August 1827 (No. 163) and strongly recommend the discontinuance of the Regulation which compels Government to select Officers for Staff employ from the Regiment from which fewest are absent, a restriction which is in the opinion of Government both embarrassing and injurious to the public interests.

Para 3. The General Order No. 133, of 1835, dated 25th of May 1835, modifying the General Order of 17th August 1827, is sanctioned.

4. In compliance with your earnest recommendation, we also authorize you to abolish "the other restrictive Regulations relating to the withdrawal of European Officers from Regimental duties, with exception to the Original Order restricting the number of Officers to be taken from any Regiment or Battalion to five, and that no more than two of those withdrawn should be Captains, and three Subalterns."

G. O. G. 8th March 1842. No. 41.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that so much of the G. O. G. dated the 28th January 1842, No. 13, as constitutes the QuarterMaster of the Brigade of Horse Artillery also an Interpreter, be cancelled, and that the appointment be considered as Quarter Master only.

G. O. G. 10th May 1842. No. 88.

In modification of para. 2 of the G. O. G. 22d March 1836, No. 69, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the situation of Station Staff Officer at Jaulnah shall be tenable, in future, by an Officer of the Detachment at that Station, not on the Regimental Staff, the allowance for the duty remaining as at present, viz. 60 Rupees per mensem.

With reference to G. O. G. 9th March 1819, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct that whenever Officers are appointed to act as Staff to Field Detachments, a Present State of each Detachment is to be forwarded to Army Head Quarters with the Copy of the Order making the appointment. G. O. C. C. 21st May, 1842.

The following General Order by the Honorable the President in Council, is published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 5th Aug. 1842. No. 141.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Honorable the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 22*d July* 1842.

No. 184 of 1842.—Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the following Regulation for governing the removal of Officers holding Appointments at Sanatary Stations, with a view to the peculiar advantages of such Appointments being more extensively enjoyed by different Officers in succession, is established as applicable to all the Presidencies.

The Tour of Service in all Military or Medical Appointments at Sanatary Stations to be limited retrospectively in the case of Incumbents to 3, and prospectively to all appointed hereafter, to 2 years.

The following General Orders by the Hon'ble the President in Council, are re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency. G. O. G. 16th Sept. 1842. No. 159.

FORT WILLIAM, 2*d September*, 1842.

No. 223 of 1842.—The following Rule, passed by the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Financial Department, on the 17th ultimo, under the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, communicated in their Despatch No. 5 of 1842, in that Department, under date the 9th February, is published in General Orders:

RULE.

When an Officer has been temporarily holding a Civil or Military Staff Appointment, in consequence of the absence of the fixed Incumbent on Sick leave within the limits prescribed in the Absentee Rules of the 29th January 1840, and the latter proceed to Europe, or otherwise vacate the appointment during absence, the locum-tenens shall not be entitled to any higher allowances by reason of such vacancy; and in the event of his being permanently appointed to the office in which he has been officiating, he shall receive the full Salary of that office only, from the date of his permanent appointment.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Notification be published in General Orders. G. O. G. 7th Oct. 1842. No. 186.

Fort Saint George, September 30, 1842.

The following Notification of the Government of India, is republised for general information.

No. 216.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM.

General Department, the 9th September 1842.

It having come to the knowledge of Goverment, that very erroneous impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements referrible to the resignation of appointments, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to give notice, that all such arrangements are prohibited, and that on proof of any appointment, Civil or Military, having been resigned under such circumstances, the nomination consequent on such resignation will be cancelled, and the parties concerned suspended the Service in Public Orders, pending the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

By order of the Honorable the President in Council.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STANDARDS OF CAVALRY AND COLORS OF INFANTRY.

G. O. C. C. 20th Nov. 1840. With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following "Extract Regulations," for the information and guidance of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 12th January 1829.
G. O. C. C. 14th February 1829.
The orders noted in the margin are cancelled.

STANDARDS OF CAVALRY.

1. The Standards of Regiments of Cavalry are to be made of silk, and fringed with silk of the color of the facings mixed with silver.

2. The tassels and cords to be of crimson silk and gold mixed.

3. The lance of the Standards eight feet six inches long, spear and ferrule included.

4. The Flag to be three feet five inches to the end of the slit of the swallow tail, and two feet three inches on the lance.

5. The King's or first Standard of each Regiment to be crimson, with the rose, thistle, and shamrock, conjoined, and the crown over them, in the centre, the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit" underneath. The crest in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and the rank of the Regiment in gold figures, on a ground of the same color as the facings of the Regiment, in a similar compartment in the second and third corners.

6. The second and third Standards of each Corps to be of the color of the facings of the Regiment, with the badge of the Regiment in the centre,—or the rank of the Regiment in gold roman figures—on a crimson ground within a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, on the same stalk. The motto of the Regiment underneath. The crest on a red ground, to be in the first and fourth compartments, and the rose, thistle, and shamrock, conjoined, upon a red ground in the second and third compartments.

7. The first and second Standards are not to be numbered—the third Standard is to be distinguished by the figure 3, on a circular ground of red under the motto.

8. Those Corps which have any particular badge, are to carry it in the centre of their second and third Standards, with the Rank of the Regiment on a red ground within a small wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, in the second and third corners.

9. Honorary distinctions are to be borne on the second and third Standards only.

10. No addition or alteration is to be made in the Standards of any Regiment of Cavalry, without special authority.

COLORS OF INFANTRY.

1. The King's or *first* Color of every Regiment is to be the great union throughout.

2. The Regimental or *second* Color is to be of the color of the facings of the Regiment, with the union in the upper canton, except in those Regiments which are faced with red, white, or black.

3. The second Color of those Regiments which are faced with red or white, is to be the red cross of St. George, in a white field, and the union in the upper inner canton.

4. The second Color of Regiments which are faced with black, is to be St. George's cross throughout, the union in the upper inner canton—the three other cantons black.

5. In the centre of the King's Color is to be painted or embroidered in gold the number of the Regiment, surmounted by the Crown, together with any motto which it may be authorized to add thereto, within the wreath of roses, thistles and shamrocks, on the same stalk.

6. The second or Regimental Color is to bear the number in the same manner as the King's—except in those Corps which are allowed to wear any distinguishing device or badge, in whose Regimental Colors such badge is to be carried in the centre, and the number painted or embroidered in the upper outer corner.

7. Honorary distinctions are to be borne on the Regimental Color only.

8. The size of the Color to be five feet ten inches flying, and four feet six inches deep on the pike—the length of the pike, spear and ferrule included, to be nine feet six inches—the cords and tassels of the whole to be crimson and gold mixed.

9. No addition or alteration is ever to be made in the Colors of any Regiment of Infantry without special authority.

10. When in the Field the Standards or Colors are to be planted in front of the centre of the line of arms, with a double Sentry for their protection.

11. When in Garrison the Colors of Regiments are to be lodged in the Barrack Guard, whence they are never to be taken but when the Corps may be under arms, or on other occasions strictly military. Their use at public entertainments, &c. is prohibited.

12. When required to be taken to and from the Guard, they are to be accompanied by an appropriate Escort of Color Serjeants, two Jemadars (in a Native Regiment,) always attending for the purpose of carrying them. If the Colors are required to be taken to any distance from the Corps or Barracks, the Escort is to consist of at least a section in addition.

13. Commanding Officers will exercise their discretion in taking out their Standards or Colors at Regimental Parades or Drills—but no substitute for them is ever to be used.—At all Parades, *other than Regimental,* they are always to be carried.

14. All Standards and Colors will be provided by the Military Board.

15. Whenever Standards or Colors may require to be replaced, a report is to be made to the Adjutant General, in order that authority may be granted for the assembly of a Committee of Survey.

16. Proceedings of Committees of Survey, accompanied by Indents in duplicate, prepared according to the forms prescribed by the Ordnance Regulations, are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General—by whom, if sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief, they will be countersigned and passed on to the Military Board.

DRUMS.

17. The front of the Drums to have the crown and the number of the Regiment under it, painted upon the front.

CAMP COLORS.

18. Camp Colors of Cavalry to be of yellow, and of Infantry to be of red bunting, eighteen inches square, with the number of the Regiment upon them in plain white figures.

Camp Colors of Artillery and Engineers to be of plain blue bunting.

VETERANS.

G. O. G. 2d Nov. 1841. No. 191.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion shall be disembodied from the 31st December 1841.

The orders of Government regarding the disposal of the Officers and Men will be communicated to the Major General Commanding the Forces, who will be pleased to adopt the requisite measures for giving effect to the reduction.

G. O. C. C. 7th Dec. 1841.

Under instructions from Government, and with reference to G. O. G. 2d November 1841, No. 191, the Officer Commanding the Forces is pleased to direct that, the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion shall be disbanded on the 31st December 1841, upon which date all Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition and Stores are to be returned to the Departments from which they were received.

The Officers of the Regiment are permitted to reside at Vizagapatam, and to draw their pay and allowances at that Station until their services are required elsewhere, or further orders.

The Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, Privates, &c. will be transferred to the Pension List on the stipends to which they are respectively entitled.

The following Non-commissioned Officers and Men will be transferred, as special cases, to the Effective Supernumeraries from the date of the breaking up of the Regiment, and permitted to retain their Staff Appointments without diminution of their pay and allowances.

Regtl. No.
1538 Serjeant Daniel Smith, Key Serjeant—Vizagapatam.
1583 „ Joseph Woodward, Bazar Serjeant—Fort St. George.
1917 „ Henry Stevens, Barrack Serjeant, 2d class—Berhampore.
2009 „ Charles Green, Barrack Serjeant, 2d class—Samulcottah.
161 „ John Green, in charge Abercombie's Battery—Presidency.
1687 „ John Lowe, Key Serjeant—Ongole.
1163 „ Robert Adams, Park Serjeant—St. Thomas's Mount.
1381 „ John Shearer, Barrack Serjeant, 2d class—Vizianagram.
1336 „ Manly Rogers, Key Serjeant—Samulcottah.
865 „ William Sims, Barrack Serjeant, 1st class—Masulipatam.
955 Corporal David Stewart, Garrison Hospital Serjeant—Vizagapatam.
1782 Bombardier Bartholomew Blackwell, Signal Serjeant—Vizagapatam.
908 „ George Gillispie, Store Serjeant—Fort St. George.
911 „ Robert Thomas, Barrack Serjeant, 2d class—Negapatam.
2022 Gunner David Thomas, Barrack Serjeant, 2d class—Rajahmundry.
1391 „ Samuel Bishop, Flag Staff Serjeant,—St. Thomas's Mount.
1955 Private John Austen, employed in the Arsenal—Presidency.

Adjutant Hobart will continue in his present rank as Supernumerary until a vacancy occurs for him as Adjutant of a Veteran Corps, and after the abolition of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, he is to remain at Vizagapatam until further orders, and take charge of such European Pensioners as may wish to reside at that Station.

The Records of the Corps are to be disposed of according to G. O. C. C. 12th January 1829.

Instructions regarding the barracks and public buildings will be issued by the Quarter Master General of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 31st Dec. 1841.

Under instructions from Government the disbanding of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion is suspended until further orders.

G. O. G. 8th March 1842. No. 40.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in modification of para. 5 of G. O. G. No. 50 of 1835, to provide, that, at Stations where the holders of Family and Pension Certificates amount to 100 or upwards, Invalid Officers shall, in every case when practicable, be appointed by Government to the charge, for which, when the number falls short of 125, they

shall receive an allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem; and when it amounts to 125 or upwards an additional Rupee per mensem for every 25 in excess of 100 Certificates, the maximum allowance being limited to Rupees 105 which will, in no instance, be exceeded.

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1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the abolition of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion as ordered by G. O. G. No. 191 of 1841, shall have effect from the 30th of April 1842, and that from the same date there shall be formed two Companies of European Veterans, to be called respectively the Artillery and the European Infantry Veteran Company. G. O. G. 22d April 1842, No. 73.

2. The Artillery Veteran Company will be stationed at the Mount, and take the Garrison duty of Fort St. George.

3. The Infantry Veteran Company will be stationed at Vizagapatam.

4. The strength of these Companies shall consist of

6 Serjeants
6 Corporals
2 Buglers or Drummers
100 Privates
2 Puckallies

in addition to which the Artillery Company will have 10 Bombardiers.

5. All men transferred to the Companies in excess of the above complement will be borne as Supernumeraries.

6. The Senior Officer attached to these Companies will be stationed at Vizagapatam, and draw a Command allowance of 200 Rupees a month, and the same share from the Off-reckoning Fund as hitherto granted to the Officer Commanding Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

7. The Officer Commanding the Artillery Veteran Company will draw an allowance of 60 Rupees a month and the Captain or Officer in charge of the books and details of the Infantry Company 30 Rupees a month.

8. There will be an Adjutant to the Infantry Veteran Company with a Staff Salary of 60 Rupees a month and 20 Rupees for Stationery, &c.—this Officer will also discharge the duty of Public Staff Officer at Vizagapatam.

9. Each Company will have a Serjeant Major who will do the duty of Quarter Master Serjeant, with Staff Salaries of 15 Rupees a month.

10. An Assistant Surgeon, an Assistant Apothecary and a Toty will be attached to the Infantry Veteran Company, and the sick of the Artillery Veterans will be provided for under local arrangements at the General Hospital Madras, and the Artillery Hospital at the Mount.

11. The same School Establishment shall be allowed for the Infantry Company at Vizagapatam as for the Depôts at Cuddalore and Poonamallee.

12. The Non-commissioned and men transferred from the Effective branch of the Service will draw the same pay as they received with their Corps, whether belonging to the Horse or Foot Artillery, or Infantry, with the exception that Non-Commissioned Officers will receive the pay of the next inferior grade if they have not served three years in the rank with which they are transferred to the Veteran Company.

13. The Companies will be formed in the first instance by drafts from the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion. Men of good character, and of temperate habits, and who are physically fit for Garrison duty will be selected for the Artillery, and Infantry Company, respectively, according to the branch of the service to which they belonged when on the Effective List.

14. Men at present on the strength of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion who are unfit for Garrison duty, or who do not bear good characters, will be transferred to the Pension Establishment from the date fixed for the abolition of the Battalion.

15. No man of bad character will be eligible for transfer from the Effective List to the Veteran Companies.

16. The Major General Commanding the Forces is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders to carry into effect the above order.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the General Order by Government of the 22d April 1842, No. 73, regarding the reorganization of the European Veterans, shall have effect from the 31st May 1842, and not from the 30th instant, as stated in the General Order. G. O. G. 29th April 1842, No. 79

VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.

G. O. C. C. 28th July 1841. The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs the publication of the following Section of General Regulations.

G. O. C. C. 30th March 1836.
G. O. C. C. 8th December 1827.
G. O. C. C. 2d December 1828.
G. O. C. C. 5th September 1831.

The Orders noted in the margin are cancelled.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

1. Every Veterinary Surgeon on his first admission into the Service will be appointed to do duty under a Senior Veterinary Surgeon for the purpose of qualifying himself for independent charge.

2. At any time after the expiration of three months from the date of his joining a Corps, he is authorized to apply through his Commanding Officer for examination—for which orders will be issued from Head Quarters.

3. The Examining Committee will consist of a Medical Officer, and one, or, whenever practicable, two Veterinary Surgeons.

4. The examination will have particular reference to the Officer's knowledge of the principal diseases more peculiar to the country and of the most approved modes of treatment, and it will also include his acquaintance with the orders for the guidance of his Department in the usual performance of Regimental duty.

5. Veterinary Surgeons of Horse Artillery or Cavalry are to attend the horses of all mounted Corps serving at the same Station, not having any Veterinary Surgeon attached. The Officer Commanding the Station will regulate, when necessary, the time of attendance upon each Corps.

6. Their services are also to be held available, if desired, for all horses, whether chargers or others, belonging to Officers of the Corps in their charge, and they shall receive in such case, whether the horses be sick or well, the same monthly allowance as is established for troop horses.

G. O. G. 19th June 1807. 7. Veterinary Surgeons are to receive from the Petty Contract Fund, a monthly allowance of 4 fanams per horse for all horses present with the Corps.

8. This allowance is intended to cover all expences whatever that may be incurred for such horses, either for change of diet while under medical treatment, or for the supply of country medicines of every description—pepper, soapnuts for washing the horses of the Regiment, mange ointment, and oil.

* G.O.C.C. 25th March 1836. 9. Every Veterinary Surgeon is to keep the Registers and other Books prescribed in Section.*

* G.O.C.C. 24th April 1841. 10. The Regulations under which they are entitled to retire upon Pension are entered in Section.*

G. O. G. 22nd June 1827. 11. They are allowed a furlough of three years on private affairs after having served ten years in India, or the same at any period upon medical certificate.

G. O. G. 6th July 1827. 12. Veterinary Surgeons are entitled to be admitted at the Cadets' Quarters upon their first arrival, and to the same marching equipments as are allowed to other Officers.

13. The Farriers of Regiments, not being attested Soldiers, are allowed to reckon service from the date of appointment as Farriers.—Farriers who were on the Establishment as Veterinary Pupils on the 14th March 1838, are allowed to reckon service from the expiration of three years after enlistment as Veterinary Pupils, if not previously promoted, and provided they had then attained the age of twenty years.

14. Each Native Troop of Horse Artillery is allowed one, and each Regiment of Light Cavalry two Veterinary Pupils—who are to be enlisted by Commanding Officers of Regiments subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, under the following regulations.

15. The establishment to be open to all European and East Indian lads desirous of entering the service, preference being always given to the Orphan Sons or Sons of Men of good character who have been or are in the Service.

16. No lad will be eligible for enlistment under the age of fifteen nor after the age of seventeen.

17. Each Candidate to produce Certificates of parentage and age—and to pass an examination before the Regimental Recruit Committee in the following particulars:

1. Physical fitness for Military duty.
2. Reading English and writing the same legibly.
3. Four first rules of Arithmetic.
4. Colloquial knowledge of Hindoostanee.

18. During the first two years of their service Veterinary Pupils are to be exclusively attached to the sick lines and kept under the immediate instruction of the Veterinary Surgeon—under whose orders they are also to attend at the shoeing shed for instruction.

19. The Veterinary Pupils are to be examined in presence of the Commanding Officer, half yearly in January and July.

20. No Veterinary Pupil is to be promoted to Farrier except upon a Certificate in the following form, to be entered in the Monthly Return and signed by the Veterinary Surgeon.

"Certified that Veterinary Pupil A. B. has been carefully examined by me and that I consider him to be perfectly qualified and eligible for promotion to Farrier."

21. Any Pupil who at the expiration of two years may not have qualified himself for promotion, is to be reported to Head Quarters for discharge.

22. Pupils who may at any intermediate period be found incompetent, or ineligible in consequence of intemperate habits or other misconduct, are also to be reported to Head Quarters for discharge.

23. Veterinary Pupils are to be held responsible for all instruments in their charge and are to be put under stoppages not exceeding half their pay to replace any that may be lost or injured through neglect,—report being previously made to the Adjutant General for submission to the Commander-in-Chief.

24. Farriers who carelessly lose or injure Veterinary instruments must be dealt with by Court Martial or they may be permitted to replace them under the provisions of G. O. C. C. 28th February 1840.

25. Farriers and Veterinary Pupils are entitled to receive quilts biennially as allowed to Europeans under G. O. G. 25th February 1831.

Para. 13 of G. O. C. C. 28th July 1841 is cancelled, and the following is to be substituted. G. O. C. C. 3rd Nov. 1841.

13. The Farriers of Regiments, not being attested Soldiers, are allowed to reckon Service from the date of appointment as Farrier—Farriers who were on the Establishment as Veterinary Pupils on the 14th March 1838, are allowed to reckon Service from the expiration of three years after enlistment as Veterinary Pupils, if not previously promoted, and provided they had then attained the age of twenty years.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

G. O. G. 3rd Aug. 1841, No. 135.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 28th April 1841, No. 29, and to direct that, in conformity to the instructions therein conveyed, all Warrant Officers occupying Public Quarters shall forfeit the whole of their House Rent from and after the 1st Instant.

"It has been our desire to give to the Warrant Officers at your Presidency the advantage enjoyed by the Warrant Officers in Bengal and those only, and as we believe that the Warrnt Officers in Bengal, occupying Public Quarters are stopped the whole of their House Rent, we desire that a similar regulation be adopted at Madras."

COMPLIMENTARY ORDERS

AND ORDERS RESPECTING

BATTLES, SIEGES, CAPTURES, FORMATIONS OF CORPS, &c.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samford Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H., having arrived at Madras, Major General Sir Hugh Gough is called on to hand over the Command of the Madras Army, to that distinguished Officer. G. O. C. C. 3rd Aug. 1840.

In taking leave of this Army as its temporary Commander, the Major General feels proud and happy at being enabled to say, that the warm anticipations which he entertained on assuming the Command, have been fully realized, and that the experience he has had of its discipline and conduct during his connexion with the Madras Army as Commander of the Forces, has greatly enhanced its worth in his estimation.

To the General Staff of the Army, as well as to the Officers in Command of Divisions and Forces, Major General Sir Hugh Gough begs to offer his best thanks for the zealous support he has received from them.

Lieutenant General Sir Samford Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H., having assumed the Command of the Army of Madras, all reports are in future to be made to him. G. O. C. C. 3rd Aug. 1840.

2. The Orders issued by the late Commander-in-Chief Sir Jasper Nicolls, and by the Acting Commander-in-Chief Sir Hugh Gough, are to be considered in full force, and to be obeyed accordingly.

3. In returning to India to assume the Command of the Madras Army, Sir Samford Whittingham feels much gratified at having this opportunity of expressing his high sense of the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon him.

4. From the period of the brilliant Wars of the Carnatic, when many a hard fought field during a contest of fifteen years laid the foundation of the British Empire in the East, up to the present day, the career of the Madras Army has been one continued suite of well earned glory and success.

5. In order that its future Campaigns may be as glorious as those already recorded in the page of History, the Lieutenant General confidently trusts that all ranks of the Madras Army will zealously co-operate with him in maintaining that state of discipline and efficiency which has hitherto distinguished it, and upon which success must always depend.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the 33d Regiment Native Infantry to bear the word "Cochin" on their Colors and Appointments in addition to any other honorary badges or devices heretofore granted to them for their Services, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by that Corps on the occasion of the repulse of the Troops of the Rajahs of Cochin and Travancore at Cochin by a small British force on the 19th of January 1809. G. O. G. 4th Sept. 1840. No. 148.

The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 6th Oct. 1840. No. 171.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 16th September 1840.

No. 198 of 1840.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following Extracts from the London Gazettes, containing Promotions by Brevet, and the grant of Honorary Distinctions to certain Officers in the Service of the East India Company.

EXTRACTS.

" *Downing Street, 6th June* 1840."

" Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Major Alexander C. Peat, of the East India Company's Bombay Engineers, to be a Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath."

" *Downing Street, June* 16*th* 1840."

" The Queen has been pleased to appoint Brevet Major Sir Alexander Burnes, Knight, of the East India Company's 21st Bombay Native Infantry, to be a Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath."

" *War Office, June* 2*d* 1840.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel in the East Indies only.—Major John S. H. Weston, of the 31st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, 13th November 1839.

To be Majors in the East Indies only.—Captain Sir Alexander Burnes, of the 21st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, 23d July 1839.—Captain Crawford Hagart, of the Bombay Infantry (Acting Deputy Adjutant General,) 13th November 1839.—Captain James Outram, of the Bombay Infantry, 13th November 1839.

Captain Wylliam Wyllie, of the Bombay Infantry (Acting Assistant Adjutant General,) 13th November 1839.—Captain William Coghlan, of the Bombay Artillery, 13th November 1839."

G. O. G. 20th Jan. 1841. No. 11.

With great grief the Right Honorable the Governor in Council announces to the Army the demise of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samford Whittingham, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath and of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency, which event took place at Madras on the 19th instant.

On this melancholy occasion, the Flag of the Fort will be hoisted half-mast high, and 15 minute guns, corresponding with the rank of the late Commander-in-Chief, will be fired at each of the principal Military Stations under this Government. The Governor in Council further directs, that the Officers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Army will wear mourning for a fortnight from the present date.

G. O. C. C. 20th Jan. 1841.

In promulgating the following Order by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, it is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that Major General Allan, C. B. has to announce the melancholy event by which the Madras Army has been deprived of its distinguished Commander-in-Chief and his Country of an Officer whose Military career is to be traced through the history of those campaigns in which the late Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H., bore so conspicuous a part.

No. 12 of 1841.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT. FORT ST. GEORGE, 20*th January* 1841.

In consequence of the lamented death of His Excellency Sir Samford Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H., the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the temporary Command of the Army of this Presidency devolves upon Major General James Allan, C. B.

All returns will be made to Major General James Allan accordingly.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) HY. CHAMIER,

Chief Secretary.

Major General James Allan, C. B. will receive the Officers of the General Staff for the transaction of business on the days established by the late Commander-in-Chief.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army of this Presidency. G. O. G. 5th Feb. 1841. No. 25.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 20th January 1841.

No. 19 of 1841.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following Extracts from the London Gazettes, containing the grant of Honorary Distinctions to certain Officers in the Service of the East India Company for their services in Affghanistan.

"*Whitehall, September* 10, 1840.

"The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Eldred Pottinger, Esquire, Lieutenant of Artillery, in the service of the East India Company, on the Bombay Establishment, serving with the rank of Major in Affghanistan, and Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Her Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the 3d Class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire, which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, King of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him in approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of the Fortress of Ghuznee; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed, provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

And also to Command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her Royal favor be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms."

"*Whitehall, September* 23, 1840.

"The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Major Neil Campbell, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Bombay Army, Her Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the second Class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire, which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, King of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him in approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of the Fortress of Ghuznee; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed, provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

And also to Command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her Royal favor be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms."

"*Whitehall, October* 12, 1840.

"The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Captain James Outram, of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, in the service of the East India Company, on the Bombay Establishment, and serving with the rank of Major in the East Indies, Her Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the second Class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire, which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, King of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of the Fortress of Ghuznee; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed, provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

And also to Command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her Royal favor be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

The following Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 2d September 1840, No. 59, is published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 12th Feb. 1841. No. 30.

6. Forward copies of Dispatches reporting the occupation of the Fort of Kurnool by the British Troops.

9. "We concur with you in expressing entire approbation of the gallantry and soldierlike conduct displayed by Lieut.-Col. Dyce, Lieutenant Colonel Wright (H. M.'s 39th), Major Edward Armstrong (34th N. I.), Major Frederick Bond (Artillery), Major D. Montgomerie (7th Light Cavalry), and the other Officers and men of the Detachment in the attack upon the Durgah at Zorapore."

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army of this Presidency. G. O. G. 19th Feb. 1841. No. 35.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 3rd February 1841.

No. 35 of 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following Extract from the London Gazette, containing the grant of honorary distinctions to Lieutenant Colonel Foster Stalker, of the Bombay Army, in the Service of the East India Company, for his services in Affghanistan.

Whitehall, November 20, 1840.

"The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Foster Stalker, Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d European Regiment, in the Service of the East India Company, on the Bombay Establishment, and Companion of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath, Her Royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the third class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire, which His Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool Moolk, King of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his Services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the Capture of the Fortress of Ghuznee; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed, provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission, doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence or privilege, appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms."

"And also to command, that her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her Royal favor be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms."

G. O. G. 9th March 1841. No. 47.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 17th February 1841.

No. 47 of 1841.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleasd to admit the undermentioned Native Officers of the Madras Establishment to the 1st and 2d classes of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," and "Bahadoor," respectively.

Subadar Major Ramasamy Bahadoor, of the 1st Regt. N. I. to be Sirdar Bahadoor of the 1st Class of the "Order of British India."	From the 27th September 1840, in succession to pensioned Subadar Major Agha Beg, Sirdar Bahadoor, deceased.
Subadar Hussain Beg, of the 3d Regt. or Palamcottah Light Infantry, to be Bahadoor of the 2d Class of the "Order of British India.".............	

G. O. G. 12th March 1841. No. 48.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having had under consideration the many honorable Services of the 1st Madras European Regiment, whose career is to be traced through the most eventful periods of the Military History of British India, has been pleased to order that in commemoration of its victories under Laurence, Clive, Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Cornwallis and other distinguished Generals, it shall bear emblazoned upon its Colors the motto "Spectamur Agendo," and the names of the following battles and expeditions in which it has borne part:

ARCOT; which it successfully defended under Lord Clive in 1751.

PLASSEY; to which place it accompanied Lord Clive in 1756 and assisted in the victory gained on the 23d June 1757.

CONDORE; where it greatly distinguished itself under Colonel Forde in December 1758.

WANDEWASH; for the victory on the 20th January 1760.

SHOLINGUR; where it fought with success on the 27th September 1781.

NUNDY DROOG; which it assisted to capture in 1791, and for which His Lordship in Coucil is pleased to permit it also to bear a Royal Tiger on the Colors and Appointments.

AMBOYNA, TERNATE, BANDA; to which Islands the Regiment proceeded with the expeditions in 1796 and 1809-10.

PONDICHERRY; the Corps having been employed at the sieges and reduction in 1761, 1778, and 1793.

In reviewing the Services of this gallant Regiment, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has had before him various records of its employment in the early wars of the Carnatic and in Southern India, of which the present brief notice gives but a general indication, and for which it is but necessary to refer to the Military operations at different times near Trichinopoly from the year 1746 to 1761—to its share in the resistance against the French under Lally, Conflans, Bussy, Law, and other enterprising Commanders, its various engagements in the Northern Circars and Cuttack, and its Service in Ceylon in 1795-96.

The 1st European Regiment was actively employed throughout the campaigns against Hyder Ally and Tippoo; during the latter it assisted in the storming of Bangalore, and in the engagement near the walls of Seringapatam under the command of Lord Cornwallis; and already does it bear on its Colors testimonials of the last Mahratta war, in which it was present at the sieges of Talneir, Malligaum, and Asseerghur, and of the bravery and devotedness which were so conspicuous in Birmah.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council feels that in conferring these distinctions upon the 1st Madras European Regiment, he does but accord a tribute of well merited honor to the Army of Fort St. George, and His Lordship is assured that the decorated banners of its oldest Corps, while exhibiting a proud memorial of past achievments, will never cease to wave over Soldiers whose good conduct in garrison and bravery in the Field, will well maintain what has been so nobly won by their predecessors in Arms.

G. O. C. C. 13th March 1841.

Major General Sir Robert Dick, Commanding the Army in Chief, having received from Major General Allan, C. B. Commanding the Mysore Division, a most favorable report upon the first Inspection of the 2d European Light Infantry, considers it due to Lieutenant Colonel Dyce, by whom the Regiment has been formed, to record in General Orders his sense of the indefatigable zeal and ability with which the Lieutenant Colonel has discharged the important duty confided to him, and to which the Regiment is mainly indebted for the high character, both for discipline and conduct, to which it has so soon attained.

The Major General desires also to express his approbation of the Captains and Officers Commanding Companies and Staff, whose zealous support of their Commanding Officer, and successful exertions in the formation of their new Corps, have been greatly to their credit.

G. O. G. 16th March 1841. No. 53.

The following Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 1st January 1841, No. 1, is published for the information of the Army.

23 & 24. Forwarding a Memorial from pensioned Subadar Major Futtah Homed, Sirdar Bahadoor, late of the 1st Regiment N. I. together with a Minute on the subject recorded by the President.

41. The present being a most remarkable case, not only of active and meritorious service for the long period of 54 years but of acts of repeated volunteering for foreign service and of many wounds received in action, we are disposed to authorise the grant of a reversionary Pension to the eldest Son of Futtah Homed, Sirdar Bahadoor, of 15 Rupees per month.

G. O. C. C. 19th March 1841.

Major General Sir R. H. Dick in promulgating to the Army the following Notification made by the Government of Bombay, avails himself of the opportunity to express his high approbation of the judicious arrangements made by Major Vivian 18th Regiment N. I. for the reduction of the Fort of Nepanee, and of the zeal and gallantry with which they were carried into effect by the Officers and Men of the Detachment under his command.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1841.

The following Notification of the Bombay Government, is re-published for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

Political Department, *Bombay Castle, 8th March* 1841.

In publishing for general information the following Extract of a letter to the address of Lieutenant Warburton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Southern Division of the Army, from Major Vivian, Commanding a Detachment lately sent to regain possession of the Fort of Nepanee, from a body of Insurgent Arabs, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council begs to offer his best thanks to Major Vivian, and the Officers and Men under his command, for their zealous and gallant conduct on this occasion, which terminated in the unconditional surrender of the Garrison.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Sd.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

To Lieutenant P. E. WARBURTON,

Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. Southern Division of the Bombay Army.

SIR,

I yesterday did myself the honor to apprize you, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Division, that the Insurgents in the Fort of Nepanee, had surrendered themselves unconditionally. I beg now to forward for submission to the Major General, a report of our operations against the Fort.

2. On the morning of the 19th instant, the Detachment under my command, arrived before the Fort of Nepanee, and took up its encamping ground at about 1000 yards from the Fort, to the Westward, having the ruins of the unfinished Fort between the Camp and the Fort.

3. On the same evening a reconnoitre was made round the Fort when I discovered that the Pettah, which is to the Eastward, ran close up to the only Gateway of the Fort, outside of which, the Enemy had taken up a position, in a Battery of 3 Guns, on the crest of the Glacis.

1 Nine pounder.
Captain Burgoyne.
Light Company.
H. M.'s 4th "King's Own."
Captain Faunce.
26th Regt. Co. Rifles
Captain Bayly.
18th Regt. N. I.
Light Company.
Lieut. Stevens.
Staff Officer.
Captain Hall.

4. As my object was to obtain the entire capture of the Garrison, I resolved on making an attack on the Enemy on the Pettah side, to draw the Insurgents in, and to keep possession of the Buildings of the Pettah, which commanded the entrance to the Fort. For this purpose, a Party as per margin, under my command, marched from the Camp on the morning of the 20th, reached the Enemy's position by daybreak, when it was immediately carried, as reported in my Letter of the 20th Instant; the Enemy as contemplated, taking refuge within the Fort, the Houses in the immediate vicinity of the Gate and a small Choky to the left of the entrance to the Fort that had been in possession of a Party of Arabs, were occupied by the Detachment, the Gun placed in position and a fire kept up during the day, which destroyed the Parapets, and silenced the Enemy's fire, which had early in the day been kept up briskly on our position.—I left this Detachment under Captain Faunce, of H. M.'s 4th, "King's Own," and nothing could have been more satisfactory, than the manner in which that Officer, and all under him, held their position.

5. Having returned to Camp, I found it advisable to remove the projected position of the Mortar Battery, to a natural good position to the North East of the Fort, distant about 700 yards, and having succeeded in closing the entrance to the Fort, I shifted my Camp, a few hundred yards to the rear of its former position, to afford more complete shelter to the Followers.

6. The Mortar Battery commenced playing at 9 A. M. upon the Fort, and continued doing so till the evening, when it was discontinued in consequence of the Insurgents expressing a wish to capitulate, but the terms not being granted, the Battery re-opened on the ensuing day, and the fire was kept up till past 11 o'clock A. M. when the Enemy surrendered unconditionally.

7. The whole of the Artillery practice has been most efficient, and I am greatly indebted to that Arm, and to Captains Hall and Burgoyne for the cheerful and zealous manner in which all their duties have been conducted.

8. The Ordnance captured amounts to 50 pieces, and the total casualties on our side are four killed, and seventeen wounded, I have been unable to ascertain the number of killed and wounded of the Enemy, but I believe about 30 have been wounded and twenty killed.—The number of Prisoners amounts to about 350.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. J. H. VIVIAN,
Commanding Field Detachment.

Camp before Nepanee, 22rd February 1841.

RETURN OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Corps.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Remarks*
Officers....................	..	*1	Slightly.
Foot Artillery..................	..	1	Dangerously.
H. M. 4th Regiment.........	1	5	1 Dangerously, 2 severely and 2 slightly.
18th Regiment N. I..........	1	1	Severely.
26th do. do..........	1	3	Slightly.
Camp Followers..............	1	6	
Total....	4	17	

* Lieutenant Stevens, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1841.

A Detachment consisting of part of H. M. 4th (King's Own) Regiment and of Madras Troops serving in the Dooab having been called into active service, it affords the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief much pleasure to communicate to the Army the result of their operations and the approbation expressed by the Government of Bombay. G. O. C. C. 5th July 1841.

Major General Sir R. H. Dick is happy at the opportunity of noticing the skilful measures adopted by Major Johnson 26th Regiment Madras N. I. for the capture of Badamee and fully concurs as to the well deserved praise awarded to the Officers and men of each arm of the Troops by whose gallantry and good conduct the surrender of the Fort was accomplished: the efficiency of Captain Burgoyne's Company of Artillery has been conspicuous on this occasion as it was at Nepauce, and the several Detachments have well maintained the characters of the Regiments to which they belong.

Fort St. George, July 20, 1841.

The following Notification of the Bombay Government is re-published for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

Political Department, *Bombay Castle, 9th July* 1841.

In giving publicity to the following Extracts of a letter to the address of Lieutenant Warburton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Southern Division of the Army, from Major N. Johnson, of the 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Commanding a Detachment lately sent to regain possession of the Fort of Badamee, in the Belgaum Zillah, from a body of Insurgent Arabs, the Honorable the Governor in Council begs to offer his best thanks to Major Johnson, and the Officers and men under his command, for their gallant and soldierlike conduct, in conducting these operations, which terminated in the unconditional surrender of the Garrison, on the 10th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Sd.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

To Lieutenant P. E. WARBURTON,

Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. Southern Division of the Bombay Army.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to report to you, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, that on arriving before Badamee, on the morning of the 8th Instant, I assumed command of the whole Force, and having obtained from Captain Woodfall, all due information regarding the measures he had previous to my arrival taken, to prevent the escape of the garrison, I found no cause to direct any alteration in them. In the afternoon I proceeded with Captain Burgoyne, Commanding the Artillery, who at my request officiated as Engineer, to make a reconnoissance of the south wall of the Pettah, and to examine the part that had been breached by Sir T. Monro in 1818. The old breach was found to have been built up, but not so strongly, but that in Captain Burgoyne's opinion it might be reopened by 9 pounders. The ditch was also discovered to have been partially filled up with rubbish. The enemy appeared on the walls and opened a fire during the reconnoissance, but without effect.

During the morning, the Light Company of the 7th Regiment N. I. under Captain Penny, aided by some Irregulars, attacked, and in the most gallant manner drove in an Arab Picquet which occupied the Hill on the extreme northern point of which the Fort of Runnamundal is built, thereby rendering the making the reconnoissance to which I have alluded more easy, as well as facilitating the throwing up a battery of 9 pounders to breach the wall, the place selected for which would otherwise have been completely commanded from the Hill.

On the morning of the 9th a Battery was thrown up about 600 yards to the South, and opposite to the old breach, the two 9 pounders and one 12 pound howitzer, were placed in position, the two former to effect the breach, and the latter to enfilade the west face of the Pettah Wall; at the same time two 8 inch Mortars were placed in an enclosure about 800 yards to the West of the Pettah, to shell occasionally the side on which the breach was being made. The batteries opened about 11 A. M. and continued playing until past 2 P. M. when the breach was considered practicable; the probability of this having some time previously been reported to me, I ordered a Storming Party, consisting of 50 Europeans of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment and 100 Men of the 26th Regiment N. I. the whole under the command of Captain Otter, to which such Men of the Artillery as could be spared, were, by Captain Burgoyne, in his eager desire to share in every danger, and at the earnest request of his Soldiers, together with the Battery Guard, consisting of 40 Men of the 47th Regiment N. I. under the command of Lieutenant Pollard, subsequently added. The whole advanced between 2 and 3 P. M.

and mounted the breach : on arriving at the crest of it, they became exposed to a heavy fire from both the Hill Forts.

Having reason to believe that the Enemy finding that the breach was becoming practicable and despairing in consequence of holding the Pettah had retired to the Forts leaving the inhabitants to throw open the Gate ; regarding which nothing like certain intelligence had reached me, until after arrangements had been made for the assault, for even subsequently to my being informed that I might enter them unopposed, and Horses had been brought out, a Gun was fired from the Wall near the Main Gate, in the direction of my Camp; the Grenadier Company of the 7th Regiment N. I., under the Command of Captain Scotland, was ordered by me to be placed under cover opposite the Gate, and on the advance of the Storming Party, to move on with caution towards it, and should he find it open, occupy it with a portion of his Company, detaching another portion to co-operate with the Storming Party at the breach. Captain Scotland having however ascertained that the Gates were open, advanced, and entered the Pettah before the Storming Party moved on. A severe fire was kept up on both the attacking Parties, immediately they entered the Pettah. The position of the Enemy in the Upper Fort was so strong and commanding, that the Troops could hardly, without suffering severely, shew themselves.

Simultaneous with the advance of the Storming Party, a sub-division from the Picquet on the Hill, on which the smaller Fort is situated, was ordered by me to make a demonstration against it, with a view of attracting a portion of its fire, which had the desired effect ; but I regret to say, that in the advance, Captain Penny, of the 7th Regiment N. I. was severely wounded, and a Private of the same Corps killed – Captain Taylor, of the 47th Regiment N. I., was in Command of the Party, which consisted of Details of the Light Companies of the 7th and 47th Regiments.

The Pettah having been occupied, I directed, as the Enemy had secured themselves in the Upper Forts, that operations should for that day cease.

The next day the Enemy being divided, and confined to the two Upper Forts, it was resolved to open the Mortar Battery, on the smaller Fort to the South, which is the more commanding of the two ; at the same time the Howitzer was carried up a steep Ghaut to the South, to act upon the Fort also.

The Mortar Battery was accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and opened its fire about 11 A. M. the practice from it was so excellent, that the Garrison, about 2 o'clock called for terms, and about 5 P. M. together with that of the larger Fort surrendered themselves unconditionally. Darkness having come on before the whole were in our hands, and it being impossible to collect them during the night, the remainder were left in the Forts, which were strictly guarded. The next morning I in company with Mr. Bettington, the Magistrate, proceeded to secure them, when all as was then supposed (8 having been subsequently found who had secreted themselves) but four gave up their arms on their being demanded, but these a part of the Garrison of the smaller Fort positively for some time refused to do so, and it was only after long discussion, and so far yielding to them, as to allow them to carry them as far as the Camp, that they were induced to give them up, and even this was not effected, until Mr. Bettington, at their request, had ascended the Fort to re-assure them :—These men are, I believe, Bedoins, and the only Men of that Tribe in the Garrison.

To the excellent practice from the Mortar Battery, 20 Shells out of 28 having fallen into a Fort of not more than 100 yards diameter, I attribute the early submission of the Garrisons of both ; for although from their statements it would appear that one Man only out of 30 was wounded, yet they were so much harassed by the Shells, that they despaired of holding out. —To Captain Burgoyne I consider myself under great obligations, both for his exertions in his own department, and as an Engineer, the duties of whom he at my request most cheerfully undertook. I beg also to bring to the Major General's notice the conduct of Captains Scotland and Otter, who commanded the Parties which assailed the Pettah on the 9th instant ; of Captain Penny of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, who with the Light Company of his Regiment, drove in the Arab Picquet, on the morning of the 8th, and of Captain Taylor of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, who commanded the Party, which, at the time of the assault of the breach, advanced on the smaller Fort from the Picquet on the Hill. The exertions of Captain Bayley, officiating as Staff Officer, and Surgeon Pollock, the Senior Medical Officer of the Force, have been unremitting, and are deserving of my best thanks. Enclosed is a copy of the order issued by me on the surrender of the Forts, which I request may be submitted to the Major General.

From Mr. Bettington, both since my arrival here, and also on the march, I have received every aid that it was in his power to give :—He and Mr. Davidson, accompanied as Volunteers the Party which assaulted the breach.

A portion of the money, taken by the Arabs from the Cutcherry, has been recovered.

A return of Casualties during the operation against the place is herewith forwarded.

The number of Prisoners taken amounts to 105.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. JOHNSON, Major, 26th Regt. N. I.
Commanding Field Detachment.

Camp Badamee, 14th June 1841.

Extract from Orders issued by Major Johnson, Commanding Field Force, against Badamee, Camp Badamee, Friday, 11th June 1841.

1st.—The Commanding Officer congratulates the Troops under his Command, on the successful termination of their labours by the unconditional surrender, yesterday evening, of the Garrisons of both the Forts, and begs that all employed will accept his best thanks for the cheerfulness with which they have borne hard duty, and considerable privation, and for the gallantry they have on all occasions shewn when engaged with the Enemy. Major Johnson, particularly noticed the gallant manner in which the Light Company of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, under the Command of Captain Penny, drove in on the 8th instant the Enemy's Picquet on the Hill to the South of the Fort of Jugmundal. To Captains Scotland and Otter, who commanded the Parties which took possession of the Pettah on the 9th instant, his best thanks are rendered for the manner in which they conducted their different attacks, and for the discipline afterwards preserved. To Captain Burgoyne, Commanding the Detachment of Artillery, he considers himself under great obligations both for the able manner in which he conducted the duties of his own department, and for his assistance as an Engineer. To the excellent practice from the Mortar Battery is mainly to be attributed the early submission of the enemy. The activity with which the party under Lieutenant Purvis carried the Howitzer up a steep Ghaut, and the quickness with which a fire was opened from it, did not pass unobserved. The party composed of Details of the Light Companies of the 7th and 47th Regiments Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Taylor of the latter Corps, performed well their part in advancing across the Hill on the Southern Fort during the assault of the breach, thereby distracting the Enemy's attention, and drawing off from the assaulting Party a portion of the fire.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) S. BAYLEY, Capt.
Staff Officer.

Return of Casualties throughout the operations against the Pettah and Forts of Badamee, by the Force under the command of Major N. Johnson, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 30th of May to the 10th June 1841.

CORPS.	Killed. Natives. Privates.	Wounded. Europeans. Bt. Captn.	Wounded. Europeans. Serjeants.	Wounded. Europeans. Corporals.	Wounded. Europeans. Privates.	Wounded. Natives. Jemadars.	Wounded. Natives. Havildars.	Wounded. Natives. Privates.	REMARKS.
Detachment A. C. 1st Battalion Artillery	....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	Namely, 1 Severely, 1 Dangerously, since dead.
Do. H. M. 4th Regt. K. O.	....	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	Do. 1 Corporal, 1 Private severely, 1 Serjeant, 2 Privates slightly.
Do. 7th Regiment. N. I.	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	Do. 1 Private mortally, died same day. 2 Privates, dangerously. 1 Captain, 1 Private severely.
Do. 26th do. do.	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1 Havildar, 1 Private slightly. 26th Regt. Jemadar wounded slightly.
									Names of Officers wounded—Bt. Capt. Penny 7th Regt. N. I—Jemadar
	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	5	Soobiah 26th Regt. N. I.

N. B.—In addition to the above 1 Dooly Bearer has been wounded slightly, and one Horse of the Irregulars wounded by a Cannon shot.

(Signed) S. BAYLEY, Capt.
Staff Officer.

Camp Badamee, 11th June 1841.

(True Extracts.)
(Sd.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

G. O. G. 10th Aug. 1841. No. 140. The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 14th July 1841.

No. 170 of 1841.—The undermentioned Native Officers of the Madras Establishment are admitted to the 1st and 2d Classes of the "Order of British India," with the titles, respectively, of "Sirdar Bahadoor" and "Bahadoor."

First Class.

Subadar Syed Ahmeed. "Bahadoor," of the 23d Regiment Light Infantry, from the 20th May 1841, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," vice Subadar Chokalingum, discharged.

Second Class.

Subadar Major Shaik Davood, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 20th May 1841, with the title of "Bahadoor," vice Subadar Syed Ahmeed "Bahadoor," promoted.

G. O. C. C. 25th Aug. 1841. The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council having been addressed to the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, Major General Sir R. Dick has much gratification in publishing to the Army the sentiments expressed by the highest authorities in India upon a series of brilliant operations in which the Artillery, Sappers and Miners, and 37th Regiment N. I. of this Presidency have contributed to success which is so honorable to the united services engaged.

Upon Captain Duff 37th Regiment N. I., Captain Anstruther of the Artillery, and Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Cotton of the Engineers has devolved the honor of Commanding in their respective Corps those Officers and Men who have so creditably upheld the established reputation of the Army to which they belong.

The Major General notices with much pleasure the praise that has been bestowed upon the steady bravery of the C. Company 37th Regiment N. I. under command of Lieutenant Hadfield, who with Lieutenant Devereux, Ensign Berkeley, Subadar Shaik Homed and a band of 66 brave Non-commissioned and Sepoys repulsed the repeated attacks of superior numbers of Chinese.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 20TH AUGUST 1841.

No. 148 of 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in promulgating to the Army of this Presidency the following Notification in the Secret Department by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, has much gratification in publishing at the same time a despatch to the address of His Lordship from Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. Commanding the Forces in China. The high testimony, borne by so distinguished an Officer to the Soldierly qualities of the detachments of Madras Troops which have the good fortune to be employed on Service in China, will be as gratifying to the Army at large, as it is honorable to those upon whom the well-merited praise has been bestowed.

The Right Hon'ble LORD ELPHINSTONE, G. C. H. *&c. &c. &c.*
Madras.

Head Quarters, Ship Marion, Off the Bocca Tigris, June 6, 1841.

MY LORD,

My public despatch to the Governor General will communicate the operations of this Force before Canton from the 24th May to the 1st of June, but I cannot permit that despatch to go forward without conveying to your Lordship, as head of the Government of Madras, the high sense I entertain of the gallantry and exemplary conduct of that portion of the Madras Army, which forms a part of this Force.

The practice of the two Companies of the Madras Artillery was most creditable, and their indefatigable exertions in getting the Guns and Ammunition to the heights called for my best thanks. I feel it a duty to assure your Lordship that Captain Anstruther and every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer and Lascar most creditably did their duty.

To Captain Cotton, Senior Engineer Officer, my best thanks are due, and it has afforded me no small gratification to record these sentiments in my public despatch, as also the expression of my thanks to every Officer of Engineers present, from whom I received the most ready assistance. The two Companies of Sappers merited and received my warmest approval.

I feel peculiar pleasure in bringing to your Lordship's notice the spirited and steady conduct of the three Companies of the 37th M. N. I. under Captain Duff. It fell to the lot of one Company under Lieutenant Hadfield to display these qualities in the most praiseworthy manner. Having become disengaged and unable to re-join his Corps during a violent thunder-storm, he was surrounded by some thousand Chinese Militia, and maintained his ground, although from the heavy fall of rain the men's arms would not go off, until reinforced by two Companies of the Royal Marines with the percussion locks.

Lieut. Hadfield speaks very highly of the cheerful assistance he received from Lieut. Devereux and Ensign Berkeley, the latter of whom I regret to say was severely wounded. This Company had 2 Sepoys killed, 1 Officer, 1 Havildar, 9 Sepoys and 1 Bhistie wounded.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) H. GOUGH, Major General,
Comg. Expedy. Force.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, SECRET DEPARTMENT, *the 7th August* 1841.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council having this day received intelligence of the happy result of the joint operations of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Naval and Military Forces in an attack upon the Chinese Forces in front of the City of Canton on the 25th and 30th of May last, is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following Despatch from Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., Commanding the land forces, and extracts from a Despatch addressed by Captain Sir Henry Le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H., the Senior Naval Officer of the Fleet at Canton, to His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief in India, which has been communicated to the Supreme Government.

These accounts of the brilliant successes of the British Arms have been received with the highest gratification by the Governor General in Council, who, in expressing his admiration of the gallant conduct of every portion of the forces employed in this Service, has deeply to lament the loss which has been sustained by the death of Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, who is reported to have subsequently sunk under the fatigue and exhaustion caused by his exertions in the actions with the Chinese.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in honor of this Victory of the British Arms a Royal Salute be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at the principal Military Stations of the Army of India.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

(Sd.) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF AUCKLAND, *G. C. B.*
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Ship Marion, Canton River,
proceeding to Hongkong, June 3, 1841.

MY LORD,—My letter of the 18th from Hongkong will have made your Lordship aware of the temporary abandonment of the movement on Amoy, in order to resume active operations against Canton, consequent upon the constant arrival and concentration of a large force from the several provinces, and other demonstrations indicative of an interruption to our friendly intercourse with the Provincial Government.

2. From the judicious and unwearied exertions of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, the Senior Naval Officer, the Fleet of Men-of-War and Transports was prepared to sail on the 18th, but in consequence of light and variable winds, the whole did not get under weigh until the 19th. H. M. S. *Blenheim* took up her position within six miles of Canton in the Macao passage on the 21st ultimo, but the whole of the force was not assembled until the morning of the 23d, when I proceeded with Sir Le Fleming Senhouse to the vicinity of the suburbs of the City, for the double object of meeting H. M. Plenipotentiary and ascertaining, as far as possible, the extent of the enemy's preparations.

3. It being the anxious wish both of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse and myself to commence active operations on so auspicious an epoch, as the anniversary of the birth of our Sovereign, every exertion was made and the Troops were placed by 2 P. M. on that day in various craft, procured during the previous day and night by the great exertions of the Royal Navy.

4. From all the sources, from which I had been enabled to collect information, or rather from the conjectures of persons who have long resided in China, (for no European had been permitted to see the country above the factories, and the Chinese would give no information) I was induced to decide on making my principal point of debarkation to the North West of the City, while another column was to take possession of the factories, drawing the attention of the enemy to that quarter, and at the same time to co-operate with the Naval force which was to attack the river defences, in order to silence numerous new works recently erected by the Chinese along the whole southern face of the City. A most spirited and judicious reconnoissance made by Captain Belcher, of H. M. S. *Sulphur*, the previous evening, established the practicability of effecting a landing at the point I had selected.

5. Every arrangement having been completed by two o'clock, and the boats and other craft placed in tow of the Steamers, the force moved to the point of attack as follows:—

Officers.	*Other ranks.*
15	294.

Right column, to attack and hold the Factories, in two of the *Atalanta*, consisting of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, as per margin, an Officer and 20 rank and file of the Madras Artillery, with one 6-pounder and one $5\frac{1}{2}$-inch mortar, and 30 Sappers, with an Officer of Engineers, under Major Pratt, of H. M. 26th.

Left column—towed by the *Nemesis*, in four Brigades, to move left in front.

Brigade	Corps	Officers.	Other Ranks.
4th (Left) Brigade under Lieut.-Colonel Morris, 49th Regiment.	H. M. 49th, commanded by Major Stephens...	28	273
	37th M. N. I. Capt. Duff.........	11	219
	One Company Bengal Volunteers, Capt. Mee..	1	114
3d (Artillery) Brigade under Capt. Knowles, R. A.	Royal Artillery, Lieut. Spencer, ...	2	33
	Madras Artillery, including Gun Lascars, Capt. Anstruther........	10	231
	Sappers and Miners, Captain Cotton.........	4	137

Ordnance: 4 12 pounder Howitzers—4 9 pounder Field Guns—2 6 pounder ditto—3 $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch Mortars—152 32 pounder Rockets.

2d Naval Brigade under Capt. Bourchier, H. M. S. *Blonde*.	1st Naval Battalion, Capt. Maitland, H. M. S. Wellesley, ...	11	172
	2d Naval Battalion, Commander Barlow, H. M. S. *Nimrod*,........	16	231
1st (Right) Brigade, (Reserve) Under Major General Burrell.	Royal Marines, Capt. Ellis,........	9	372
	18th Royal Irish, Lt. Col. Adams,......	25	494

6. The right column reached its point of attack before 5 P. M. and took possession of the factories, when Major Pratt made the necessary arrangements for strengthening his post, holding his men ready for offensive or defensive operations.

7. The left column, towed by the *Nemesis*, from the difficulties of the passage, with such a fleet of craft as she had in tow, did not reach the *Sulphur* until dusk, which vessel Captain Belcher had judiciously anchored close to the village of Tsing-hae, the point of debarkation about five miles by the river line above the factories. I could therefore only land the 49th Regiment, with which corps I made a reconnoissance to some distance, meeting a few straggling parties of the enemy. After placing the picquets, the Corps fell back on the village of Tsing-hae to protect and cover the landing of the guns, which was effected during the night by the zealous efforts of the Artillery. The following morning, the remainder of the column landed, and the whole proceeded soon after daylight.

8. The heights to the North of Canton, crowned by four strong forts, and the City walls, which run over the southern extremity of these heights, including one elevated point, appeared to be about three miles and a half distant; the intermediate ground, undulating much, and intersected by hollows under wet paddy cultivation, enabled me to take up successive positions, until we approached within range of the forts on the heights and the Northern face of the City walls. I had to wait here some time, placing the men under cover, to bring up the Rocket Battery and Artillery.

9. I have already informed your Lordship that I was totally unacquainted with the country which I had to pass over, the amount of the Enemy's force, or the difficulties that might present themselves at every step; but I had the proud consciousness of feeling that your Lordship had placed under me a band, whom no disparity of numbers could dishearten, and no difficulty could check. They nobly realized, by their steadiness under fire, their disciplined advance and their animated rush, my warmest anticipations.

10. Having at 8 o'clock got up the Rocket Battery, with two $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch mortars, two 12 pounder howitzers and two 9 pounder guns, a well directed fire was kept up on the two Western forts, which had much annoyed us by a heavy fire. I now made the disposition for

attack in Echellon of columns from the left, and directed the 49th Regiment to carry a hill on the left of the nearest Eastern fort, supported by the 37th Madras Native Infantry and Bengal Volunteers, under Lieutenant Colonel Morris of the 49th Regiment. The 18th Royal Irish, supported by the Royal Marines, under Major General Burrell, I directed to carry a hill to their front, which was strongly occupied and flanked the approach to the fort just mentioned. This movement was to cut off the communication between the two Eastern forts, and cover the advance of the 49th in their attack and storm of the nearest. Major General Burrell had directions to push on and take the principal square fort, when the 49th made their rush. Simultaneous with these attacks, the Brigade of Seamen was to carry the two Western forts, covered by a concentrated fire from the whole of the guns and rockets.

11. During the whole of the advance, my right had been threatened by a large body of the enemy, which debouched from the Western Suburbs, and just as I was about to commence the attack, a report was made that heavy columns were advancing on the right, I was therefore compelled to detach the Marines under Captain Ellis, to support the Brigade of Seamen, and to cover my right and rear.

12. At about ½ past 9 o'clock, the advance was sounded, and it has seldom fallen to my lot to witness a more soldier-like and steady advance or a more animated attack. Every individual, Native as well as European, steadily and gallantly did his duty. The 18th and 49th were emulous which should first reach their appointed goals; but, under the impulse of this feeling, they did not lose sight of that discipline which could alone insure success. The advance of the 37th M. N. I. and Bengal Volunteers, in support, was equally praiseworthy.

13. The result of this combined movement was that the two Forts were captured with comparatively small loss, and that, in little more than half an hour after the order to advance was given, the British Troops looked down on Canton within 100 paces of its walls.

14. The well-directed fire of the Artillery in the centre was highly creditable, and did great execution.

15. In co-operation with these attacks, I witnessed with no ordinary gratification, the noble rush of the Brigade of Seamen under their gallant leader, Captain Bourchier, exposed to a heavy fire from the whole of the north-western rampart. This right attack was equally successful, and here also the British Standard proudly waved on the two western Forts, while the British Tars looked down upon the north-western face of the city and its suburb.

16. During the greater part of the day, a very spirited fire from heavy pieces of Ordnance, Ginjals and Matchlocks, was kept up on the different columns, occupying the heights and forts.

17. A strongly entrenched camp of considerable extent, occupied apparently by about four thousand men, lay to the N. East of the city upon rising ground, separated by a tract of paddy land from the base of the heights. Frequent attacks were made upon my left by bodies sent from this encampment, but were as frequently repulsed by the 49th. This, however, exposed the men to a heavy fire from the walls of the city.

18. About 2 o'clock, perceiving that Mandarins of consequence were joining this force from the city, and had occupied a village in rear of my left, I directed the 49th to dislodge them. This was instantly effected in the same spirited manner that had marked every movement of this gallant corps. About 3 o'clock, it was evident that some Mandarin of high rank had reached the encampment, (I have since understood that it was Yang, the Tartar General) and that preparations were making for a fresh attack. I ordered down the 18th, therefore, with one Company of the Royal Marines to reinforce the 49th, and directed Major General Burrell to assume the command, to repel the projected attack and instantly to follow up the enemy across a narrow causeway, the only approach, and take and destroy the encampment. This duty was well and gallantly performed, but I regret to say with rather severe loss from the difficulty of approach, exposed to a heavy fire from the guns and ginjals on the N. E. face of the City wall. The enemy were driven at all points and fled across the country; the encampment was burnt, the Magazines, of which there were several, blown up, and the permanent buildings of considerable extent set on fire. I had as much pleasure in witnessing, as I have in recording, my approval of the spirited conduct of Captain Grattan, who commanded the two leading Companies of the 18th, across the causeway. These Companies were closely followed by the 49th, the remainder of the 18th and Company of Royal Marines, who passed along a bank of the paddy fields to their left. The enemy not appearing inclined to move out of the Town to support this point, I directed the force to return to the heights.

19. Having reconnoitred the walls and gates, I decided on taking the City by assault, or rather upon taking a strong fortified height of considerable extent within the City wall, before the panic ceased, but the hill in our rear being peculiarly rugged, and its base difficult of approach on account of the narrowness of the path between wet paddy fields, I had only been enabled to get up a very few of the lightest pieces of Ordnance, and a small proportion of ammunition. I therefore deemed it right to await the arrival of this necessary arm to make the assault.

20. The following morning, the 26th, at 10 oclock, a Flag of Truce was hoisted on the walls, when I deputed Mr. Thom (whom Captain Elliot had sent to me as Interpreter,) to as-

certain the cause. A Mandarin stated that they wished for peace. I had it explained that, as General Commanding the British, I would treat with none but the General Commanding the Chinese Troops—that we came before Canton much against the wishes of the British nation, but that repeated insults and breaches of faith had compelled us to make the present movement, and that I would cease from hostilities for two hours to enable their General to meet me and Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who kindly accompanied me throughout the whole operation, and to whose judicious arrangements and unceasing exertions for the furtherance of the united services (and I am proud to say they are united in hand and heart,) I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. I further explained that Captain Elliot, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, was with the advanced squadron to the south of the City, and that if I did not receive a communication from him, or had not a satisfactory interview with the General, I should, at the termination of the two hours, order the white flag to be struck.

21. As the General did not make his appearance, although numerous messages were received between this time (about noon) and 4 P. M., I hauled down the white flag. The enemy however did not, which was rather convenient, as it enabled me to get up my guns and ammunition, without exposing my men to fire.

22. During the night of the 26th every thing was prepared on our side, with the exception of one 12-pounder howitzer, the carriage of which had been disabled, the guns, by the indefatigable exertion of the Officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Madras Artillery and Sappers, were placed in position. All was ready, and the necessary orders were given for opening the batteries at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and for the assault at 8, in 4 columns.

23. The right column, composed of the Royal Marines under Captain Ellis, had directions to pass through a deserted village to the right of the north gate, to blow the gate open with powder-bags if possible, and if not, to escalade a circular work thrown up as a second defence to that gate.

24. The second column on the right, consisting of the Brigade of Seamen, under Captain Bourchier, was directed to make the assault by escalade on the opposite side of the circular defence, where the wall appeared comparatively low, covered by a heavy fire of musketry from the hill within pistol shot of the walls. This column would have been exposed only to the fire of a few flanking guns, which I calculated would have been kept under by the fire of the covering party.

25. The 18th Royal Irish, under Lieutenant Colonel Adams, were ordered to advance from the rear of a hill close to the five storied Pagoda, and to escalade the walls behind this Pagoda, (which was not flanked except by one gun) although they were very high, from 28 to 30 feet, but I hoped by the concentrated fire of the guns to have reduced an exceedingly high and apparently slight parapet. The escalade of this Corps was to be covered by the Bengal Volunteers and a Company of the 37th M. N. I.

26. The left assault was to be made by the 49th, under Lieut. Colonel Morris. This Corps was directed to escalade by a bastion directly in front of and commanded by the principal fort in our possession, called by the Chinese Yung-Kang-Tai, the fire of musketry from which would have prevented the enemy from making use of their guns. To strengthen this attack, two Companies of the 37th M. N. I. were to occupy the heights and keep up a rapid fire upon the wall.

27. The ground was peculiarly favorable for these several attacks, and for the effective fire of the covering parties without a chance of injuring the assailants. The heights which we occupied are from 90 to 250 paces from the city wall, with a precipitous glen intervening. On making a lodgment on the walls, each column was to communicate with and support that on its inner flank, and when united, to make a rush for the fortified hill within the walls, on which the Artillery was directed to play from the moment the advance was sounded. I directed Captain Knowles to ascertain, as far as practicable, by the fire of heavy rockets and shells, whether it was mined, which alone I apprehended—the Chinese usually forming their mines so as to make them liable to explosion by such means.

28. The flags of truce still appeared upon the walls at daylight on the 27th, and at quarter past six o'clock I was on the point of sending the interpreter to explain that I could not respect such a display, after my flag had been taken down, and should at once resume hostilities. At this moment, an Officer of the Royal Navy, who had been travelling all night, having missed his way, handed me the accompanying letter from H. M.'s Plenipotentiary. Whatever might be my sentiments, my duty was to acquiesce—the attack, which was to have commenced in 45 minutes, was countermanded, and the feelings of the Chinese were spared. Of the policy of the measure, I do not consider myself a competent judge; but I say feelings, as I would have been responsible that Canton should be equally spared, with exception of its defences, and that not a soldier should have entered the Town further than the fortified heights within its walls.

29. At 10 o'clock, Yang, the Tartar General, requested a conference, when Sir Le Fleming Senhouse accompanied me, and a long and uninteresting parley ensued, in which I explained that H. M. Plenipotentiary having resumed negotiations with the local authorities, I should await a

further communication from him. At 12, Capt. Elliot arrived in camp, and all further active operations ceased.

30. The following day at 12, in a conference with the Kwang-chow-foo, under the walls, every arrangement was made for the evacuation of the city by as large a portion of the Tartar troops as could be got ready, and I permitted a Mandarin of rank to pass through my lines to procure quarters for them. I was now given to understand that the force amounted to 45,000 men from other Provinces, exclusive of the Troops belonging to the Quang-tung Province. At the request of Captain Elliot I acquiesced in the former passing out of the N. E. gate to the left of my position, and permitted them to carry away their arms and baggage, on condition that no banner should be displayed or music sounded.

31. About 12, the following day, I perceived numbers of men, apparently irregulars, and armed for the most part with long spears, shields and swords, collecting upon the heights, 3 or 4 miles to my rear. As they continued rapidly to increase, detaching bodies to their front, I directed General Burrell to take charge of our position, and hold every man ready in case a sortie or other act of treachery under cover of a flag of truce should be intended; and I advanced with a wing of the 26th, (which Corps I had withdrawn two days previously from the factories,) 3 Companies of the 49th, the 37th Madras N. I., and the Company of Bengal Volunteers, supported by the Royal Marines. The two latter Corps I kept in reserve, ready to return, and act on the flank, should an attack be made on our position from the Town. When I descended the heights, about 4,000 men appeared in my front. I directed the wing of the 26th, under Major Pratt, supported by the 37th M. N. I. to advance and drive them from rather a strong position they had taken up behind an embankment along the bed of a stream. This duty the 26th and 37th performed most creditably, and as the Chinese made a rally at what appeared to be a Military post in my front, I directed that it should be destroyed, which was instantly effected by the 26th, and a magazine, unexpectedly found in the village, blown up. These duties having been performed without the loss of a man, the Chinese throwing away their spears, and flying the moment a fire was opened upon them, I directed the 49th, Royal Marines, and Bengal Volunteers to fall back on our position, and remain with the wing of the 26th and 37th M. N. I., (about 280 men) to watch the movements of the Chinese, who had retreated to a range of heights in my front, having no banners, and apparently but few matchlocks amongst them. Within two hours however, from 7 to 8,000 men had collected and displayed numerous banners. When I first moved, I had ordered Captain Knowles, of the Royal Artillery, to bring out a few rockets, but our advance was so rapid that he did not get them up, until after the repulse of the first body.

32. At this moment, the heat of the sun was hardly supportable, and both Officers and men were greatly exhausted. I must here state, and with sincere sorrow, that Major Becher, Deputy Quarter Master General, a most estimable and willing Officer, whose servires throughout the previous operations were as creditable to him, as they were satisfactory to me, fell by my side from over-exertion, and expired within a few minutes. My Aid de-Camp, Captain Gough, was also alarmingly unwell from the same cause, and I ordered him back to camp, when the enemy were repulsed, but hearing that the Chinese were again assembling, he returned, and meeting the Bengal Volunteers, very judiciously brought them back.

33. The Chinese having advanced in great force, some rockets were fired at them, but although thrown with great precision, appeared to have little effect, and as the approach of a thunder-storm was evident, I became anxious, before it broke, to disperse this assemblage, whose approach bespoke more determination than I had previously witnessed. I ordered Major Pratt to attack a large body who were advancing through the paddy fields on his left, and to clear the hills to his front. Captain Duff, with the 37th M. N. I., supported by the Bengal Volunteers under Capt. Mee, I ordered to advance direct to his front, and dislodge a body, which had re-occupied the post, that we had previously burned, and then push forward and clear the hills to his front. I witnessed with much satisfaction the spirited manner in which these Officers executed my orders, and the enemy were driven in at all points. The right of the 37th being threatened by a military post at the foot of the hills to our right, the Bengal Volunteers dispersed the occupants. This however separated them from the 37th M. N. I., and perceiving that this latter Corps was advancing further than I intended, I requested Captain Ommaney, of the 3d Madras Light Cavalry, (who with Lieutenant Mackenzie of H. M. 90th Regiment accompanied me as amateurs,—and both were most zealous and useful in conveying my orders) to direct the Bengal Volunteers to move up to its support. Captain Duff meanwhile, to open his communication with the 26th on his left, had detached a Company under Lieutenant Hadfield for that purpose.

34. The thunder-storm was now most awful, and finding that as our men advanced, the Chinese retired, I considered that it would be injudicious to follow them further, and directed the whole to fall back. The rain continued to fall in torrents, and most of the firelocks had got wet; at one time the 26th had been unable to fire a single musket, this emboldened the Chinese who, in many instances, attacked our men hand to hand, and the 26th had frequently to charge bodies that advanced close to them.

35. As the Chinese, even in this mode of warfare, could make no impression, they retreated, and the 26th and 37th M. N. I. and Bengal Volunteers fell back. Understanding from Captain Duff that his detached company was with the 26th, I directed the whole, after a short halt, to return to our position, and was exceedingly annoyed, on the force concentrating, to find that the detached company, under Lieutenant Hadfield, had never joined the 26th. I immediately ordered two Companies of Marines with the percussion locks to return with Captain Duff to the scene of this day's contest. It gives me no ordinary gratification to say that a little after dusk, they found Lieutenant Hadfield with his gallant company in square surrounded by some thousand Chinese, who, as the 37th firelocks would not go off, had approached close to them. The Sepoys, I am proud to say, in this critical situation, nobly upheld the high character of the Native Army, by unshrinking discipline and cheerful obedience, and I feel that the expression of my best thanks is due to Lieutenant Hadfield and to Lieutenant Devereux, and Ensign Berkely, who zealously supported him during this trying scene. The last named Officer, I regret to say, was severely wounded. The Marines with Captain Duff, fired a couple of vollies into this crowd, which instantly dispersed them with great loss.

36. At daylight the next morning, I felt myself called upon to send into the city and inform the Kwang-chow-Foo, that if, under existing circumstances, a similar insult was offered, or any demonstration made, indicative of hostile interruption to the negotiations pending under a flag of truce for the evacuation of the City by the Chinese Troops and a ransom for its deliverance, I would at once haul down the white flag and resume hostilities. At 12, Captain Elliot joined me, and a communication was received that the Kwang-chow-Foo would meet us under the walls. Previous to his arrival, vast numbers of Chinese appeared on the Hills from which we had driven them the night before, and which during the early part of the morning had been clear. Guns and Gingalls were fired in all directions, various banners displayed, and large parties thrown out in advance. About 7,500 Tartar Troops had marched out of the City that morning and were still moving with their arms, but, as stipulated, without music or banners. I felt some doubt whether treachery was not contemplated, and I therefore made such a disposition of our Troops, as to ensure its defeat. By 2 o'clock from 12 to 15,000 men, evidently the same description of force, that we had met the preceding day, had assembled on the same heights.

37. The Kwang-chow-Foo now arrived, and it became evident, as he was perfectly in my power, that no combination existed between the Troops in the Town or those marching out, and the assemblage in my rear. I therefore ordered the wing of the 26th, the other wing had been left at (—sing-hae) to keep up the communication with the rear, and a wing of the 49th with the 37th M. N. I. and the Royal Marines to be prepared to disperse the assailants. On joining the Kwang-chow-Foo, and explaining my determination to put my threat in force if the enemy advanced, he assured me that this hostile movement was without the knowledge, and against the wishes, of the Chinese authorities; that there were no Mandarins with this militia in our rear, that it had assembled to protect the villages in the plain, and that he would instantly send off a Mandarin of rank (his own Assistant) with orders for its immediate dispersion, if I would depute an Officer to accompany him.

38. Captain Moore, of the 34th Bengal N. I. Deputy Judge Advocate General, volunteered this hazardous duty. This Officer had accompanied me as one of my personal Staff throughout all the operations, and he and Major Wilson, Pay Master to the Expedition, who kindly volunteered to act in the same capacity, had by their zealous service been most useful to me in a country, where all my orders were to be conveyed by Officers on foot through an intricate line of communication. Captain Moore was quite successful, as the whole body instantly retreated and entirely dispersed, as soon as he and the Mandarin had made known to the leaders the object of their coming.

39. Finding that five millions of Dollars had been paid, and that H. M. Plenipotentiary was perfectly satisfied with the security for payment of the remaining million for the ransom of Canton, that upwards of 14,500 Tartar troops had marched out of the Town under the terms of the Treaty without colors or banners flying, or music beating, that 3,000 had gone by water, and that the remainder were prepared to follow, when carriage was provided, I acceded to the wish of H. M. Plenipotentiary to embark the Troops, the Chinese furnishing me with 800 coolies to convey my guns and ammunition. These coolies being furnished soon after daylight on the 1st instant, I sent all the guns and stores to the rear covered by the 26th Royal Marines, 37th M. N. I., and Bengal Volunteers, and at 12 o'clock the British flag was lowered in the four Forts, and the troops and Brigade of Seamen marched out and returned to Tsinghae.

40. By the excellent arrangements and under the active superintendence of Captain Bourchier of H. M. S. Blonde, and Captain Maitland of H. M. S. Wellesley, the whole were re-embarked by 3 o'clock without leaving a man of the Army or Navy or a Camp-follower behind, and, under tow of the *Nemesis*, reached their respective Transports that night.

41. I have now, my Lord, detailed I fear at too great length, the occurrences of eight days before Canton. I might have been very brief, perfect success attending every operation —but by a mere statement of the leading facts, I should not have done justice to the discipline of the small but gallant band, whom it was my good fortune to command, and whose devotedness was worthy of a better foe.

42. I have not touched upon the brilliant conduct of the Royal Navy in their attacks and various operations to the south of the city, as these will be detailed by their own Chief, to whom, as I have said, I cannot too strongly express my obligations.

43. In a body, where all have done their duty nobly and zealously, it would be invidious to particularize: I will however entreat your Lordship's favourable notice of the Commanding Officers of Brigades and Corps, from whom I have received the most able assistance, and to whom my best thanks are due. To Major General Burrell, commanding the Right Brigade, who was zealously supported by Lieut. Col. Adams, commanding 18th Royal Irish, and Capt. Ellis, commanding the Marine Battalion, to Captain Bourchier of H. M. S. Blonde, commanding the Brigade of Seamen, supported most ably by Captain Maitland of H. M. S. Wellesley, and Captain Barlow, H. M. S. Nimrod, to Lt. Colonel Morris, commanding the Left Brigade, whose good fortune it was first to carry the heights and place the colors of the 49th in the first Fort taken, gallantly seconded by Major Stevens, who commanded the 49th in the first operation, and Major Blyth, who commanded that Corps during the latter part of the day— to Captain Duff, commanding 37th M. N. I. and Captain Mee, commanding the Bengal Volunteers.

To Major Pratt, commanding H. M. 26th Regiment. This Corps, though not at first much engaged from the nature of its position at the factories, proved on the 30th, by its spirited and steady conduct, which nothing could exceed, how valuable its services would have been throughout.

To Captain Knowles of the Royal Artillery, Senior Officer of that arm, my best thanks are due for his valuable services. Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. C. Spencer, with the detachment of Royal Artillery, well supported the high character of that distinguished Corps. The zeal of Captain Anstruther, commanding the Madras Artillery, was indefatigable, as were the efforts of every individual of that valuable body in bringing up the guns and ammunition.

To Captain Cotton, Field Engineer, I feel under the greatest obligations, and I experienced the most ready support from every Officer under him. Of one of them, Lieut. Rundall, I regret to say, that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The useful labours of the Sappers called for my best thanks, they were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the escalade.

I feel greatly obliged to all the General Staff—all accompanied me on shore, and to their indefatigable attention in conveying orders on foot, at times to a considerable distance, I was much indebted. To Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, my best thanks are due for his unwearied exertions and valuable services not only upon the present, but upon every occasion. The exertions of Major Hawkins, Deputy Commissary General, were unceasing, and by his judicious arrangements, [and those of his Assistant,] the troops were amply supplied. The excellent arrangements made by Dr. Grant, the Officiating Superintending Surgeon, and Medical Staff of Corps call also for my acknowledgment. I beg to bring to your Lordship's particular notice my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Gough, of the 3d Light Dragoons, from whom I have upon this, as upon every occasion, received the most active and unremitting assistance.

44. Having now conveyed my approval of the conduct of the Commanding Officers of Brigades and Corps, and the Heads of Departments, permit me to draw your Lordship's special attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the Sailors and Soldiers under my command, which in my mind does them the highest credit. During the eight days this force was on shore, (and many of the Corps were unavoidably placed in situations where Sham-shu was abundant,) but two instances of drunkenness occurred; and I deem it but justice here to mention a strong fact. The Soldiers of the 49th finding a quantity of Sham-shu in the village they had so gallantly taken, without order or previous knowledge of their Officers, brought the jars containing this pernicious liquor, and broke them in front of their Corps, without the occurrence of a single case of intoxication.

45. This dispatch will be presented by Captain Grattan, whose conduct I have already mentioned to your Lordship, and whom I have selected for this duty alone on account of that conduct. He is a most intelligent Officer, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) H. GOUGH, Major General,
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

P. S. It is with deep regret that I have to mention the loss of Lieutenant Fox, of H.M.S. *Nimrod*, a most promising young Officer attached to Captain Barlow's Battalion of Seamen, who fell at the storm of the western Forts. Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate of the same ship, a very deserving Officer, lost his leg, I am sorry to add, at the same time.

I have the honor to forward a Return of the Killed and Wounded, and a list of Ordnance captured. Of the killed and wounded on the enemy's side, it is difficult to form a correct estimate; but the Kwang-chow-Foo acknowledged to me, that of the Tartar troops, 500 had been killed, and 1,500 wounded on the 25th May—and I conceive that the killed and wounded on

the Chinese side, upon the 30th, and in the different attacks made upon my flanks and line of communication, must have been double those numbers.

To His Excellency Major General Sir HUGH GOUGH, K. C. B. and Captain Sir H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, off Canton, 26th May 1841, 10 p. m.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acquaint you that I am in communication with the Officers of the Chinese Government concerning the settlement of difficulties in this province upon the following conditions:

1st. The Imperial Commissioner and all the Troops other than those of the Province to quit the City within six days, and remove at a distance exceeding 60 miles.

2d. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week for the use of the Crown of England,—one million payable before to-morrow at sunset.

3d. British troops to remain in their actual positions till the whole sum be paid; no additional preparations on either side; but all British troops and Ships of War to return without the Bocca Tigris as soon as the whole be paid. Wangtong also to be evacuated, but not to be re-armed by the Chinese Government, till all the difficulties are adjusted between the two Governments.

4th. The loss occasioned by the burning of the Spanish Brig *Bilbaino,* and all losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories, to be paid within one week.

For the purpose of completing this arrangement, I have to request that you will be pleased to suspend hostilities till noon.

I have the honor to remain, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

To His Excellency Major General Sir HUGH GOUGH, K. C. B. and Captain Sir H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, KNT. K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, off Canton, 27th May 1841, 3 p. m.

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you an English version of the arrangement this day concluded with the Officers of the Chinese Government, and also of the full authority given to the Kwang-chow-Foo to act for their Excellencies.

I shall take an early opportunity of communicating with you again upon this subject.

And I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Terms of Agreement, granted to the Officers of the Chinese Government, resident within the City of Canton, on the 27th May, 1841.

1. It is required, that the three Imperial Commissioners, and all the troops other than those of the Province, quit the City within six days, and proceed to a distance of upwards of sixty miles.

2. Six millions of Dollars to be paid in one week for the use of the Crown of England, counting from the 27th May: one million payable before sunset of the said 27th day of May.

3. For the present, the British Troops to remain in their actual positions: no additional preparations for hostilities to be made on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven millions; if not within fourteen days, to eight millions; if not within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole shall be paid, all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris, and Wangtong and all fortified places within the River to be restored, but not to be re-armed till all affairs are settled between the two nations.

4. Losses occasioned by the plunder of the factories, and by the destruction of the Spanish Brig "Bilbaino" in 1839, to be paid within one week.

5. It is required that the Kwang-chow-Foo shall produce full powers to conclude this arrangement, on the part of the three Commissioners, the General of the Tartar Garrison, the Governor General, and the Fooyuen of Kwantung.

(Seal of the Kwang-chow-Foo.

Written the 26th, agreed to the 27th of May, 1841.

(True copy.) (Signed) J. ROB. MORRISON,

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Yishan, Generalissimo—Lungwan and Yang Fang, Joint Commissioners—Atsinga, General of the Garrison—Kekung, Governor of the two Kwang—and Etiang, Lieutenant Governor of Kwang-tung—hereby issue instructions to the Kwang-chow-Foo.

The Plenipotentiary of the English nation being now willing to observe a truce, and make arrangements for peace, the said Kwang-chow-Foo will conduct the details of the pacific arrangement and settlement. He is not, upon any plea, to excuse himself. These are his instructions.

The foregoing to the Kwang-chow-Foo, thus be it.

Twankwang, 21st year, 4th month, 7th day.

(27th May, 1841.) { L. S. of the Generalissimo. } { L. S. of the Joint Commissioners. }
{ L. S. of the Governor of the two Kwang. } { L. S. of the Fuyain of Kwangtung. }

(True Translation.) (Signed) J. ROB. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

(True Copy.) (Signed) J. ROB. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Return of Killed and Wounded in Her Majesty's Forces at the attack on Canton, from the 23d to 30th May, 1841.

Ship or Corps.	Killed.	Wounded	REMARKS.
Blenheim	2	9	1 Off. 1 R. Ay. 1 Actg. Corp. R. M. and 8 Seamen.
Wellesley	0	6	3 Seamen and 3 R. Marines.
Blonde	1	1	1 Seaman and 1 R. Marine.
Calliope	0	1	1 Seaman.
Hyacinth	0	5	2 Officers 3 Seamen.
Nimrod	2	4	2 Officers 4 Seamen.
Modeste	1	9	2 Officers 8 Seamen.
Columbine	0	2	2 Seamen.
Algerine	0	4	1 Off. 2 Seamen and 1 R. M.
Nemesis	0	1	1 Officer.
Madras Artillery	0	1	
Sappers and Miners	0	1	
18th Royal Irish	2	19	
26th Cameronians	3	15	
49th Regiment	1	17	
37th Native Infantry	1	13	
Bengal Volunteers	0	1	
Camp Followers	1	8	
Staff	1	0	
	15	112	
		15	
Total		127	

Officers Killed.—Major Beecher, Deputy Quarter Master General, died from over fatigue—Lieutenant Fox, Her Majesty's Sloop "Nimrod," killed.

Officers Wounded.—Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate of "Nimrod," (dangerously,) lost his leg—Mr. W. H. Bate, Mate of Blenheim, slightly—Lieut. Morshead, of Hyacinth, slightly—Mr. Peter Barclay, Mate of ditto, slightly—Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Mate of Modeste, dangerously—Mr. W. Pearse, ditto ditto, slightly—Mr. Hall, Commanding Nemesis, severely burnt—Mr. Vaughan, Asst. Surgeon of the Algerine, slightly—Lieut. Rundall, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, dangerously—Captain Sarjeant, 18th R. I., severely—Lieut. Millard, ditto, slightly—Lieut. Edwards, ditto, severely—Lieut. Pearson, 49th Regt. severely—Lieut. Johnson, 26th Cameronians, slightly—Ensign Berkley, 37th N. I. severely.

Return of Killed and Wounded on the 25th and 30th May before Canton, of the Force under the Command of Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.

Corps.	25th May.						30th May.						Total.					
	Killed.			Wounded.			Killed.			Wounded.			Killed.			Wounded.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Camp Followers.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Camp Followers.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Camp Followers.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Camp Followers.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Camp Followers.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Camp Followers.
Royal Artillery					1												1	
Madras Artillery					1												1	
Sappers and Miners				1												1		
18th Royal Irish		2		3	16									2		3	16	
26th Cameronians					4			3		1	10			3		1	14	
49th Regiment		1		1	16									1		1	16	
Naval Brigade	1	4		2	13								1	4		2	13	
Royal Marines					5												5	
Bengal Volunteers					1												1	
37th Madras N. I.					1			2		1	10			2		1	11	
Camp Followers			1			3						1			1			4
Total	1	7	1	7	58	3	...	5	...	2	20	1	1	12	1	9	78	4

25th May { Killed ...... 9 / Wounded.....68 } Killed. 14
30th May { Killed ...... 5 / Wounded.....23 } Wounded...91

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lt.-Col.
Depy. Adjt. Genl.
Expeditionary Force.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

25th May.—Killed: Lieut. Fox, H. M. Ship Nimrod.—Wounded: Lieut. Rundall, Madras Sappers and Miners, dangerously,—Mr. Kendall, Mate, H. M. Ship Nimrod, ditto,—Captain Sargent, H. M. 18th R. I. severely,—Lieut. Hilliard, ditto, slightly,—Lieut. Edwards, ditto, severely,—Lieut. Pearson, H. M. 49th Regt. severely,—Mr. Bate, H. M. S. Blenheim, slightly.

30th May.—Wounded: Lieut. Johnstone, 26th Cameronians, sligutly,—Ensign Berkeley, 37th M. N. I. severely.

Return of the Ordnance mounted in the Forts, on the Heights above Canton, when Stormed and Captured on the 25th of May 1841, by the Forces under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., Commanding Expeditionary Force serving in China.

Names of Forts.	Guns of all Calibre.	Grand Total	Remarks.
Yung-Kang-Tai	13	42	In each Fort a number of Ginjals and a considerable quantity of Powder found.
She-Ting-Peon	6		
Paou-Keih-Tai	11		
Kung-Keih-Tai	12		

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, Captain,
Commanding Artillery Brigade.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col.
Depy. Adjt. Genl. Expeditionary Force.

(True Copies.) (Signed) H. GOUGH, Major Genl.
Comg. Expy. Force.

Extracts from a Despatch from Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H. &c. to Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H., Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c.

Dated Heights above Canton, May 29th, 1841, *continued on board H. M. Ship Blenheim, French River, June 2d,* 1841.

I closed my former letter with the details of our proceedings up to the moment the expedition was about to leave Hong Kong for Canton. I have now the gratification to enter upon the details of a succession of operations, highly honorable I trust to Her Majesty's Arms, and by which the large and populous City of Canton has been laid in complete submission at the feet of the Queen's Forces.

No overt act of hostility had taken place up to the 21st May, except remounting the guns in the Shamien battery, but the Chinese appear to have been perfectly ready for attack. All remained quiet in the river until about 11 o'clock, P. M., when an attempt was made with fire rafts to burn the advanced vessels. This attack not only totally failed but was followed up by a gallant attack on the Shamien battery, and the silencing of it by the vessels of the squadron, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Herbert of the "*Calliope*" and the destruction of a large flotilla of fire vessels, which the Chinese had been preparing and had brought out of the branch of the river which leads north of the town. About the same time, though later in the night, the "*Alligator*" was attacked off Howqua's Fort; and to show how necessary it was to have been always on our guard, the fire junks came up with the flood tide in a direction with the Merchant vessels at Whampoa, where all seemed to sleep in security. Captain Kuper's account of his prompt and decisive conduct in repelling the attack, I have also the honor to forward.

No. 1.

Opinions were uncertain as to the feasibility of entering the northward branch of the river, and of floating at low water. To determine this I availed myself once more of the zeal and great ability of Commander Belcher, who most handsomely volunteered to explore it with his own boats, assisted with 3 others from the "Pylades," and "Modeste," and "Algerine," all placed under the command of that gallant and judicious Officer Lieut. Goldsmith of the "Druid," who was attached to the "Blenheim" in that Ship's launch, and who had orders to protect Commander Belcher in his surveying operations.

The Major General and myself went to Canton to make a reconnoissance and a personal inspection on the same day, the 23d. In our progress we observed a firing and explosions in the direction of Captain Belcher's party; and Commander Belcher's letter, a copy of which I enclose, gives the detail of a gallant and spirited affair which took place in the creek.

No. 2.

At 11 at night, Commander Belcher returned with the gratifying intelligence that he had discovered an excellent landing place on a pier, with water enough for the "Sulphur," close to it at low water. The ground directly around it rose in low hills, and a line of hills appeared to continue to the height near the city, although there might be swampy ground in the small vallies dividing them.

Blenheim, Blonde, Sulphur, Hyacinth, Nimrod, Modeste, Pylades, Cruiser, Columbine, Algerine, Starling, Atalanta & Nemesis (Steamers) — Forming the Macao Fort division.
Calliope, Conway, Herald, Alligator — Forming the Whampoa division.
Wellesley.—At Wantung in the Bocca Tigris, sent up her Marines and 160 Seamen.

Our united force consisted of the Ships and Vessels named in the margin, comprising in their Crews, Officers, Seamen and Marines inclusive about 3200 men, out of which about 1000 Officers, Seamen and Marines were landed to serve with the Army. The Military force under that gallant, distinguished, and experienced Officer Major General Sir Hugh Gough, comprised Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, 311 in number,—37th Madras Native Infantry 240, Bengal Volunteers 79, Royal Artillery 38, Madras Artillery 232, Sappers and Miners 171, Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish 535, and Her Majesty's 26th Cameronians 317, making about 2223.

Captain Herbert was stationed at Whampoa with the Calliope, Conway, Herald, and Alligator, and was directed on the 24th to take the Command of the force, afforded by the four vessels under his orders, and pushing up with the flood-tide with such vessels as could proceed, or with the boats of the ships endeavour to take possession of and secure the Arsenal. I informed him that the ships near the factory would drop down and secure the Dutch Fort, and to keep up an enfilading fire on the face of the works thrown up in front of the City where I understood many guns were mounted. I left it to his own judgment to act according to circumstances, in endeavouring to drive the enemy from the French Fort and to endeavour to open the communication with the Ships of War to the Westward and with the Commanding Officer of the left column stationed at the factories. I beg to enclose a letter I have received from Captain Herbert, detailing the part he took in the affair that followed, where the usual gallantry and zeal were displayed by Her Majesty's Seamen and Royal Marines. Commander Warren, with his Gig's crew, placing his colours first on the walls of the French Fort. Commander Warren was also ordered, with the Ships under his command, to take up his anchorage in line along the town from the Western Fort as far as the factory, and

No. 3.

to cannonade the exterior to prevent the enemy from firing on the right column as it passed. After the enemy's fire had been silenced he was to leave the *Nimrod* and another vessel to keep the enemy in check at that quarter, and to detach the rest of his force to secure the Dutch Fort, and to place them with the *Atalanta* so as to enfilade the line of batteries in front of the City, but he was not to expose his ships to the front fire of the heavy guns said to be placed there until the enemy were shaken in their position.

The landing of the left column was placed under his particular charge, and it was not to land until he had made the signal.

So effectually and vigorously did Commander Warren execute these instructions, that when the right column passed his station every thing had been completed and all was still, the detail of this gallant affair is annexed in a copy of his letter, where I regret to observe the loss of men was more than had been ordinary.

No. 4.

A return of the killed and wounded is here added, and although it may appear strange to see the wounded of the Army in the Naval report, yet the two Corps had been so entirely mingled together, their services so blended, and such intimate harmony has existed, that it would be difficult to make any separation between the acts of either or the circumstances that concerned them. The two Officers who had fallen, Major Becher of the Indian Army, Deputy Quarter Master General, a very old Officer who had served ably in the Burmese War, and Lieutenant Fox, first of the Nimrod, have united the regret of all by their characters and services. The same shot took off the legs of Lieutenant Fox and of Mr. Kendal his shipmate, the Gunnery Mate of the Nimrod, the former fell a victim to his wound, the latter has survived amputation. I thought it would gratify Mr. Kendal to give him an acting Commission as Lieut. of the Nimrod in Lt. Fox's vacancy, on the field of battle until your pleasure is known—though his wound will disable him from doing his duty perhaps for some time, and may oblige him to go home.

No. 5.

I have the honor to enclose lists of the Officers who have been personally engaged in the operations on shore and afloat in boats, but it must be remembered that the duties and the fatigues of Commander Pritchard of the Blenheim, and of those who remained on board their respective ships, were increased in the same ratio as their numbers were diminished, and that the ultimate success is the attainment of the whole body, each working in his particular sphere. The names of many will be seen who have already distinguished themselves at Chuenpee, Anunghoy, Wantong, and the many affairs in the Canton River, and no doubt have already, like their brother Officers at Acre, been so fortunate as to secure their country's notice. Never was there a finer set of zealous able Commanders. Commanders Belcher and Warren have only continued in that path of able and judicious service on which they have so long travelled—their own services will always attract attention,—of the Lieutenants, Lt. Joseph Pearce, Lt. Goldsmith, Lt. Watson, Sir Frederick Nicholson, Lt. Morshead, first of their respective vessels, may, perhaps, be named without injury to all others who well played their parts—to Lieut. Kellett, of the "Starling," I am much obliged; and Lt. Mason, of the "Algerine," has won his promotion by a long series of gallant and brave services. I beg to acknowledge the zeal and the assistance I have had from every Captain and Officer of the Squadron whom I have had the happiness to command.

No. 1.

To Captain T. Herbert, *Commanding the advanced Squadron.*

Her Majesty's Ship Alligator, off Howqua's Folly, May 22d, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that last night, shortly after 12 o'clock, an attack was made by the Chinese upon Her Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, under my command, by fire rafts.

They were chained in pairs, and brought down in a direct line for the Ships on a flood tide, owing to the confined position I was in, and the sunken junks and line of stakes astern, I could not slip but by steering the ship, and the activity of Lieutenant Stewart, first of this Ship, and Messrs. Woolcombe and Baker, Mates in command of the boats, they were towed clear, although they passed within ten yards of the bows; as I had reason to believe that a considerable force was assembled in the vicinity, to take advantage of any accident that might occur, I fired several shot on both sides to clear the banks. No damage has been sustained.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS L. KUPER, *Captain (Actg.)*

No. 2.

Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, Kt. K. C. H. *Senior Officer, &c. &c. &c.*

Her Majesty's Ship Sulphur, off Canton, May 23d, 1841.

Sir,—In pursuance of your directions I proceeded up the creek on the western side of Canton in order to examine the nature of the country, our force consisting of the Druid's Launch, Lieutenant Goldsmith (1st Lieutenant of that ship) Sulphur's Pinnace, and two Cutters, Modeste, Pylades and Algerine's Cutters, Starling's Cutter, and my Gig, the two first-named boats carrying guns.

On approaching Nelshang, where the boats of the Squadron were yesterday engaged, I observed the "fast boats" of the enemy collected in great numbers, part retreated by a creek to the left, but shortly after returned and manifested a disposition to impede our progress, by firing guns and drawing up across the creek. Our advance, and notice of our determination by a round from each of the boats, carrying guns, put them to flight, and in a very short period 13 fast boats, 5 War Junks and small craft collected, amounting to 28 in all, were in flames. Fire rafts were in readiness, on the banks of the creek, but too well secured by chains, and therefore beyond our ability to destroy during our short stay.

The whole force behaved with their usual gallantry, and the Commander of the Division under my direction (Lieutenant Goldsmith) afforded me that steady determined support, which so particularly distinguishes him, and which caused me to ask you for his co-operation.

The enemy being posted in force on a hill above us, prevented me, in obedience to your orders, from exposing my small party by an attempt to dislodge them. But I fully succeeded in effecting my reconnoitre by being hoisted to the mast head of the largest junk from whence I was able to survey the whole surrounding country.

From that examination I am happy to acquaint you that landing on solid ground is perfectly practicable. That the advance to the batteries situated on the hills North of Canton is apparently easy, and I have every reason to believe that our Artillery will not meet with an extraordinary difficulty.

On my return I landed at the Mandarin temple at Tsingpoo, where I found sand bags and 5 small guns which were spiked and thrown into the sea. This temple, with other large commodious buildings, will afford ample quarters for the troops which may first be landed.

No casualties whatever occurred. I brought out with me one large fast boat of 60 oars, the boat from which the Mandarin escaped; and in pursuance of your separate orders collected vessels for the conveyance of 2000 soldiers.

I have the honor to enclose a list of boats and officers engaged, and am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) ED. BELCHER, *Commander.*

Return of Officers employed on the 23d instant off Tsingpoo.

Names.	Rank.	Ship.	Boat.	Guns.	No. of boats.	Remarks.
Lieut. Goldsmith	Lieut.	Druid	Launch	1	1	
W. C. Wood	......	Sulphur	Pinnace	1	2	
B. M. Hy. Richardson	Mate	......	Cutter		3	
Jasper Selwyn	......	......	......		4	
John Richards	Med. Asst.	......	Gig		5	
Need	Mate	Druid	Launch		6	
Pearce	......	Modeste	Cutter		6	
Purver	......	Nimrod	......		7	
Shedden	Mid.	Algerine	......		8	
Peter Chown	2d Mast	Starling	......		9	

(Signed) EDWD. BELCHER, *Commander.*

No. 3.

To Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, Kt. K. C. H. &c. &c. &c. Canton River.

Her Majesty's Sloop Modeste, off Canton,
26th May, 1841.

Sir,—I received your orders of the 24th instant, a little before noon on that day, and immediately proceeded with the Boats and Marines of Calliope and Conway to the Alligator off Howqua's Fort, making the signal to Herald to close and send her boats.

I ordered Captain Kuper to move the Alligator up the right bank of the river past Napier's fort, where he anchored her in her own draught, and the boats were pushed up as far as possible without exposing them to the enemy's fire. A little before sunset I observed the Algerine moving down past the Dutch fort, and she shortly anchored and engaged a battery on the canton side which she silenced. Anxious to co-operate with her I went ahead with Captain Bethune to reconnoitre, but was stopped by a shot through my boat from the French fort.

I remained under cover of the point until dark, when I sent Captain Bethune with a division of boats to support her, and a concerted signal having been made, I joined her with the whole force at 2 A. M.

The arsenal being secured, I reconnoitred the line of defence, and perceived that it could not be attacked with advantage without having heavier guns in position than those of the Alge-

rine. I therefore lost no time in ordering the other sloops down, and at the same time put myself in communication with Major Pratt, commanding H. M. 26th in the Factory.

Finding that Modeste was the only vessel likely to be got across the bar, and there appearing even some doubt of her accomplishing the passage, I fitted shell guns in three of the captured War Junks.

Captain Eyres having succeeded by great exertion in getting his vessel over the bar, I this morning moved her, Algerine, and the Gun Junks on the French fort, the enemy deserted the upper defences, and about 9. A. M. opened their fire from the fort, which was speedily silenced; I then cleared the Breach by a few well directed broadsides, and made the signal to advance. Captain Bethune immediately landed on shore with the storming party and the fort was carried in the most gallant style: the whole line of defence extended about 2 miles from the Factory, which with the exception of the French fort, had been lately constructed in the strongest manner, has been destroyed, and communication is opened with the slips at Napier's fort. The guns destroyed are 61 in number, including four $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch calibre—the Dutch fort was not armed.

To that excellent and able Officer Captain Bethune, I feel particularly indebted, and my best thanks are also due to Commanders Warren and Gifford, who assisted in the attack. This is the 6th time I have had occasion to mention the gallant conduct of Commander Eyres; Lieut. Mason, commanding the Algerine, acquitted himself entirely to my satisfaction, and both Captain Eyres and himself speak in the highest terms of the assistance they received from Lieut. Shute, and Mr. Dalling, Mate, their seconds in command, and all the other Officers and men.

Lieutenants Haskell and Hay, Senior of Cruizer and Pylades, directed the guns in the Junks with great ability—Captain Bethune speaks in the highest terms of Lieutenants Watson, Beadon, Coryton, Colinson, Morshead, Hayes, Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, Master, as also Lieut. Hayes of the Bombay Marine, and of all the other Officers and men employed more immediately under his orders, a list of whom is annexed. The party of Marines was commanded by Lieut. Urquhart, assisted by Lieut. Marriott. Lieut. Somerville, Agent of Transports, aided with some boats of the Transports, Lieut. Gabbett of the Madras Artillery, threw shells with great effect from one of the Junks, and Major Pratt offered in the handsomest manner to co-operate in the attack if required.

I enclose a list of vessels captured, afloat, and building.

I have the honor &c.
(Signed) T. HERBERT,
Captain of H. M. S. Calliope,
and Senior Officer present.

List of Officers employed on the 26th May 1841, off Canton.

Ships.	Names.	Rank.
Calliope	Mr. Watson	Lieutenant.
	" D'Eyncourt	ditto.
	" Brown	Master,
	" Daly	Mate.
	" Rivers	ditto.
	" Le Vescompt	ditto.
	" Egerton	ditto.
	" Taylor	ditto.
	Dr. Butler	Asst. Surgeon.
Conway	Mr. Beadon	Lieutenant.
	" Coryton	ditto.
	" Read	Mate.
	" Kane	ditto.
	" Forster	2nd Master.
Alligator	Mr. Stewart	Lieutenant.
	" Woolcombe	Mate.
	" Baker	ditto.
Hyacinth	Mr. Moorshead	Lieutenant.
	" Barclay	Mate.
	" Osborne	ditto.
	Dr. Robertson	Asst. Surgeon.
Cruiser	Mr. Haskell	Lieutenant.
	" Hayes	ditto.
	" Drake	Mate.
	" Bryant	ditto.
Pylades	Mr. Hay	Lieutenant.
	" Jeffrys	Mate.
	" Sauley	ditto.
	Dr. Tweeddale	Asst. Surgeon.

Columbine, ...	Mr. Hamilton, ...	Lieutenant.
	,, Miller, ...	Mate.
	Dr. Crawford,.......	Asst. Surgeon.
H. C. S. Atalanta, ...	Mr. Grieve,.........	Lieutenant
	,, Eden,..........	Mid.
Rattlesnake,....	Mr. Cowell,.........	2nd Master.
	,, Waddington,.....	ditto.
	,, Brodle, ...	Volunteer, 1st Class.

Lieutenant Somerville, with boats of the Minerva, Sulimany, and Marion.

Lieutenants Urquhart and Marriott, of the Royal Marines, Conway and Alligator.

Lieutenant Collinson, attached to the Surveying Department, was exceedingly active in getting the ships into their positions.

(Signed) T. HERBERT,
Captain & Senior Officer present.

Return of War Junks and Row Boats, &c. found in the Chinese Naval Arsenal on the 27th May 1841.

12 War Junks, building,
24 Row Boats, and
12 War Junks, laying at anchor off the Arsenal.
A large quantity of Timber, Gun Carriages, and various Stores.

(Signed) T. HERBERT,
Captain & Senior Officer present.

No. 4.

To Captain Sir HUMPHREY LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, KT. K. C. H. &c. &c. &c. *Senior Officer in the China Seas.*

Her Majesty's Sloop Hyacinth, off Canton, May 26th, 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, I weighed with the advanced squadron and ordered Her Majesty's sloop "*Nimrod*" to attack the Samien fort on the West end of the suburbs, supported by Her Majesty's sloop "*Pylades.*" Her Majesty's sloop under my command being placed abreast of the English factory to silence and dislodge any troops that might be there, and also with a view of covering the landing of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment. Her Majesty's sloops "*Modeste,*" "*Cruizer*" and "*Columbine*" taking up a position to attack the Dutch Folly fort and to enfilade the line of batteries lately thrown up in front of the City to the Eastward of that fort. On the ships taking up their position three fire vessels were sent adrift, and although the tide was running very strong by timely despatch of boats they were enabled to clear the ships and tow three on shore and set fire to the suburbs.

In the performance of this service they opened their fire on the boats and shipping. In half an hour the enemy were completely silenced to the Eastward of the Dutch Folly fort. After reconnoitring the factory and finding it quite deserted, I immediately ordered the preconcerted signal for Her Majesty's Brig "*Algerine,*" and "*Atalanta*" Steamer to approach with Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, when they landed and took possession of the factory without the slightest casualty. This service being completed, I ordered Lieutenant Mason, commanding Her Majesty's Brig *Algerine*, to proceed to attack a fort to the Eastward which I feel much pleasure in reporting to you was done in a particularly spirited and gallant style by that Officer, but perceiving the firing to be so heavy from the forts, I ordered the boats of Her Majesty's Ships to her support.—Her Majesty's Sloop "*Hyacinth's,*" under Lieutenant Stuart, and Mr. Peter Barclay Mate; "Modeste's," Mr. Fitzgerald Mate; "Cruizer's," Lieutenant Haskoll, and Mr. Thomas J. Drake, Mate; "Pylades'," Lieutenant Hay, and "Columbine's," Lieutenants Hamilton, Helpman, and Mr. Miller, Mate. It is gratifying to me to inform you, by half-past seven the fort of eleven guns were silenced and the guns spiked, under a heavy fire of Gingalls and Musketry from the houses, at the same time I regret to add, it was not done without considerable loss. It would be impossible to particularize upon an occasion where every officer and man engaged against an enemy defending themselves with much vigour at all points, but in addition to my best thanks and acknowledgments to Commanders Barlow, Eyres, Giffard, Anson and Clarke, and Lieutenant Mason, I hope you will give me leave to recommend to your particular notice my own 1st Lieutenant W. H. Morshead, who was wounded in the hand in a personal engagement with a Mandarin. Lieutenant Mason of the "*Algerine*" speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Mr. Dolling, Mate, and Mr. Higgs, Second Master of that vessel. I cannot conclude, without expressions of my approbation of the steadiness of Commander Rogers of the Indian Navy, in conducting the *Atalanta* to her station.

I beg leave to attach a statement of the killed and wounded, and damage sustained by the ships engaged.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) WM. WARREN, *Commander.*

No. 5.

General Return of Killed and Wounded in Her Majesty's Forces at the attack on Canton, from the 23d to the 30th of May, 1841.

Ship or Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarkks.
Blenheim.	2	9	1 Off. 1 R. Ay. 1 Actg. Corp. R. M. and 8 Seamen.
Wellesley	0	6	3 Seamen and 3 R. Marines.
Blonde	1	1	1 Seaman and 1 R. Marine.
Calliope	0	1	1 Seaman.
Hyacinth	0	5	2 Officers 3 Seamen.
Nimrod	2	4	2 Officers 4 Seamen.
Modeste	1	9	2 Officers 8 Seamen.
Columbine	0	2	2 Seamen.
Algerine	0	4	1 Off. 2 Seamen and 1 R. Marine.
Nemesis	0	1	1 Officer.
Madras Artillery	0	1	
Sappers and Miners	0	1	
18th Royal Irish	2	19	
26th Cameronians	3	15	
49th Regiment	1	17	
37th Native Infantry	1	13	
Bengal Volunteers	0	1	
Camp Followers	1	3	
Staff	1	0	
	15	112	
		15	
Total		127	

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed: Major Becher, Deputy Quarter Master General, died from over fatigue—Lieutenant Fox, of the Nimrod.

Wounded: Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate of the Nimrod, lost his leg, dangerously—Mr. W. T. Bate, Mate of the Blenheim, slightly—Lieut. Morshead, of the Hyacinth, slightly—Mr. Peter Barclay, Mate of Hyacinth, slightly—Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Mate of Modeste, dangerously—Mr. Wm. Pearce, ditto, slightly—Mr. Hall, Commanding the Nemesis, severely burnt—Mr. Vaughan, Asst. Surgeon of the Algerine, slightly—Lieut. Rundall, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, dangerously—Captain Sargeant, H. M. 18th Royal Irish, severely—Lieut. Hilliard, ditto, slightly—Lieut. Edwards, ditto, severely—Lieut. Pearson, 49th, severely—Lieut. Johnstone, 26th, slightly—Ensign Berkeley, 37th Madras N. I., severely.

(Signed) H. Le FLEMING SENHOUSE,
Captain & Senior Officer, China Coast.

(True Extracts and Copies.)

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

G. O. G. 26th Nov. 1841. No. 265.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 10th November 1841.

No. 255 of 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, has great pleasure in publishing to the Army the following Extracts from the London Gazettes containing the grant of Honorary Distinctions to certain Officers in the Service of the East India Company.

"*Whitehall, August* 23*d*, 1841."

"The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Justin Sheil, Esquire, Major of the 35th Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, Lieutenant Colonel, and Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in Persia, Her Royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the Second Class, of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, which His Majesty the Shah of Persia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his services while attached to his Army; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.

"And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favor be registered together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms."

"*Downing Street, August* 25*th*, 1841."

"The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain George Paulett Cameron, of the 40th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel in Persia, to be a Companion of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath."

The Commander of the Forces directs that the following Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council shall be translated into Hindoostanee and read at a Full Dress Parade to every Native Regiment in the Army—translations are also to be made into Tamil and Teloogoo and a copy of each given to be explained in every Company and Detachment throughout the Service. G. O. C. C. 24th Dec. 1841.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 21st December 1841.

No. 220 of 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has high satisfaction in publishing to the Army, the following Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Letter dated 27th October 1841, *No.* 77.

1. "We have much gratification in announcing to you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to promote the undermentioned Officers of our Service by special Brevet in the East Indies, for their services during the late operations near Canton, their Commissions bearing date the 26th May 1841, viz.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Roger Williamson Wilson of the 65th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.
Major Francis Spencer Hawkins of the 38th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.

To be Majors.

Captain Daniel Duff of the 37th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.
Captain George Augustus Mee of the 58th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain Philip Anstruther of the Madras Artillery.
Captain Henry Moore of the 34th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.

2. "The conduct of Lieut. and Brevet Captain Fredk. Conyers Cotton of the Madras Engineers and of Lieut. Hadfield of the 37th Regiment Madras N. I. is considered to have entitled them to a similar distinction, but the Regulations of Her Majesty's Army do not admit of the grant of Brevet Rank to Subaltern Officers for services in the Field. The General Commanding in Chief has however, announced his intention of recommending the grant of the Brevet Rank of Major to these two Officers on their attaining the Regimental Rank of Captain.

3 "We have to express our entire approbation of the conduct of the whole of our Troops engaged on the above occasion.

4. "In order to mark our sense of the gallantry and steadiness displayed by the 37th Regiment Madras N. I. under most trying circumstances, we have resolved on constituting that Corps a Grenadier Regiment.

5. "We further direct, that the name of each European and Native Commissioned Officer, and Non-commissioned Officer and Sepoy who composed the Company of that Regiment detached under Lieutenant Hadfield and who by their steady courage and discipline, successfully defeated the repeated attacks of a large body of the Enemy and thus nobly sustained the credit of the Native Army, be entered in the Regimental Order Book of that Corps with a record of the transaction to which it refers. We also desire that the Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Sepoys of that Company be granted an addition to their Pay and Pension on Retirement either by admitting them to the advantages of the "Order of Merit" or in any other manner which you may consider desirable.

6. "You will publish in General Orders our sentiments as expressed in this Despatch."

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, be constituted a Grenadier Regiment from this date. The Commander of the Forces is requested to cause the required reports to be made, to enable the Government to carry into effect the orders of the Honorable Court contained in the 5th Para. of the above Despatch.

G. O. G. 8th Feb. 1842. No. 27.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 26th January 1842.

No. 19 of 1842.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following Extract from the London Gazette, dated the 26th November 1841.

"*War Office, 26th November*, 1841,

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers, of the East India Company's Forces, to take rank by Brevet in Her Majesty's Army, in the East Indies only, as follow:—Commissions to be dated 23d November 1841.

To be Generals.

Lieutenant General Alexander Cuppage
Charles Rumley
Tredway Clarke

To be Lieutenant Generals.

Major General James Price
Thomas Boles
Sir Hugh Fraser, K. C. B.
Sir Hopetown Stratford Scott, K. C. B.
Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

To be Major Generals.

Colonel James Kennedy, C. B.
Benjamin Roope
Philip Le Fevre
Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Kt. and C. B.
Chas. Wm. Hamilton
Thomas Murray
Edward Fredk. Waters, C. B.
Joseph Nesbitt
William Martin Burton
James Wahab, C. B.
Wm. Samson Whish, C. B.
Wm. Battine, C. B.
George Hunter, C. B.
Richard Collyer Andree
Archibald Galloway, C. B.
Edgar Wyatt
Geo. Mackenzie Steuart
Mark Cubbon
Samuel Roger Strover
Horatio Thomas Tapp
Thomas Shubrick
William Henry Kemm
Thomas King
William Monteith
Michael Riddell
John Turner Trewman
Peter Fearon
Richard Lacy Evans, C. B.
William Morison, C. B.
Thomas Morgan
Lechmere Coare Russell, C. B.
Duncan Macleod
John Dun
William Cullen
William Dunlop
Johnston Napier
David Barr
John Ogilvie
Robert Home, C. B.
John Hunter Littler

To be Major Generals.

William Vincent
Thomas Marrett
John Anthony Hodgson
Samuel Smith
Thomas Henry Paul
Ezekiel Barton
Henry Tuffrel Roberts, C. B.
John Thomas Gibson
Francis Farquharson
Frederick Roome
Foster Walker
Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.
James Caulfield, C. B.
Richard Tickell, C. B.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Nicholas Penny
Sir Edwd. Alexr. Campbell, Kt. & C. B.

To be Majors.

Captain Frederick Wright Hands
Charles Thynne Thomas
William Rollings
Edwd. Wm. Kennett
Charles Marshall
Frederick Broadwoode White
John Jervis
Albert Pinson
George Robert Wilton
Andrew Fraser
James Scott
William Hyslop
George Augustus Underwood
William Geddes
George Snow Blundell
Francis Jenkins
William Alexander Troup
Charles Hewetson
John Fawcett
David Birrell
David Thompson
Æneas Sheriff
Albany Troward
Humffrey Lyons
James Mellor
Robert Sarrell Yolland
John Francis Bird
Henry Walter Bellew
James Briggs
James Croudace
Peter Hammond
Thomas Sanders
George Twemlow

To be Majors.

Archibald Geddes Hyslop
Thomas Gilley
James Somers Down
James Fraser
Charles Johnson
Walter John Browne
Thomas Sewell
Francis Blaney Lucas
Henry Stiles Foord
James Colley Tudor
Stephen Glynne Wheler
Richard Ord
Frederick John Simpson
Ralph Thorpe
William Cotton
James Wyllie
George Fredk. Frank Vincent
Clifton Benbow
William Forbes
John Paton
George Monro Carmichael Smyth
Charles Field
Charles George Dixon
Charles Richardes
Claud Douglas
John Charles Wallace
Wm. Edmund Litchfield
William Brown
George More
John Augustus Scott
Willm. Milner Neville Sturt
William Minto
William Harry Jackson
Richard May Mignan Cooke
William Payne
John Gunning.

The following extract from the London Gazette, dated the 21st September 1841, is published for the information of the Army. G. O. G. 4th March 1842. No. 28.

WHITEHALL, *September* 21, 1841.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto George Poulett Cameron, Esq. Captain in the 40th Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Service of the East India Company on the Madras Establishment, Lieutenant Colonel in Persia, and Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Her Royal licence, and permission, that he may accept, and wear the insignia of the Portuguese Orders of the Tower and Sword, and the Conception, which the late Regent of Portugal was pleased to confer upon him in approbation of his distinguished gallantry on several occasions, during the year 1833, while in the actual Military service of Portugal; and that he may enjoy all the rights, and privileges thereunto annexed; provided nevertheless that Her Majesty's said licence, and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege, appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

And also to command that Her Majesty's said concession, and especial mark of her Royal favour be registered together with the relative documents in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency. G. O. G. 8th April 1842. No. 64.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 23d March 1842.

No. 75 of 1842.—The following Native Officers of the Madras Establishment are advanced an[d ad]mitted to the 1st and 2d Classes of the "Order of British India."

Subadar Major Sillar Homed, "Bahadoor," of the 12th Regiment N. I. to be a "Sirdar Bahadoor," of the 1st Class of the Order of British India......... Subadar Sheikh Homed, of the 37th Regiment N. I. to be a "Bahadoot" of the 2d Class of the Order of British India	From the 27th January 1842, in succession to Subadar Major Veerasawmy "Sirdar Bahadoor" of the 1st Class of the Order of British India, and attached to the 35th Regiment Madras N. I. deceased.

In promulgating to the Army, the following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the Commander of the Forces directs that it be read at the head of every Native Corps and Detachment of the Army. G. O. C. C. 14th April 1842.

Commanding Officers will have it clearly and distinctly explained so as to ensure its being properly understood by all ranks—and they will further cause translations to be prepared, in Hindoostanee, Tamil and Teloogoo, as may be necessary, for the use of each Troop and Company.

The Prisoners of the 4th Light Cavalry now at Bellary are to be discharged from the 30th Instant—and the necessary arrangements are to be made by Officers Commanding for the immediate a[d]justment of all claims up to that date.

The Prisoners of the 32d and 48th Regiments now at Bellary, are to be released from confinement, and will remain there under charge of an Officer who will be selected for the duty by the Officer Commanding the Ceded Districts until further orders.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 12TH APRIL 1842.

No. 65 of 1842.—1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having received the instructions of the Government of India upon the reports from the British Resident at Hyderabad, and the Major General Commanding the Subsidiary Force, of the recent insubordinate proceedings of a portion of the Native Troops at Secunderabad, proceeds to communicate to the Army the following observations and orders.

2. A number of the Privates of the 4th Light Cavalry, and of the Wings of the 32d and 48th Regiments Native Infantry, refused to receive their pay when issued in the usual course, unless with the addition of batta; which, as distinctly notified to the Army in General Orders of the 20th July 1841, No. 127, had been discontinued, from the date of the arrival of these Corps at Secunderabad, under the express orders of the Government of India.

3. Such of the men as, after expostulation had been used to bring them back to their obedience, still persisted in refusing to receive their pay were made Prisoners. Those most prominent in misconduct have been selected for trial by Court Martial; and the remainder were marched to Bellary under charge of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, where they now await final orders for their future disposal.

4. His Lordship in Council deeply regrets that the men above referred to should have so far forgotten their duty as Soldiers, as to require that an example should be made in support of authority, and of that discipline without which no Army can maintain its proper character in relation to the State it serves.

5. The misconduct of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry was aggravated by their refusal to march when ordered to Bellary—it was also more general, and marked by greater violence than that evinced in the Infantry Regiments; the Right Honorable the Governor in Council therefore, in accordance with instructions from the Government of India, directs that the whole of the Prisoners belonging to that Regiment who are now at Bellary, and the men who were selected for trial by Court Martial, be discharged, and their re-enlistment in the Service prohibited. His Lordship in Council must farther observe that although the Native Commissioned and Noncommissioned Officers took no ostensible part in the mutinous proceedings of the men, they must either be unfit for their situations, from having remained in ignorance of any plan of insubordination so settled and matured; or they were cognizant of it, and allowed it to proceed to an extreme length for objects in which their own personal interests were concerned—whilst, from having more to lose than the Private Soldier, they abstained from open offence. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council therefore directs that the same measure of punishment which, under the sanction of Government, was ordered in the case of the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of the Head Quarter Wing of the 52d Native Infantry, shall be extended to the same ranks of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry—to be carried into effect by the Major General Commanding the Forces.

6. It affords the Right Honorable the Governor in Council much gratification to believe from the contrition expressed by the Prisoners generally, that no further example is necessary—with the exception of the Men of the 7th, 10th, 32d and 48th Regiments Native Infantry selected for trial by Court Martial, the whole of the remaining Prisoners are pardoned—and will be permitted to return to their duty. The insubordination of the 7th and 10th Regiments was less openly manifested than in the other Regiments. The conduct of the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of those Regiments, especially of the 32d and 48th Regiments, is liable to censure, but the Privates having been forgiven, the amnesty will be extended to them also.

7. It is with cordial satisfaction that His Lordship in Council now records his sense of the good conduct of the F. Troop Horse Artillery and B. Company of Golundauze; who, regardless of community of interest, or fear of reproach from their ill disposed comrades, and mindful only of their own duty to the State, and of the high and untarnished reputation of their Corps, stood forward, in the most prompt and praiseworthy manner, to maintain subordination.

8. His Lordship in Council directs that as a mark of the approbation of Government, the whole of the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of those two Detachments, present during that period, shall be permitted to reckon three (3) years additional service.

9. Subadar Major Shekh Davood, Bahadoor, of the 10th Regiment, and Subadar Major Imam Khan, Bahadoor, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, have also been favourably reported upon; and Subadar Majors Syed Futteh Homed, Surdar Bahadoor, formerly of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry, and Sheikh Dowell formerly of the Rifle Corps, have honorably exerted themselves upon this occasion.—Pensioned Private Dorigah, formerly of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, has also been favourably brought to notice. The Commander of the Forces is requested to recommend them, according to their several claims, for some special mark of the favor of Government.

10. The exemplary conduct of the Head Quarters of the 1st Battalion Artillery, and of the 1st Madras European Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Bell, merits the highest praise. His Lordship desires that it may be intimated to these Corps, that their steady and soldierlike behaviour upon this painful occasion has received the most favourable notice of the Government.

11. The judgment displayed throughout by Major General Fraser; and the temper, decision and energy with which he acted upon the judgment so correctly formed, are beyond any tribute of approbation that this Government can record.

12. The thanks of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, are due to Major General Riddell; and His Lordship has noticed with approbation the conduct of Captain S. A. Grant, the Assistant Adjutant General of the Force—whose firmness, activity and prompt and decided judgment have been conspicuous throughout.

13. The Commander of the Forces is requested to take the necessary steps to give effect to the above orders, which are to be carefully and fully explained to all the Native Corps of the Army.

In promulgating to the Army the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Commander of the Forces directs that it be read and explained to every Corps and Detachment of the Army. G. O. C. C. 11th May 1842.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 10TH MAY 1842.

No. 86 of 1842.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following Notification, together with the Despatch from Major General Sir Robert Sale to which it refers, be published in General Orders.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, May 7, 1842.

In re-publishing the following Notification by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India on the subject of Major General Sir Robert Sale's Despatch of the 7th April 1842, reporting the entire defeat of the Afghan Troops, under Mahomed Akbar Khan, by the Garrison of Jellalabad, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the substance of it and of the Major General's report, be carefully explained to all the Troops at this Presidency, and that a salute of 21 guns be fired from the Ramparts of Fort St. George and at every principal Station of the Army.

NOTIFICATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT,

BENARES, *the 21st April,* 1842.

The Governor General feels assured that every subject of the British Government will peruse with the deepest interest and satisfaction, the report he now communicates of the entire defeat of the Afghan Troops, under Mahomed Akbar Khan, by the Garrison of Jellalabad.

That illustrious Garrison, which, by its constancy in enduring privation, and by its valour in action, has already obtained for itself the sympathy and respect of every true Soldier, has now, sallying forth from its walls, under the command of its gallant leader, Major General Sir Robert Sale, thoroughly beaten in open field an enemy of more than three times its numbers, taken the Standards of their boasted Cavalry, destroyed their Camp, and re-captured four Guns, which, under circumstances which can never again occur, had during the last winter fallen into their hands.

The Governor General cordially congratulates the Army upon the return of victory to its ranks. He is convinced that there, as in all former times, it will be found, while, as at Jellalabad the European and Native Troops mutually supporting each other, and evincing equal discipline and valour, are led into action by Officers in whom they justly confide.

The Governor General directs that the substance of this Notification and of Major General Sir Robert Sale's report be carefully made known to all the Troops, and that a salute of 21 guns be fired at every principal Station of the Army.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

COPY,

Jellalabad, April 7th 1842.

SIR,—Information was on the evening of the 5th Instant brought into this place, in the most positive and circumstantial terms from spies in the enemy's Camp, to the effect that the Force under Major General Pollock, C. B. had met with a reverse in the Khyber, and retraced its steps towards Peshawur, and about 10 P. M. on the 6th a feu-de-joie and salute of artillery was fired by Mahomed Akbar, which was said to be in honor of the same event. It was on the same day and through similar channels announced to me that the Affghans were sending reinforcements

to aid in defending the Frontier Passes. Although I could not wholly depend upon these statements, which were improbable in themselves, and accompanied by counter-reports of another revolution at Cabool, which was assigned by some as the cause of the rejoicing of the defeat of the Affghans in Khyber, and by an account of the intended and even actual retreat of the Sirdar to-day; however I came, on a full consideration of the various circumstances and rumours, to the resolution of anticipating the last mentioned event by a general attack on the Affghan Camp, in the hopes of relieving this place from Blockade, and facilitating General Pollock's advance. I accordingly gave directions to form 3 Columns of Infantry. The centre consisting of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, 500 Rank and File under Colonel Dennie, C. B. The left of the 35th Native Infantry, 510 Rank and File under Lieutenant Colonel Monteith, C. B. The right of a Company of the 13th Light Infantry, another of the 35th Native Infantry, and the detachment of Sappers under Lieutenant Orr, (the severity of Captain Broadfoot's wound still rendering him non-effective) the whole 360 strong, commanded by Captain Havelock, 13th Light Infantry. These were to be supported by the fire of the guns of No. 6, Light Field Battery, under Captain Abbott, to which Captain Backhouse, Shah Shoojah's Artillery, was also attached, and by the whole of my small Cavalry force under Captain Oldfield and Lieut. Mayne. The troops issued from the Cabul and Peshawur Gates at day-light this morning. So far from the Sirdar having made dispositions to avoid the encounter, his whole force, (not falling short in all of 6,000 men) was formed in order of battle for the defence of his Camp, its right resting on a Fort, and its left on the Cabul river, and even the ruined walls within 800 yards of the place, recently repaired, were filled with Ghilzie marksmen, evidently prepared for a stout resistance. The attack was led by the Skirmishers in column, under Capt. Havelock, which drove the enemy in the most satisfactory manner from the extreme left of his advanced line of walls, which it pierced at once, and proceeded to advance into the plain, whilst the central column directed its efforts against a square post, the defence of which was obstinately maintained.

With the deepest regret I have to mention that, whilst nobly leading his Regiment to the assault, Colonel Dennie, C.B. of the 13th Light Infantry, received a shot through the body, which shortly after proved fatal. The rear of this work being gained by passing to its left, I gave orders for a combined attack on the Enemy's camp. It was in every way brilliant and successful. The Artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire on the Afghan centre, whilst two of the columns of Infantry penetrated his line at the same point, and the third drove his left back from his support on the river, into the stream of which some of his Horse and Foot were forced. The Afghans made repeated attempts to check our advance by a smart fire of musquetry, and throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice closely threatened the Troops under Captain Havelock, and by opening against us 3 Guns from a Battery, screened by a Garden Wall, and said to have been served under the personal superintendence of the Sirdar; but in a short time they were dislodged from every point of their position, their Cannon taken, and their Camp involved in a general conflagration. The battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Loghman by about 7 A. M. We have made ourselves masters of 2 Cavalry Standards, recaptured 4 Guns, lost by the Cabool and Gundamuck Forces, the restoration of which to our Government is viewed by the Force with much honest exultation, and destroyed the whole of the Enemy's Tents. In short, the defeat of Mahomed Akbar by the force which he boasted of blockading, has been, in open field, complete and signal.

The fall of an Officer so distinguished as Colonel Dennie will be felt as a public calamity. Lamenting it in every way, I must share with his country, his Regiment, and his friends, in the consolation afforded by the reflection that he was killed most gallantly performing his duty.

I have to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct on this occasion of Lieutenant Colonel Monteith, C. B. Commanding one of the Infantry Columns under my own eye, and of Captain Wilkinson, on whom the charge of the other devolved on the death of his Lieutenant Colonel. Of Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Mayne, who led the Cavalry, and of Captains Abbott and Backhouse, and Lieutenant Dawes of the Artillery. The able and judicious manner in which Captain Havelock moved the force under his Command, which acted on a line so distant as to render its manœuvres independent of my immediate control, demands my particular and separate commendation. My acknowledgments are also especially due to Captain Wade, my Brigade Major, whose exertions were on this day, as they have ever been, most meritorious. To Major Fraser of the Light Cavalry, who acted as my Aid-de-Camp, and to Captain Mainwaring, Commissariat Officer with the force, who was present in and active on the field. Captain Macgregor, Political Agent, handsomely offered his services with No. 6, Light Field Battery, and was most useful in serving the Guns.

I enclose Returns of Killed and Wounded, and of Ordnance captured. Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, made a dash at one of the enemy, and in cutting him down his charger was so severely wounded as to have been since destroyed. Cap-

tain Havelock reports in the most favorable manner, the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Cox, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, who was the first to seize the Enemy' Guns of the party which captured them.

I have &c.

To Captain PONSONBY, *Asst. Adjt. General.* (Signed) R. SALE, Major Genl.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Force, under the command of Major General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B. *Jellalabad, April 7th*, 1842.

CORPS.	Killed.		Wounded.								Names of Officers killed.
	Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	N. Officers.	Serjeants or Havildars,	Corporals or Naiks,	Buglers.	Privates or Sepoys.	Naicks.	Drivers.	Col. Dennie, C. B., H. M. 13th Lt. Infy.
											Wounded.
No. 6, Lt. Fd. Battery.	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	4	Capt. Moorhouse, 35th N. I. severely.
Mountain Train........	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	Lt. Jennings, H. M. 13th Lt. Infy., slightly.
H. M. 13th Lt. Infy ..	1	8	1	0	0	2	0	29	0	0	5 Horses wounded.
35th Regt. N. I.	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	11	0	0	Asst. Surg. Barnes, M. D., H. M.
Sappers and Miners....	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	0	0	13th Lt. Infy. slightly wounded.
Total..	1	10	2	2	6	6	1	49	1	4	

1 Tindal and 1 Bearer 35th N. I. wounded.

(Signed) HAMLET WADE, Captain, *Major of Brigade.*

RETURN of Ordnance captured by the Force under Major General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B.—*April* 7, 1842.

1 6-Pr.—1 12-Pr. Howitzers that belonged to the 1 Brig. Horse Artillery.
1 Howitzer that belonged to the Mountain Train.
1 6-Pr. dismounted, that was left at Gundamuck by the Khyber Corps.

An inconsiderable quantity of Ammunition was found with this Ordnance, also some half-wrought material.

(Signed) A. ABBOTT, Capt. *Comg. Arty. Jellalabad.*
(True Copy.) (Signed) H. WADE, Capt.
Major of Brigade.
(True Copy.) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.

G. O. G. 27th May 1842, No. 97.

In consideration of the exertions used by certain of the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of the 4th Light Cavalry on the occasion of the recent insubordination, of that Regiment at Secunderabad, and of the high testimony borne by the Commander of the Forces to their general conduct, The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, as an act of grace to a Regiment hitherto greatly distinguished, to exempt the whole of the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of that Corps from the punishment ordered in para. 5 of G. O. G. No. 65, dated 12th April 1842.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in continuation of para. 9 of that G. O., and as a special mark of approbation of their conduct on the occasion referred to, is pleased to direct that on the demise of Subadar Major Syed Futta, Bahadoor, formerly of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry, and of Subadar Major Shekh Dowell, formerly of the Rifle Corps, a pension of 40 Rupees per month for life shall be granted to the nearest heir of each of those Native Officers;—and that after the death of Doorgah, pensioned Private from the 16th Regiment, the pension at present enjoyed by him, shall be granted for life, to his nearest heir.

G. O. G. 7th June 1842. No. 162.

The following General Order by the Honorable the President in Council, dated Fort William, 20th May 1842, No. 129, is published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Honorable the President in Council.

Fort William, 20th May 1842.

No. 129 of 1842.—The Hon'ble the President in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following Extract from the London Gazette, dated 11th February 1842, appointing Captain Hadfield, of the Madras Establishment, to the rank of Major by Brevet.

"Brevet.

Captain Alexander James Hadfield, of the 37th Regiment Madras N. I. to be Major in the Army, in the East Indies only—dated 11th February 1842."

G. O. G. 6th Sept. 1842. No. 166.

The following General Order by the Hon'ble the President in Council, is re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Hon'ble the* PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 19*th August*, 1842.

No. 208 of 1842.—The undermentioned Native Officers of the Madras Establishment, are advanced and admitted to the 1st and 2d Classes of the "Order of British India."

Subadar Major Shaik Homed, "Bahadoor," of the 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to be a "Sirdar Bahadoor," of the 1st Class of the "Order of British India."

Subadar Hagee Mahomed, of the 4th Golundauze Battalion Artillery, to be a "Bahadoor," of the 2d Class of the "Order of British India."

In succession to Pensioned Subadar Major Nutter Cawn, "Sirdar Bahadoor," formerly of the 6th Light Cavalry, deceased, to have effect from the 27th January 1842, in succession to Subadar Major Veerasawmy "Sirdar Bahadoor," of the 1st Class of the "Order of British India," and attached to the 50th Regt. N. I., deceased.

The Promotion and Nomination to the 1st and 2d Classes of the "Order of British India" respectively, of Subadar Major Sillar Homed of the 12th and Subadar (now Subadar Major) Shaik Homed, of the 37th Regiment N. I., announced in G. Os. No. 73, of the 23d March last, are to have effect from the 2d January 1842, in succession to Pensioned Subadar Major Nutter Cawn, "Sirdar Bahadoor" deceased.

G. O. G. 20th Sept. 1842. No. 171.

The following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Secret Department, is published for the information of the Army.

Secret Department.

No. 207.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, 16th September 1842.

Read the following letter.

No, 706 of 1842.

From the Secretary to Govt. of India, with the Governor General.

To R. CLERK, Esquire,

Secretary to Govt. Fort St. George.

Secret Dept. *Dated Cawnpore, 22d August* 1842.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General to transmit to you for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, the following copy of an extract from a letter from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B. to the Governor General, dated Chapoo, May 24th, 1842.

"Your Lordship's letter of the 9th of March leaves it discretionary with me to retain the Rifle Company 36th M. N. I., which I shall gladly avail myself of, under the conviction that I could not inflict a deeper wound on the feelings of both Officers and Sepoys of that excellent Company, than by sending them back to Madras."

2. The Governor General has had much gratification in observing this proof of the soldier-like spirit of the Rifle Company of the 36th M. N. I. and the manner in which it is appreciated by the gallant General in Command of the Expedition to China.

3. In the operations recently carried on at Chapoo the services of the same Company and of the Sappers and Miners of Fort St. George were eminently conspicuous, and the Governor General cordially congratulates the Right Honorable the Governor in Council on the distinguished conduct of these Corps maintaining the character already acquired by Corps belonging to their Army in China.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.

Cawnpore, 22d August 1842.

Ordered to be communicated to the Military Department, for publication in General Orders.

By order,
(Signed) R. CLERK,
Acting Chief Secretary.

G. O. C. C. 24th Sept. 1842.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T. having arrived at Madras, Sir Robert Henry Dick has handed over the Command of the Forces to His Lordship.

In taking leave of the Madras Army, Sir Robert Dick is desirous to record his acknowledgment of the support he has always received from the General and Field Officers, in their several Commands.

To the Staff of the Army generally, Sir Robert Dick tenders his best thanks for their able and zealous assistance cheerfully accorded to him on all occasions.

G. O. C. C. 26th Sept. 1842.

I have been called upon by the Honorable East India Company to Command the Army in the Madras Presidency: I have obeyed that summons because I feel it a high honor to Command an Army so eminently distinguished in the Military history of Great Britain. I know you to have proved yourselves Soldiers in time passed, both in war and peace. I have followed the example you have set me of serving the Honorable East India Company wherever my services are required. I shall have a pride in being your Comrade and Commander, and of partaking with you the hardships and privations of war: but also of showing to your Countrymen by your good conduct in quarters that you love peace. The true character of a Soldier is to prepare himself for war during peace, by a strict obedience to the discipline and regulations of the Army; they are framed to insure your future reputation as well as for your present comfort. I shall take an early opportunity of inspecting those Corps that are within my reach when I hope to find steadiness under arms, regularity of movements, cleanliness in barracks and implicit obedience to the Commands of your Officers, for which qualities as an Army, you have been so long distinguished. From the Officers of the Army, I shall expect to find, that the Regulations of the Service are firmly and strictly enforced, accompanied with a paternal kindness to those who may be placed under their Command.

G. O. G. 7th Oct. 1842, No. 187.

The following General Order by the Hon'ble the President in Council, is re-published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Hon'ble the* PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *23d September* 1842.

No. 244 of 1842.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to admit Subadar Major Jamal Mahomed, of the 22d Regiment Madras N. I., to the 2d Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of Bahadoor, from the 16th August 1842, vice Pensioned Subadar Dungojee Bahadoor, formerly of the Regiment of Artillery on the Madras Establishment, deceased.

G. O. G. 11th Oct. 1842, No. 188.

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors 27th July 1842, No. 39, be published in General Orders.

Letter dated 13th March 1839, Paras. 1 & 2. Government forward a Memorial from Major Donald Macleod 4th Light Cavalry, relating to the serious imputation cast upon him by the Commander-in-Chief and Court of Directors in the years 1833-34 for signing erroneous Returns of the Regimental Saddlery; and recommend that he shall be relieved from the stigma of dishonesty implied in that censure.

58. These proceedings have now received our attentive consideration and we proceed to announce to you the result.

59. It appears that the circumstances of Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Macleod's case were not fully placed before the Commander-in-Chief (Lieutenant General Sir R. O'Callaghan) when he expressed his sentiments on that Officer's conduct. His Excellency should then have been apprized that however culpable Major Macleod's conduct had been in signing returns without examining into their accuracy, still he was not liable to the imputation of having made false or incorrect returns for an "interested" purpose, seeing that these Returns were not prepared or called for as vouchers for any Money payment. His Excellency would then have had no ground for those remarks affecting Major Macleod's integrity which appear in his General Order of the 16th September 1833 and which gave rise to the strong censure expressed by us and published in Orders on the 10th April 1835.

60. Upon ascertaining the real merits of the case your Government in the year 1839 requested us to "relieve Major Macleod by a public announcement, from the stigma of dishonesty implied in the censure passed upon him in G. O. C. C. of the 16th September 1833."

61. Having attentively reviewed the whole of the Proceedings in connexion with the additional information now laid before us, and with the explanations given in the Minutes of Mr. Sullivan dated 27th December 1838, and the Commander-in-Chief dated the 19th January last, we are satisfied of the accuracy of the following statement made by your Government in the Minute of the 26th February 1839, viz.

"That the Returns submitted to the Military Board although strictly speaking "False "Returns" in as much as they did not show and necessarily could not show what they purposed "to do,—the actual state of the Saddlery of the 4th Light Cavalry, were not the Returns upon "which the Saddle Contract Funds were drawn or adjusted, they could in no way influence the "pecuniary concerns of Captain Macleod, and were not signed by him with a fraudulent intent. "Therefore although the Court Martial found correctly and justly, that Captain Macleod was "guilty of making a false Return, the censure passed upon him in General Orders, calculated "to impress upon the mind the presumption of fraudulent intention by which Captain Macleod "would benefit as an interested party in signing that false Return, was promulgated under a "misconception of the case."

62. We are further of opinion that the censure upon Captain Anderson (the Staff Officer of the 4th Light Cavalry who also signed the same Returns) as pronounced by the Commander-in-Chief in his G. O. of 16th September 1833 and repeated in our letter of 19th November, 1834, is so far inaccurate as it imputed unworthy motives to that Officer, and should therefore be recalled.

G. O. G. 8th Nov. 1842. No. 205.

The following General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, are published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the* RIGHT HON'BLE *the* GOVERNOR GENERAL *of* INDIA.

Secret Department, Simla, the 14th October 1842.

The Governor General has sincere satisfaction in announcing the termination of the War with China, by a Peace honorable to Her Majesty's Crown and durable in its Provisions, which was concluded in the British Camp under the walls of the Imperial City of Nankin on the 29th of August.

Thus within two months after the arrival of the reinforcements sent from England and from India for the prosecution of this third Campaign, the direction of a preponderating Force to the true point of attack, has compelled the Emperor of China to submit to all Her Majesty's just demands.

The Emperor could only save the internal Trade of his Empire from ruin, his ancient Capital from Capture by assault, and his Empire itself from the peril of dissolution, by yielding to such conditions as it was Her Majesty's pleasure to impose, in order to afford to the subjects of Her Crown indemnity for the past and security for the future.

This event, glorious as it is to Her Majesty's Arms, will convey to Her Majesty's Heart other and yet higher satisfaction than that which is derived from the contemplation of Military success, in the cessation of hostilities which have unhappily involved the most afflicting evils to humanity.

The Governor General cannot presume to offer to the Commanders of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces employed on the Coast of China, in the execution of Her Majesty's orders, the expression of the feelings with which their zeal, their energy, and their ability, have inspired

him; nor is it for him to presume to anticipate the approbation which the brave Seamen and Marines and Soldiers under their Command may receive from the high authority under which they have the honor to serve. The Governor General can only offer to the Commanders of Her Majesty's Forces his grateful acknowledgments of the regard they have ever evinced during these joint operations for the Army and Fleet of India, and his thanks for the opportunity they have on all occasions afforded to the Native Troops, of proving themselves to be worthy of fighting by the side of British Soldiers. The short duration of the operations of the Troops on shore, has not afforded to every Corps of the Native Army of India, the opportunity which all ardently desired of distinguishing themselves before the enemy, but wherever that opportunity has been afforded, the several Corps of the Army of India have added to their acknowledged fame.

Three Companies of the Battalion of Bengal Volunteers had the good fortune to be the first engaged with the enemy before the City of Chin Kiang, and they well sustained the high reputation of the Army they represented.

The 2d and 6th Regiments, and the Rifle Company of the 36th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, were engaged in the Capture by assault of that City, on the 21st of July.

On that occasion, as on all others, the Madras Artillery and the Madras Sappers and Miners maintained the high character which has always been attached to their respective Corps in the Madras Army.

The Governor General is pleased to direct, that in commemoration of the distinguished services rendered by those Corps in co-operation with her Majesty's Troops in the capture of the City of Chin-Keang, the 2d and 6th Regiments of Madras N. I., and the Rifle Company of the 36th Regiment M. N. I., shall hereafter bear upon their appointments a Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown; and that the same honor shall be granted to such Troops or Companies of the Madras Artillery and of the Madras Sappers and Miners, as His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough may designate as justly entitled to that distinction by their services before the enemy in China, in the present or in the previous Campaigns.

The Governor General is likewise pleased to direct that the 2d and 6th Regiments of Madras N. I. shall hereafter bear upon their Colours a Golden Dragon, wearing an Imperial Crown.

The Governor General requests, that His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of such Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of the several Corps of the Army of India serving under His Excellency's Command, in the present or in the previous Campaigns, as he may deem to be justly entitled by their services before the enemy to the honor of wearing a Medal commemorative of such services; and to every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer and Private named in such list, the Government of India will present a Silver Medal bearing on one side the head of Her Majesty, with the superscription "Pax Asiæ Victoria restituta," and the figures "1842" underneath, and on the reverse a Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown.

The Governor General equally desirous of distinguishing the eminent services of the Officers and Seamen and others serving in the Steam Vessels of War belonging to the Government of India, by the marks of honor they have so well deserved, requests that His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir William Parker will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of the several Officers and Seamen and others serving in such Steamers under his command, whom he may deem to be justly entitled to the honor of wearing a Medal commemorative of their services; and to all persons named in such list, the Government of India will present a silver Medal similar to that presented to the Troops.

The Governor General directs, that the Victories obtained by the Combined Forces in China may be made known to all the Troops at all the Stations of the Army; and that at all such Stations a Salute shall be fired of 21 Guns for those Victories, and a similar Salute of 21 Guns for the Peace which has been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army has ordered a Salute to be fired with feelings of mixed satisfaction. G. O. C. C. 9 Nov. 1842.

1st—In commemoration of the highly favourable Peace that has been ratified between the British Government and the Emperor of China.

2d—From the prominent part the Corps of Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Sepoys and Gun Lascars belonging to the Madras Army have taken in bringing the war to so satisfactory a conclusion by their steadiness and gallantry; you have added fresh laurels to the tree you planted at Assaye, &c.; you already on all occasions set an example to your brothers in arms, by the devotion you paid to the wishes of the Honorable the East India Company to volunteer your services whenever the Governor General of India has required them.

" His Excellency has shown you by his General Order 8th November 1842, that since your Comrades have left their Native shore he has watched them narrowly, that he acknowledges their services, and that he is anxious to hand down to posterity the Military reputation they have gained by the powerful arms he wields with so much dignity, in commemorating their Soldier-like conduct in the field as well as in the camp, and he does not forget to point out in the strongest terms the consequences your gallantry will confer on the future happiness of so many of your fellow creatures. Your representatives in the field are worthy of the body to which they belong; receive them on their return with open arms; welcome them to their families: and let us as an army continue to show, whenever an occasion may offer, our gratitude to the interest that is paid to our comforts, by the Honorable Company under whose banners we have served with honor to ourselves, as well as for the amelioration of the inhabitants in so many parts of the Eastern World.

G. O. G. 22d Nov. 1842, No. 212. The Most Honorable the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in publishing to the Army the following Extracts from the London Gazette of the 4th October 1842:—and he congratulates the Madras Army on the high honour conferred upon the Army of India, by her Majesty, in having graciously appointed one of their body to be an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel.

" *Downing Street, October* 4, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Henry Havelock, of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment of Foot, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following Officers, in the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the said Order:

Brevet Major James Fraser, of the 11th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.
Brevet Major Augustus Abbott, of the Bengal Artillery.
Brevet Major C. E. T. Oldfield, of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.
Brevet Major G. Broadfoot, of the 34th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.
Brevet Major (local rank in Affghanistan) George Hall M'Gregor of the Bengal Artillery.

War Office, 4th October, 1842.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Major Robert Pattisson, of the 13th Regiment of Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain Henry Havelock, of the 13th Regiment of Foot.
Captain Arthur Philip Savage Wilkinson, of the 13th Regiment of Foot.
Captain Hamlet Wade, of the 13th Regiment of Foot.
Captain James H. Fenwick, of the 13th Regiment of Foot.

To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies only.

Captain Augustus Abbott, Bengal Artillery.
Captain Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield, of the 5th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.
Captain George Broadfoot, of the 34th Madras Native Infantry.
Captain Thomas Seaton, of the 35th Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain Henry Pelham Burn, of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain Edward Rowland Mainwaring, of the 16th Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain Julius Brockman Backhouse, of the Bengal Artillery.
Captain Astley George Francis John Younghusband, of the 35th Bengal Native Infy.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies only.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Monteath, of the 35th Bengal Native Infantry.

To have the local rank of Major in Affghanistan.

Lieutenant George Hall M'Gregor, of the Bengal Artillery.
The above Commissions to bear date 4th October 1842."

G. O. G. 20th Dec. 1842, No. 229. The following Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 2d November 1842, No. 57, is published for the information of the Army.

Letter dated 2d November 1842, No. 57.

1. "It affords us high gratification to announce that the Queen, willing to bestow on the Officers of the East India Company's Army honors which the Sovereign of this Country is accustomed to grant to Officers in the Royal Service for zealous and conspicuous conduct in the field, has, at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, been graciously pleased to confer upon Lieutenant Colonel Monteath, C. B. of the Bengal Establishment, the distinguished appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

2. "We have also the gratification to announce to you that the following honours have been conferred upon Officers of the Company's Army for their services at Jellalabad and in the operations under Major General Sir Robert Sale before and after the siege of that place, viz.

To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies.

Captain Augustus Abbott, Bengal Artillery.
Captain Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield, of the 5th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.
Captain George Broadfoot, of the 34th Madras Native Infantry.
Captain Thomas Seaton, of the 35th Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain Henry Pelham Burn, of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain Edward Rowland Mainwaring, of the 16th Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain Julius Brockman Backhouse, of the Bengal Artillery.
Captain Astley George Francis John Younghusband, of the 35th Bengal Native Infantry.

To have the local rank of Major in Affghanistan.

Lieutenant George Hall McGregor of the Bengal Artillery.

To be Companions of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

Brevet Major James Fraser of the 11th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.
Brevet Major Augustus Abbott of the Bengal Artillery.
Brevet Major C. E. T. Oldfield of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.
Brevet Major G. Broadfoot of the 34th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.
Brevet Major (local rank in Affghanistan) George Hall McGregor of the Bengal Artillery.

ORDERS RESPECTING

NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Lieutenants A. W. MacIntire, Horse Artillery, and M. T. Ffrench, 34th Light Infantry, having been examined by a Committee at Bangalore in the Hindoostanee language, have been reported, the former to have made creditable progress, the latter to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter. G. O. C. C. 15th July 1840.

The usual Moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to both Officers.

Lieutenants S. G. C. Renaud, 1st M. E. Regiment, and T. P. Sparks, 17th Regiment, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language, by Committees at Secunderabad and Russellkondah respectively, have been found qualified as Interpreters. G. O. C. C. 11th Aug. 1840.

The undermentioned Officers having passed a creditable examination in the Hindoostanee language, the usual Moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to them.

Lieutenant William Scafe, 28th Regiment.
Ensign A. C. Macartney, 38th Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language and passed as follows: G. O. C. C. 15th Aug. 1840.

Lieutenant J. Merritt, 2d European Regiment, Vellore—passed for Interpreter.
Ensign T. H. Thomson, 9th Regiment, Cannanore— do.
Ensign J. Daniel, 16th Regiment, Bellary— do.

The authorized Moonshee allowance is to be issued to the above Officers.

Ensign F. J. Goldsmid of the 37th Regiment, having passed a creditable examination in the Hindoostanee language, the usual Moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to him. G. O. C. C. 21st Aug. 1840.

Assistant Surgeon J. Robson, M. D. 4th Regiment, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Bellary, has been found qualified as Interpreter. G. O. C. C. 25th Aug. 1840.

The usual Moonshee allowance to be disbursed.

Captain E. T. Morgan, 50th Regiment, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Examining Committee at the College, has been reported entitled by his progress to the Moonshee allowance. G. O. C. C. 27th Aug. 1840.

Ensign E. J. Lawder, 44th Regiment, has also been reported by the same Committee qualified as Interpreter.

The usual Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the above Officers.

Ensign Ivie Campbell, 43d Regiment, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Berhampore, has been reported qualified as Interpreter. G. O. C. C. 1st Oct. 1840.

G. O. C. C. 10th October, 1840. Lieutenants A. de Noe Walker and F. G. Kempster 6th Regiment N. I. having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Cuttack, have been found qualified for the duty of Regimental Interpreters.

The authorized Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Walker.

G. O. C. C. 5th Nov. 1840. With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Commander-in-Chief has directed the publication of the following "Extract Regulations," for the guidance of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 25th November 1829.
G. O. C. C. 29th September 1836.
G. O. C. C. 10th March 1838.
G. O. C. C. 14th July 1838.
G. O. C. C. 13th July 1839.

The orders on the same subject noted in the margin, are cancelled.

G. O. G. 1st July 1828.
G. O. G. 10th August 1830.
G. O. G. 24th February 1835.
G. O. G. 24th January 1837.

The General Orders by Government quoted in these Regulations, are noted in the margin.

NATIVE LANGUAGES AND REGIMENTAL MOONSHEES.

1. No Officer of the Indian Army, whether serving with an European or Native Corps, can be considered properly efficient who is not able to converse freely in Hindoostanee or some other of the Native Languages, and to read and write sufficiently to understand common letters and to issue his orders, when necessary, to detached parties.

Form No. 1. 2. The acquirements of Officers in the Native Languages are invariably to be reported upon at the Annual Inspection.

3. These reports are to be founded on the actual observation of the Commanding Officer, who will be held responsible for their correctness in every point. In no instance is the opinion of an Officer, present with the Corps, to be taken upon his own acquirements. Every Officer of the Regiment is to be included in the Rolls, noting such as are permanently absent on Staff duty or in Europe, of whom a report is not required.

G. O. G. 24th January, 1837. G. O. C. C. 13th July, 1839. 4. No Officer will be appointed Adjutant or Interpreter, or will be allowed to act as such, who has not previously passed the prescribed examination, and, in the appointment of an Interpreter, Officers who may have passed in more than one language will always be considered to have a preferable claim.

G. O. G. 24th January, 1837. Court's Letter, 18th September 1839, No. 46. 5. No Officer is eligible to be appointed to the Commissariat who has not passed an Interpreter's examination in some Native Language.

G. O. G. 24th January, 1837. 6. No Officer who may have entered the service since the 1st January 1837, is eligible to be appointed to the Staff in any capacity, or to Civil employ, or to act in any Staff appointment except temporarily, during actual service in the Field, who has not passed the prescribed examination.

G. O. G. 24th January, 1837. 7. Although Officers in the service prior to the above date are exempted from the restrictive operation of the preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understood that a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee will always be considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the Staff.

8. No Medical Officer will be eligible to hold any permanent medical charge, Civil or Military, who has not passed an examination either in Hindoostanee, or Tamil or Teloogoo.

9. This examination is not required to extend beyond the Officer's colloquial knowledge of the language, which must however be thoroughly tested with particular reference to the duties of his profession.

10. The following is the course of examination prescribed for Interpreters and Adjutants respectively.

INTERPRETERS.

I. Translating from Hindoostanee into English, not less than a page, taken at random, from any of the following works—Chubar Durvesh, Gooli Bukawulee, Ukhlaq-i-Hindee, Ukhwan oos Sufa.

II. Translating from English into Hindoostanee not less than an ordinary page. This paper may consist of a letter or military despatch, or it may be selected from any English work—but not from a translation from an oriental language unless of purely English idiom and construction—It is not required that a difficult paper should be selected for this exercise, but only that it should be of such a description as fairly to test the Student's knowledge of idiom.—Both these translations are to be made in writing—and without dictionaries or other aid.

III. Reading aloud, and afterwards translating an ordinary Urzee or Native letter, of not less than one page. The papers selected for this purpose, must be originals.—Papers prepared by Moonshees for the occasion are not to be used.

IV. Translating, extemporally, the proceedings of a Native Court Martial. In this part of the examination, the Officer is to be allowed to read over the Charge and to translate it from the record, which is then to be taken by one of the Examiners who will read out the different parts of the evidence, for translation by the Officer to the Moonshee or other Native in attendance. In translating the Finding and Sentence the Officer is again to be allowed the use of the record.

V. Conversation with a Native—in which the Officer is particularly to be required to explain to the Examiners all that is addressed to him—and to interpret their replies.

ADJUTANTS.

I. Translating from Hindoostanee into English an ordinary Native Letter or Urzee.

II. Translating into Hindoostanee a couple of paragraphs, or about half a page, selected from Part III, of the Cavalry Exercise, Sections 17 to 22—or from Part V. of the Infantry—or from Duties in Garrison, or Escalading Drill. These translations to be made in writing and without assistance.

III. Reading to the Examiners the letter before translated.

IV. Translating extemporally, the *evidence* read out from the proceedings of a Court Martial, as prescribed for an Interpreter.

V. Conversation with a Native—as prescribed for an Interpreter.

11. It will be sufficient that the handwriting is clear and legible—and, in the case of Adjutants, that a general knowledge of idiom and grammar be evinced.

12. From Interpreters a greater degree of proficiency will be required in all particulars. The dialect of Southern India is to be used in speaking and writing—but they must also be acquainted with the Oordoo Grammar, as used in the Chuhar Durvesh &c.

13. The course of examination prescribed for Adjutants is restricted to Officers *ordered* to be examined preparatory to appointment as such. All others are to be examined as Interpreters.

14. Examination Reports are to be prepared separately for each Officer. They are to specify the time occupied and the opinion of the Examiners, upon each head of examination—and the Examiners are in every case to record whether or not they consider the Officer qualified for the duties of Regimental Interpreter.

15. The Reports are to be transmitted through the prescribed channels to the Adjutant General—accompanied by the several examination papers.

G. O. G. 1st July, 1828. 16. Moonshee allowance for six months, or one hundred and eighty Rupees, is allowed to every Officer who shall pass an examination in any Native Language.

17. Cases of extraordinary proficiency, such as the efficient acquirement of three or more Languages, will be submitted for the favourable consideration of Government.

18. When the Examiners may be of opinion that the Officer has made satisfactory progress, evincing diligent attention to the study of the language, they are authorized to recommend him for the Moonshee allowance, though they may not pass him as an Interpreter.

19. The issue of Moonshee allowance is restricted to examinations as Interpreter.

20. In the Monthly Returns of Regiments against the names of Officers who have passed *as Interpreters* are to be inserted, the letters H for Hindoostanee, P for Persian, A for Arabic, T for Tamil, and Te for Teloogoo. None but Officers who have been declared qualified as Interpreters are to be thus distinguished.

G. O. G. 10th August, 1830. G. O. G. 24th February, 1835. 21. In order to facilitate the studies of Officers, Books will be supplied to Corps on loan, on application from the Commanding Officer to the Secretary to the College Board.

Form No. 2. 22. These Books are to be placed in charge of the Interpreter, in whose Office they are to be carefully registered—an Annual Return thereof being transmitted to the Secretary on the 1st January.

23. Any Book lost or injured, and not accounted for to the satisfaction of the College Board, will be charged to the Officer in whose possession it may have been at the time, and the value will be deducted from his Pay.

24. Arrangements are required to be made by Corps for the carriage of the Books to and from the College.

25. Regimental Moonshees are to be entertained by Interpreters of Corps, subject to the approval of Commanding Officers, who are required to satisfy themselves that the individuals are perfectly eligible for the situation, both in point of acquirements and in regard to general respectability of character.

26. They are not to be borne upon the Returns, and may be discharged and replaced by Interpreters, under the authority of Commanding Officers, without reference to any other authority, and without Discharge Certificates.

27. Regimental Moonshees are under the immediate orders of the Interpreter, whom they are required to assist in any manner that may be ordered. They are not, however, to be em-

ployed upon any occasion on the Parade ground,—Interpreters being required personally to read and explain whatever may require to be communicated at such times to the men.

28. Their attendance upon other Officers of the Regiment will be regulated by the Interpreter, under the sanction of the Commanding Officer, as circumstances may require.

G. O. G. 24th September, 1830. 29. The sum allowed for this attendance is five Rupees monthly from each—and no Officer shall be permitted to exceed this amount, which is to be regularly handed over to the Interpreter on each issue of Pay.

30. Regimental Moonshees are also required to give such aid as may be ordered in the superintendence of the Regimental Schools.

31. Neglect of duty or other misconduct on the part of a Regimental Moonshee will subject him to fine, by order of the Commanding Officer, to an extent not exceeding one-third of his fixed Pay.

32. Officers Commanding Divisions are authorized to assemble Committees of Examination whenever necessary—observing however, that none but Officers who have passed as Interpreters or who, in the case of Senior Officers, are known to be good Linguists, are eligible to sit as Members.

FORM No. 1.

REPORT *upon the acquirements of the* OFFICERS *of the*——*Regiment, in the Native Languages.* 18

Rank and Names.	Languages studied or studying.	Whether at present regularly studying and whether with a Moonshee or otherwise.	Degree of proficiency in reading, writing and speaking each language.	Examined.		
				When	Where	Whether passed as Interpreter.

The above Report includes the whole of the Officers of the Regiment, both present and absent.

Size, Demi. C. D.
Inspecting Officer

A. B.
Commanding——*Regiment.*

FORM No. 2.

RETURN OF COLLEGE BOOKS IN USE WITH THE——REGIMENT.

Station *Date*

Languages.	Names of Books	College No	Volumes.	Date of issue from College.	Condition.	Remarks.

Size, Foolscap.

C. D.
Commanding——*Regiment.*

N. B.
Interpreter——*Regiment.*

G. O. C. C. 6th Nov. 1840. Captain J. T. Philpot, 23d Light Infantry, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Mangalore, has been found qualified as Interpreter.

The usual Moonshee allowance to be disbursed.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language and reported upon as follow : G. O. C. C. 16th Nov. 1840.

Lieutenant W. H. Kirby, H. M. 94th Regiment, by a Committee at Cannanore, qualified as Interpreter.

Lieutenant J. C. Freese, 32d Regiment, by a Committee at Hurryhur, creditable progress.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Freese.

Lieutenant C. J. Elphinstone, 12th Regiment, having been examined at the College in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported qualified as Interpreter. G. O. C. C. 21st Nov. 1840.

Lieutenant W. F. Blake, 36th Regiment, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Cannanore, the usual Moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to him for "creditable progress." G. O. C. C. 5th Dec. 1840.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 24th Dec. 1840.

Lieutenant J. Hay, 3d Light Infantry—Secunderabad—qualified as Interpreter.

Lieutenant J. F. Stevens, 18th Regiment—Belgaum—creditable progress.

The authorized Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Stevens.

Captain J. S. Cotton, 7th Light Cavalry, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Examining Committee at the College, has been reported to have made creditable progress and to be fully entitled to the Moonshee allowance, which is to be disbursed to him accordingly. G. O. C. C. 2nd Jan. 1841.

The undermentioned Officers have passed examination in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 19th Jan. 1841.

Ensign A. T. Wilde, 19th Regiment—Trichinopoly—creditable progress.

Lieutenant F. Russell, 22d Regiment—Masulipatam—qualified as Interpreter.

Lieutenant T. Jenkins, 42d Regiment—Kamptee—creditable progress.

Lieutenant P. E. L. Rickards, 49th Regiment—Kamptee—qualified as Interpreter.

Moonshee Allowance to be disbursed to Ensign Wilde, Lieutenant Russell, and Lieutenant Jenkins.

Examiners are requested to observe that their opinions are required upon the written exercises as well as upon the other parts of the examination—Vide para. 14, G. O. C. C. 5th November, 1840. G. O. C. C. 26th Jan. 1841.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 26th Jan. 1841.

Lieutenant A. C. Silver, 4th Regiment, Bellary—creditable progress.

Assistant Surgeon W. Moorhead, d. d. H. M. 4th Regiment, Bellary—qualified as Interpreter.

Lieutenant H. T. Hillyard, 14th Regiment, Midnapoor—qualified as Interpreter.

Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the above Officers.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 11th Feb. 1841.

Lieutenant G. Aitkin, 20th Regiment, Asseerghur—creditable progress.

Assistant Surgeon D. D. Foulis, M. D. 17th Regiment, Russelcondah—creditable progress.

Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to both Officers.

The undermentioned Officers have passed examinations in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 16th Feb. 1841.

Cornet J. M. McGregor, 6th Light Cavalry—Kamptee—creditable progress.

Lieutenant H. J. Manley, 32d Regiment—Bangalore—qualified as Interpreter.

Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Cornet McGregor.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 15th March 1841.

Ensign F. Stratton, 10th Regiment,—College—highly creditable progress.

Lieutenant F. Young, 24th Regiment,—Penang—creditable progress.

Moonshee allowance to be issued to both of the above Officers.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 30th March 1841.

Ensign T. C. Longcroft, 16th Regiment—creditable progress.

Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ensign Longcroft.

G. O. C. C. 29th March 1841. Lieutenant S. T. Watson of the 4th Light Cavalry, having been examined in Hindoostanee and reported to have made creditable progress, the usual Moonshee allowance is to be issued to him.

G. O. C. C. 17th April 1841. The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant T. G. Oakes......7th Regt. N. I.....Belgaum....qualified as interpreter.
Lieutenant J. N. Warrington......1st M. E. Regt....Secunderabad do.
Lieutenant H. G. Rich........47th Regt. N. I. Belgaum....creditable progress.
Lieutenant E. Brice.........Horse Artillery......Secunderabad do.
Lieutenant J. H. Corsar.....3d Lt. Cavalry......Belgaum.... do.
Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Corsar, Rich and Brice.

G. O. C. C. 22nd April 1841. The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Ensign E. Gage, 15th Regiment N. I.—Trichinopoly—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ensign Gage.

G. O. C. C. 28th April 1841. The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Ensign M. Hickley, 15th Regiment—Trichinopoly—qualified as Interpreter.
Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ensign Hickley.

G. O. C. C. 27th May 1841. Lieutenant Thomas Jenkins of the 42d Regiment, has been examined in the Hindoostanee language at Kamptee, and declared qualified as Interpreter.

G. O. C. C. 28th May 1841. Lieutenant W. F. Hutton of the 34th Light Infantry, has been examined in the Hindoostanee language at Bangalore, and declared qualified as Interpreter.—The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to him.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant G. Hare, 20th Regiment—Asseerghur—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Hare.

G. O. C. C. 1st June 1841. The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to direct that Officers whose names shall hereafter appear in Orders as having passed examination as Interpreters before Committees assembled under provisions of para. 32, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840, shall be required to undergo a final examination before the Presidency Committee whenever they may arrive at Madras; the letter *P.* is to be prefixed in the Monthly Returns to the initials of the languages in which Officers shall have undergone the final examination—e. g. *P. H.—P. T. P. P.—P. Te.*

G. O. C. C. 2nd June 1841. The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Carr—16th Regiment—Bangalore—qualified as Interpreter.

The Moonshee allowance to be issued to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Carr—who will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant A. R. Dallas—1st Regiment N. I.—Masulipatam—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Dallas.

G. O. C. C. 9th June 1841. The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language.

Lieut. C. Lamb* } 28th Regiment N. I.—Mercara—qualified as Interpreters.
" R. Woolley }

* Cancelled G. O. C. C. 20th November 1841.

Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the above Officers, who will be required to appear for final examination whenever they may visit the Presidency.

G. O. C. C. 15th June 1841. The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant D. Blair, 32d Regiment N. I.—Hurryhur—creditable progress.
Ensign J. P. Frye, 22d Regiment N. I.—Vizianagrum—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to both Officers.

Assistant Surgeon J. Kennedy, M. D. has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840. G. O. C. C. 23d June 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 25th June 1841.
Lieutenant A. L. Tweedie, 36th Regiment N. I.—Cannanore—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Tweedie.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 17th July 1841.
Lieutenant T. Kiernan ....10th Regt. N. I.....College—creditable progress.
" C. Kensington.....14th " ....Midnapore—creditable progress.
" J. J. Gibson......26th " ....Belgaum—creditable progress.
" T. A. Boileau.....43d " .....Kamptee—qualified as Interpreter.
Ensign T. H. Dury..........49th " .....Kamptee—creditable progress.
Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the whole of the above Officers; and Lieutenant Boileau will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the Presidency.
Assistant Surgeon A. C. B. Neill, M. D. has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 30th July 1841.
Lieutenant C. Carter, 38th Regiment N. I.—Bangalore—creditable proficiency.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Carter.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Blenkin has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840. G. O. C. C. 23d Aug. 1841.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 25th Aug. 1841.
Lieutenant D. Tulloch, 2d European Light Infantry—Bangalore—creditable progress.
Lieutenant A. Wyndham, 5th Regt. N. I.—Trichinopoly—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to both Officers.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 3rd Sept. 1841.
Lieutenant A. K. Gore, 29th Regiment N. I.—Jaulnah—qualified as Interpreter.
Ensign W. T. K. Rolston, 14th Regiment N. I.—Midnapore—creditable progress.
Ensign J. H. Russell, 29th Regiment N. I.—Jaulnah—creditable progress.
Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the above Officers, and Lieutenant Gore will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon D. Macfarlane, M. D. has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840. G. O. C. C. 6th Sept. 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 7th Sept. 1841.
Lieutenant W. B. Jackson, 31st Lt. Infantry.—Moulmein—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Jackson.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 13th Sept. 1841.
Lieut. A. S. Findlay... } 30th Regt. N. I.—Mangalore—creditable progress.
" C. R. Fraser.... }
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to both Officers.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 18th Sept. 1841.
Lieutenant A. R. Thornhill, 5th L. C. and Adjutant of the Right Honorable the Governor's Body Guard—College—qualified as Interpreter.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 20th Sept. 1841.
Lieut. H. Crisp, 52d Regt. N. I.—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Crisp.

G. O. C. C. 25th Sept. 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:
Lieut. A. M. Molyneux.—2d Eur. Light Infantry—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut Molyneux.

G. O. C. C. 30th Sept. 1841.

Lieutenant F. H. Scott, 8th Regiment L. C. having been examined at the College in the Persian language, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs that the following extract from the report upon his proficiency shall be published.

" The Committee are of opinion that Lieutenant Scott's attainments in the Persian language " are of a very superior character, and that he has attained a standard of proficiency which fully " qualifies him for employment in any duty, which involves the necessity, for an acquaintance " with that language."

Lieutenant Scott is considered qualified to officiate as a Persian Interpreter and is to receive the Moonshee allowance for having passed his examination in a second language.

G. O. C. C. 18th Oct. 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Assistant Surgeon C. W. Pickering—Secunderabad—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Assistant Surgeon Pickering.

G. O. C. C. 25th Oct. 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Cornet A. R. Fraser, 3d Light Cavalry—Sholapore—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Cornet Fraser.

G. O. C. C. 9th Nov. 1841.

Assistant Surgeon C. G. E. Ford has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

G. O. C. C. 12th Nov. 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant L. Barrow, 5th Light Cavalry—Bellary—qualified as Interpreter.
Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Barrow, who will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the Presidency.
Assistant Surgeon G. G. Holmes has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

G. O. C. C. 18th Nov. 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Captain E. T. Morgan, 50th Regiment N. I.—College—qualified as Interpreter.

G. O. C. C. 20th Nov. 1841.

That part of G. O. C. C. 9th June 1841, which announces Lieutenant C. Lamb 28th Regiment N. I., to be qualified as Interpreter, is cancelled; that Officer is relieved from Acting as Quarter Master and Interpreter 26th Regiment N. I. and will proceed to join his own Corps.

G. O. C. C. 25th Nov 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Ensign R. Spence, 45th Regiment N. I.—Trichinopoly—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ensign Spence.

G. O. C. C. 1st Dec. 1841.

Assistant Surgeon W. Kirkwood has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

G. O. C. C. 4th Dec. 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Ensign J. H. Russell—29th Regiment N. I.—Jaulnah—qualified as Interpreter.
Ensign Russell will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the Presidency.

G. O. C. C. 11th Dec. 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant, Brevet Captain, R. Taylor, 2d L. C.—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Captain Taylor.

G. O. C. C. 18th Dec. 1841.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant M. Cholmeley, 27th Regiment N. I.—Cuttack—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Cholmeley.

Assistant Surgeon A. H. Howe, M. D. has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. November. G. O. C. C. 22nd Dec. 1841.

The Commander of the Forces has much pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, upon the occasion of Captain J. J. Losh of the 9th Regiment N. I. having passed an examination in a seventh oriental language. G. O. C. C. 3rd Jan. 1842.

"Ordered further, that the subject of the foregoing extract be brought to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors—the Malialum being the seventh language in which Captain "Losh has passed an examination —in all greatly creditable to his talents and unwearied industry, "while in most of them he is reported to have attained a high degree of proficiency."

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Captain Losh.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant A. R. Dallas, 1st Regiment N. I.—College—qualified as Interpreter. G. O. C. C. 8th Jan. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant C. W. K. Sharp, 52d Regt. N. I.—Asseerghur—creditable progress. G. O. C. C. 13th Jan. 1842.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Sharp.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Brevet Captain D. Strettell, 20th Regt. N. I.—Belgaum—creditable progress. G. O. C. C. 14th Jan. 1842.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Brevet Captain Strettell.

Captain John Jones of the 30th Regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Cannanore, has been reported qualified as Interpreter, and the Moonshee allowance will be accordingly paid to him. G. O. C. C. 15th Jan. 1842.

Captain Jones will be required to appear for examination before the College Committee whenever he may visit the Presidency.

Lieutenant C. A. Blagrave of the 40th Regt. N. I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language at the College, has been reported to have made creditable progress. G. O. C. C. 20th Jan. 1842.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Blagrave.

Lieutenant and Adjutant G. L. H. Gall, of the 5th Light Cavalry, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Bellary, has been reported qualified for the duties of an Interpreter, and the Moonshee allowance will be accordingly paid to him. G. O. C. C. 31st Jan. 1842.

Lieutenant Gall will be required to appear for examination before the College Committee whenever he may visit the Presidency.

Lieutenant J. P. Frye, of the 22d Regt. N. I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language at the College, has been reported qualified as Interpreter. G. O. C. C. 2nd Feb. 1842.

Lieutenant S. T. Watson, of the 4th Light Cavalry, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language at the College, has been reported qualified as Interpreter. G. O. C. C. 19th Feb. 1842.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Gingell, has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840. G. O. C. C. 4th March 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant F. G. Nuthall, Horse Arty.—Jaulnah—creditable progress. G. O. C. C. 8th March 1842.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Nuthall.

G. O. C. C. 13th March 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant C. Æ. Searle, 39th Regiment N. I.—Malacca—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Searle.

G. O. C. C. 16th March 1842.

Lieutenant F. Templer, of the 51st Regiment N. I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Sholapore, is considered to have made creditable progress, and the Moonshee allowance will be paid to him accordingly.

G. O. C. C. 19th March 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Ensign C. Mortlock, 23d Light Infantry—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ensign Mortlock.

G. O. C. C. 20th March 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Ensign J. F. J. Stevenson, 26th Regt. N. I.—Belgaum—qualified as Interpreter.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ensign Stevenson, who will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the Presidency.

G. O. C. C. 14th April 1842.

Assistant Surgeon W. Forrester, has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

G. O. C. C. 16th April 1842.

Assistant Surgeon J. L. Ranking, has passed the examination prescribed in paras 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840; and has further been reported to have made creditable progress generally, entitling him to the Moonshee allowance, which is to be disbursed accordingly.

G. O. C. C. 18th April 1842.

First Lieutenant H. C. Wade, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported qualified as Adjutant.

G. O. C. C. 29th April 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant M. Wood, 9th Regiment N. I.—Cannanore—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Wood.

G. O. C. C. 30th April 1842.

Lieutenant A. W. Simkins, 8th Regiment N. I. having been examined in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported qualified for the ordinary duties of Interpreter and entitled to the Moonshee allowance—but subject to further examination on his again visiting the Presidency.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Simkins.

G. O. C. C. 2nd May 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant W. J. Doveton, 36th Regiment N. I.—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Doveton.
Assistant Surgeon J. Trail, has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

G. O. C. C. 8th June 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant H. E. Walpole, 16th Regiment N. I.—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Walpole.

G. O. C. C. 11th June 1842.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. W. G. Kenny, 13th Regiment N. I.—Waltair—creditable progress.
Lieutenant H. B. Herbert, 7th Regiment N. I.—Secunderabad—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the above Officers.
Assistant Surgeon R. R. Sutleffe, has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840; and has been reported to have made creditable progress entitling him to the Moonshee allowance, which is to be disbursed accordingly.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 8th July 1842.
Lieutenant J. White, 20th Regiment N. I.—Belgaum—creditable progress.
Lieutenant W. B. Jackson, 31st Regiment T. L. I.—College—passed as Interpreter.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant White.

Assistant Surgeon J. Peterkin, has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Jackson, has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840. G. O. C. C. 14th July 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 30th July 1842.
Lieutenant C. C. McCallum, 7th Regiment N. I.—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant McCallum.

Ensign E. J. Lawder, 44th Regiment, having been examined at the College in the Persian language, has been reported to have passed a "very creditable examination." G. O. C. C. 2nd Aug. 1842.

The Commander of the Forces directs the disbursement of the honorary reward to the above Officer.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 13th Aug. 1842.
Lieutenant J. C. Gifford, 12th Regiment N. I.—creditable progress.
Lieutenant A. Howlett, 27th Regiment N. I.—Russulcondah—creditable progress.
Lieutenant H. H. McLeod, 27th do do. creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the above Officers.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 26th Aug. 1842.
Lieutenant E. S. Mercer, H. M. 94th Regiment—Trichinopoly—creditable progress.
Ensign J. Temple, 12th Regiment N. I.—Trichinopoly—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Mercer and Ensign Temple.

Assistant Surgeon W. G. Prichard, M. D. has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840. G. O. C. C. 27th Aug. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 9th Sept. 1842.
Lieutenant A. J. Greenlaw, 46th Regiment N. I.—College—passed as Interpreter.

Assistant Surgeon C. D. Currie, M. D. has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840. G. O. C. C. 12th Sept. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 15th Sept. 1842.
Cornet A. R. Fraser, 3d Light Cavalry—Bangalore—qualified as Interpreter, but will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 16th Sept. 1842.
Lieutenant W. W. Anderson, 25th Regiment N. I.—creditable progress.
Lieutenant W. J. Doveton, 36th Regiment N. I.—College—qualified as Interpreter.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Anderson.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 26th Sept. 1842.
Lieutenant C. A. Blagrave, 40th Regiment N. I.—College—qualified as Interpreter.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 28th Sept. 1842.
Lieutenant G. Harkness—25th Regiment N. I.—College—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Harkness.

G. O. C. C. 1st Oct. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant H. B. Herbert, 7th Regiment N. I.—College—qualified as Interpreter.

G. O. C. C. 4th Oct. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Ensign C. M. Shakespear, 9th Regiment N. I.—Cannanore—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ensign Shakespear.
Assistant Surgeon D. T. Morton has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

G. O. C. C. 19th Oct. 1842.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant H. F. Siddons, 3d Light Cavalry—College—qualified as Interpreter.
Lieutenant H. B. T. St. John, 1st Regiment N. I. do do do.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant St. John.

G. O. C. C. 21st Oct. 1842.

His Excellency the Most Honorable the Commander-in-Chief observes with much regret, that there are at present no less than twenty-one Regiments in which it is necessary to appoint Captains or Officers from other Corps to act as Quarter Masters and Interpreters, in consequence of Subalterns not being duly qualified for the duty.

His Lordship trusts that the simple statement of this fact in General Orders will stimulate the zeal and *esprit de Corps* which he has reason to know exists in the Army; he desires however, that it may be distinctly understood, that he will look for a competent knowledge of the Native language as an indispensable requisite for Staff employment and that those Officers will be considered most eligible, who, in addition to their Military qualifications, have passed examination as Interpreters.

The orders of the Honorable Court of Directors and of the highest local authority are perfectly clear upon this subject, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, while he expresses his determination strictly to carry these orders into effect, feels assured that every Officer under his Command will recognise the necessity of being able to communicate freely with those who must be disciplined in garrison for that conduct for which the Soldiers of the Madras Army have recently and at all times been conspicuous in the field.

G. O. C. C. 26th Oct. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant C. A. Brown, 7th Regiment N. I.—Bangalore—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Brown.

G. O. C. C. 28th Oct. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant W. Borthwick, 9th Regiment N. I.—Cannanore—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Borthwick.

G. O. C. C. 31st Oct. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant D. Hamilton, 21st Regiment N. I.—Belgaum—creditable progress.
The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieutenant Hamilton.

G. O. C. C. 3rd Nov. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant P. F. Ottley, 48th Regiment N. I.—College—qualified as Interpreter.

G. O. C. C. 8th Nov. 1842.

Assistant Surgeon E. James, has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

G. O. C. C. 21st Nov. 1842.

Assistant Surgeon J. Robson, M. D. having been examined in the Persian language, is reported to have made a creditable progress in the study thereof, and the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the honorary Moonshee allowance be disbursed to that Officer.

G. O. C. C. 29th Nov. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.
Lieutenant F. Templer, 51st Regiment N. I.—Sholapore,—qualified as Interpreter, but will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon E. J. Barker, has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th November 1840.

The undermentioned Officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 30th Nov 1842.

Lieutenant A. H. M. Chesney, 23d Light Infantry—Bangalore---qualified as Interpreter.

Lieutenant Chesney will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language. G. O. C. C. 22d Dec, 1842.

Lieutenant D. Hamilton and Ensign A. W. Watson, 21st Regiment N. I.---Kulladghee—qualified as Interpreters, but will be required to appear for final examination whenever they may visit the Presidency.

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